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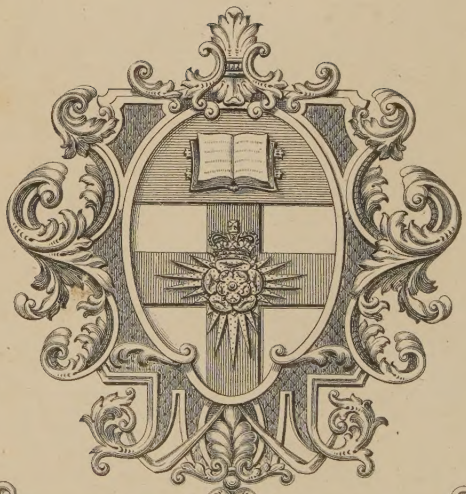
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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES.

—*(9.)*—

EDUCATION (SCIENCE AND ART);
EXHIBITION OF 1851;
EDUCATION (IRELAND);
QUEEN'S COLLEGES (IRELAND);
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY (IRELAND).

Session

5 *February* —— 21 *August* 1867.

VOL. XXIII.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1867.

TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

NINTH VOLUME.

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FOURTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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FOURTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, the Lords of the Committee of Your Majesty's Privy Council on Education, humbly present to Your Majesty this our Report of the Science and Art Department for the year 1866.

The Report is arranged under the following heads :—

I.—Aid given to the industrial classes in obtaining instruction in the branches of Science and of Art which have a direct bearing on their occupations.

II.—The administration of the South Kensington Museum, the central repository for examples of Science and Art, which, as far as practicable, are made available throughout the United Kingdom.

III.—Institutions for the promotion of Science and Art which are subject to the superintendence of this Department.

I.—AID GIVEN TO THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES IN OBTAINING INSTRUCTION IN THE BRANCHES OF SCIENCE AND OF ART WHICH HAVE A DIRECT BEARING ON THEIR OCCUPATIONS.

As respects Science.

1. There have been eight annual examinations for awarding certificates to teachers of science, and six general examinations of science classes since the passing of the Science

Minute in June 1859. The former were held in 1866 at four centres, viz. London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and Manchester, in November, under officers of the Department. The latter are conducted by the local committees of the schools who superintend the working of the examination papers furnished by the Department. The examination in each different subject is thus held simultaneously all over the kingdom on a fixed evening in May. The numbers at both these examinations have increased largely. The reports of the examiners have also been satisfactory, and show that the system is working well.

2. 233 candidates—66 more than in 1865, the previous year—attended the November examination for teachers. Of these, 198 were successful in obtaining certificates. 153 of these candidates had not been previously certificated. The remainder came up either to improve the grade of the certificates they previously held, or to obtain certificates in other subjects. The number of certificated teachers in the country is now about 601, and they have obtained their instruction without cost to the country in training. Besides these there are about 40 gentlemen teaching with honorary certificates. The following table gives the statistics of the eight examinations that have been held :—

—	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Number of Candidates	57	89	103	125	109	115	167	233
Number who obtained Certificates	43	75	97	112	95	96	137	198

3. An equally satisfactory progress has been maintained in the number of schools and of students under instruction. The following table gives the number of schools and students since the passing of the General Science Minute.

	No. of Schools.	No. under Instruction.
1860 - - -	9	— 500
1861 - - -	38	— 1,330
1862 - - -	70	— 2,543
1863 - - -	75	— 3,111
1864 - - -	91	— 4,666
1865 - - -	120	— 5,479
1866 - - -	153	— 6,835

The number of classes in the different schools varies much; in some there is only one class, in others there are as many as 9 and 10 classes in different subjects. The

total number of classes in the 153 schools was about 400. 2,980 students came up for examination in May from these classes, under certificated teachers, besides about 170 self-taught students and pupils of classes not under certificated teachers, the examinations of the Department being open to all persons, however taught. The results as compared with the previous year are given below.

—	No. examined.	No. of Papers worked.	No. of Papers passed.	Prizes.
1865	2,633	4,592	3,371	1,482
1866	2,980	5,466	3,562	2,071

At the examinations for seafaring men held in March, September, and December about 20 persons were examined in addition to the above.

4. The May examinations, were held at 134 centres, 121 provincial and 13 metropolitan. The Royal Exhibitions to the Royal School of Mines in Jermyn Street, and the College of Science in Dublin, were competed for as in former years at these examinations. There were two of these exhibitions thus awarded to the Royal School of Mines, and three to the College of Science in Dublin.

5. The payments on the results of science teaching for the year 1866, amounted to 5,002*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* the proportional payment for each person instructed being about 14*s.* 6*d.* The previous year this payment amounted to a little less than 13*s.* The number of teachers paid was 123, the payments varying from 1*l.* to 132*l.* 10*s.*, the average being about 40*l.* per teacher. Grants were also made towards the purchase of apparatus, diagrams, and examples, amounting in the year to 142*l.* 10*s.* 3½*d.*, being an increase on the year before, 1865, when they amounted to 92*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

6. At the commencement of this year, 1867, there were 207 Science schools and institutions in which science instruction was being given under certificated teachers, 147 in England, 7 in Scotland, and 53 in Ireland. These have 526 classes and are now teaching 8,292 students. This is an increase of 45 schools and 1,457 students over last year, and is irrespective of four Navigation schools paid under the provisions of the Minute of May 1864, which expired in June.

7. The details of the Science schools will be found in the report of the official inspector for science, Capt. Donnelly, R.E.,

at page 17, and in those of Mr. Iselin and Dr. Sidney, who inspected them, at pp. 56 and 58.

8. *Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.*—The second session of this school terminated on 1st May 1866. A favourable report of the progress and conduct of the students is made by the Inspector-General, Dr. Woolley (page 61). During the second session there were 37 students—24 Admiralty students, and 13 private, including four Russians.

9. At the close of the session the Admiralty students and such of the private students as were British subjects, and chose to avail themselves of the privilege granted by the Lords of the Admiralty, were sent to several of the Royal Dockyards and Factories and employed under the direction of the Controller of the Navy on such works in progress as were best calculated to improve their knowledge and experience. Seven of the private students took advantage of this and attended. A monthly diary with sketches was required of each student so employed.

10. The present session opened on the 1st Novemberwith 45 students, viz. 30 sent by the Lords of the Admiralty, and 15 private students, of whom 4 are Russians, and one a Swede. Of the 30 Admiralty students, one unfortunately was too ill to join, and has since died, leaving the total number 44.

11. The success achieved by the school, and the appreciation of its advantages by the public manifested by the number of private students, have induced us to place the staff of the school on a permanent basis. Dr. Woolley, with the approbation of the Lords of the Admiralty, has been appointed Inspector-General. Mr. C. W. Merrifield, F.R.S., has been appointed Principal, and Mr. H. M. Taylor, B.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Vice-Principal.

12. At the close of the present session, the first examination of candidates for the diplomas of Fellow and Associate will be held. The scheme is based on the principle of allowing equal credit to practical and theoretical knowledge; the diplomas of Associate and Fellow corresponding respectively to the Ordinary and Honour Degrees in the University of London.

As respects Art.

13. *The National Art Training School.*—The scholastic year is divided into two sessions, and ends on the 31st July. The head-master's report shows that in the past year

24 students in training for masterships of Schools of Art have received allowances for maintenance, of whom two have been appointed to local Schools of Art. Free studentships were allowed to 27 students who had been successful in obtaining medals or passing examinations; 15 of the Royal Engineers, and 35 other persons, either former students in training, national scholars, or persons in the employment of the Department, have attended the school without payment of fees, making a total of 114 free students. Four certificates of competency as masters for Schools of Art were granted after examination to students in receipt of allowances, and three to other candidates in the school.

14. Thirteen students in training as designers or Art workmen have received allowances for maintenance as national scholars. Of these one has been engaged as draughtsman in a manufactory, two have been transferred as modellers to the works office of the Department to aid in carrying out the decoration of the Museum, and two are engaged in modelling decorations in terra-cotta for the Wedgwood Memorial in the Potteries.

15. The intention with which these national scholarships were established was to bring the influence of the Schools and collections at South Kensington to bear more fully than hitherto upon the manufactures of the country, by offering inducements to adult students, already engaged as, or about to become designers or Art workmen, to study for one or two years in the Schools and Museum. The experience of the last two years shows that they are accomplishing the object in view.

16. Students in training have been under instruction in etching by Mr. R. J. Lane, A.R.A., and a volume of 50 of their etchings has been published. These etchings exhibit a fair command of a mode of expression to which we owe the preservation of many ornamental designs by masters of the last two centuries.

17. The advantages of the Training School are extended to the general public on payment of adequate fees, and the attendance of students continues to increase. 454 students paid fees for the first session of the year, and 511 for the second session. The amount paid in fees was 2,420*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, showing an increase of 232*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* over the preceding year. The total number of individual students in the year was 807.

18. *Schools of Art.*—Ninety-nine Schools of Art are now in operation. Five of them are new, viz., those at Chippenham, Frome, Oxford, Salisbury, and Torquay, and one at Tavistock has re-opened after having been closed some years. They give instruction to 17,210 students, a slight increase as compared with 1865.

19. Six certificates of qualification as masters of Schools of Art, and 191 certificates of qualification to give instruction in elementary drawing in schools for the poor, and night classes have been taken by students of local schools.

20. Thirty-nine Schools of Art have availed themselves of the use of the collections at South Kensington by borrowing works for study in the schools, and 14 have had loans of objects for exhibition.

21. Special grants of examples and works of art have also been made to various schools. (*See* Appendix, p. 166.)

22. A grant has been made in aid of the erection of a building for a School of Art at Stoke, of which plans are given in the Appendix. The conditions under which this aid has been extended to the purchase of buildings, or the erection of additions to buildings are given in the Minute of 18th December 1866.

23. *Night Classes.*—Under the system adopted subsequent to the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons in 1864, encouragement has been given towards instruction in drawing in classes of pupils above 12 years of age meeting after 6 p.m. in national or parochial schools, and in working men's, mechanics', or similar institutions. Thirty-two such classes have been established and are giving instruction to 1,273 students.

24. *Schools for the Poor.*—Aid towards instruction in drawing in these schools, formerly administered through the agency of the local committees of Schools of Art, is given directly to the managers of the schools, who also aid in the conduct of the examinations of the children. In 560 schools 80,084 children have been taught drawing during the past year.

25. *Examination of Teachers in Training Schools.*—Students in Training schools for elementary teachers are annually examined in drawing in November. This year 2,306 were examined; 1,583 passed in one or more of the subjects required for a certificate, and 214 obtained

certificates of competency to give instruction in drawing concurrently with writing.

26. *Grants in aid of the purchase of Examples* have been given on 192 requisitions from Art Schools or drawing classes to the amount of 256*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* In 1865, 75 grants amounting to 188*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* were made.

27. The grand total of persons taught drawing through the agency of the Department, and the amount of fees paid, have been as follows during the last three years:—

——	1864.	1865.	1866.
Numbers taught -	110,630	103,588	105,695
Fees paid - -	£19,093 7 4	£19,592 15 0	£18,676 18 0

The apparent decrease in the amount of fees paid, arises from the fact that payments made by schools for the poor have, under present regulations, ceased to be included in the returns from Schools of Art. If added there would be no decrease in the total.

28. *Payments on results.*—The following table shows the number of payments made on the results of examination. The nature of the payments having been changed, those made in previous years are shown in a second table. The number of claims for the 3rd grade payments, having borne a smaller proportion than was estimated to the number of students in the schools, they will be increased for the coming year from 10*s.* and 15*s.* to 15*s.* and 20*s.* respectively:—

Nature of Payments.	1866.
1st Grade.—1*s.*, 2*s.*, or 3*s.* on account of children taught in Schools for the Poor.	29,827
2nd Grade.—10*s.* on account of students in Schools of Art and night classes.	2,935
3rd Grade.—10*s.* on account of elementary works executed in Schools of Art and night classes.	1,597
3rd Grade.—15*s.* on account of advanced works executed in Schools of Art.	486
3rd Grade Certificate.—Payment of 10*l.* on each student obtaining an Art-Teacher's Certificate.	6
Total - -	34,851

Nature of Payments.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
1st Grade.—2*s.* for each student who passed "fair."	—	325	964	1,192	1,568	1,779	260	—	—
1st Grade.—3*s.* for each student who takes a prize.	756	1,553	1,501	1,449	1,810	2,197	297	—	—
2nd Grade.—30*s.* for each pupil-teacher who passes a successful examination.	219	376	540	408	410	396	144	—	—
2nd Grade. — 5*l.* for each prize-student.	43	94	104	132	149	161	184	52	—
2nd Grade.—1*l.* for each renewal of prize-studentship.	—	8	54	83	107	139	122	58	—
Payments on medals and medallions under Minute 430.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	519	927
Payments on successful examination of 2nd grade.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,373	1,878
Payments of 2*s.* and 1*s.* on children who passed examination.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,495	16,321
Payments of 1*l.* for each pupil-teacher who passed a successful examination.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	412	507
Total - - -	1,018	2,356	3,163	3,254	4,044	4,672	1,007	13,889	19,632

29. *Prizes.*—The total number of prizes issued has been as follows :—

Nature of Prize.	1864.	1865.	1866.
1st Grade Prizes (Poor Schools)	6,211	9,491	3,772
2nd Grade Prizes - -	985	1,550	1,298
3rd Grade Prizes issued - -	1,014	892	743

Prizes for drawing on slates have been discontinued.

30. In the national competition, 10 gold, 20 silver, and 50 bronze medals were awarded together with 33 prizes of books. These take the place of 100 medallions for competition in former years.

II.—South Kensington Museum.

31. *Buildings.*—In carrying out the decorations of the lecture theatre buildings on the north side of the principal quadrangle, the system of inviting various artists to give their assistance, which was alluded to in the last report, has been followed.

32. The refreshment rooms in these buildings consist of a large central room, with a dining-room on each side of it. The decorations of the central room, commenced by the late Mr. Godfrey Sykes is being completed by his pupils

Messrs. Gamble and Townroe, and to these artists are also entrusted the decorations of the corridors and of the lecture theatre. The dining-room of the centre refreshment room is in the hands of Messrs. Morris, Marshall, & Co., and that on the east of it is being decorated by Mr. Poynter. The kitchens attached to these rooms are fitted with every convenience and modern appliances requisite for the description of cooking required.

33. The staircase at the west end of the corridor is being carried out from the designs of Mr. Moody and Mr. W. B. Scott is to give the designs for the staircases giving access to the lecture theatre.

34. The mosaic work, in terra cotta tesseræ, for the lunettes, panels, and pediment of the front of the building, after the designs of Mr. Townroe, are in hand, and all the scaffolding having been removed from the front, a good idea may now be formed of the architectural effect of the principal quadrangle. It fully justifies, we think, the high opinion which we have already expressed of its architectural and artistic merits.

35. The building for the Schools of Naval Architecture and of Science has been begun. It stands on Exhibition Road, presenting an imposing front towards the west, of a similar style of architecture to that of the principle quadrangle, the details of which will be largely used for it.

36. The Schools will comprise spacious class-rooms, professors' rooms, chemical and metallurgical laboratories, libraries, specimen museum for objects of study in metallurgy, chemistry, and naval architecture, together with a central lecture room adapted to the number of students which the building will accommodate.

37. *Works of Fine Art.*—The Inspector-General for Art reports (see Appendix, p. 233), that the state of the works of Art under his supervision continues satisfactory ; but as statements are publicly made deprecating the condition of pictures belonging to the National Gallery which are for the present at South Kensington, we have again requested a committee of scientific men to examine and report on the heating, lighting, and ventilation of the galleries. Much evidence has been taken before them, but their report has not yet been received. The collection has again been supplemented by loans and gifts, and an exhibition opened during the past year of studies of decorative art and pictures, partly the property of the Department and largely aided by loans, to illustrate the Art of the late Mr. Godfrey Sykes. The cartoons of Raphael, which still continue at

South Kensington, have attracted a large share of public attention, and are beginning to be much resorted to by artists and others for the purpose of study.

38. *Art Purchases.*—The purchases of last year have not been numerous. Among the most important may be cited a portion of the valuable series of ivories, already on loan to the Museum from Mr. John Webb : a large triptych of wood carved and gilt with statues in full relief, bought from Dr. Salviati ; and various objects [chiefly of inlaid furniture] purchased by Mr. Robinson in Spain and Portugal.

39. *Gifts.*—The objects presented to the Museum during the last year have been interesting and various. Among them must be specified a well-executed portrait of the Prince Consort in Italian glass mosaic, presented by Her Majesty the Queen. A small but curious collection of porcelain and earthenware has been contributed by Professor Christian Hammer of Stockholm, being specimens of the products of the Marieberg works in Sweden. Several antique Etruscan and Greek vases have also been received from the executors of the late H. Lettsom, Esq.

40. *Loan Collection.*—The Loan Collection has in no degree diminished in interest, and among the contributions received from noblemen and gentlemen may be specified an extensive collection of Italian porcelain, lent by His Excellency the Marquess D'Azeglio, and another of Ceramic ware of a general character, by the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone, M.P.

41. *Circulating Collection.*—It will be seen from the report of the Keeper of the Art Division that nine provincial towns and two metropolitan districts, have borrowed collections for the purposes of public exhibitions. The most important occasions were the Bath and West of England Society's Meeting at Salisbury, the York Fine Art and Industrial Exhibition at York, and The Metropolitan and Provincial Industrial Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, Islington.

42. Although in several cases the committees have failed to furnish returns of attendance and receipts, and in two instances, viz., at Bolton and at Birkenhead, the exhibitions have been open to the public *Free*, yet by the returns ascertained 954,717 visitors have availed themselves of the opportunities these exhibitions have afforded them, and the receipts amount to 15,784*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.*

43. The system of lending objects as studies to Schools of Art continues to work satisfactorily. 119 studies have been lent to different schools during the year.

44. *National Art Library.*—Important additions have been made to the collections of the Art Library. For some of these we are indebted to the liberality of several donors. Amongst others, a copy of the "Description de l'Egypté," the great work published by the French Government, has been generously presented by Lewis Cubitt, Esq. Most of the principal works on Spanish Art, and nearly all the more important new works on Art, foreign as well as English, have been added to the printed books.

45. A valuable copy of Turner's "Liber Studiorum" a large series of coloured drawings of the "Brick and Terra-"cotta Buildings of Lombardy," several original drawings of ornament by the old masters, from the Wellesley sale, and a collection of 60 drawings by Vandevelde have been acquired for the collection of Drawings and Engravings.

46. The collection of Photographs has been increased by upwards of 3000 copies. Some of these are photographs of art objects in private collections, or exhibited in museums abroad. A large series of illustrations of Spanish Art and Architecture has been taken expressly for the Department, and another large collection represents the architecture of India.

47. The number of readers during the year has been 11,622; showing an increase of 903 over that of last year. This is a satisfactory indication of the increasing estimation of the Art Library by the public, considering the limited accommodation at present available (see Appendix, p. 223).

48. *Casts and Reproductions.*—This division of the Museum continues steadily to increase: several electrotype copies of ancient plate have been added to the collection, and some casts of Italian sculpture from Lucca and from the Certosa of Pavia have been received. A copy of a Fresco painting by Benozzo Gozzoli in the Riccardi Palace, Florence, has been made for the Museum by an Italian artist, and affords valuable examples of costume.

49. The most important addition however to this department of the Museum is the cast of the so-called *Porta della Gloria* or great triple portal of the church of Santiago in Spain, erected towards the close of the 12th century. This cast was made by Mr. Brucciani, who with a staff of workmen spent some weeks at Santiago. We regret that it has not been possible to set up this splendid object as a whole. There

is no space in the existing buildings of the Museum where this could be done. For the present it has been necessary to set up the portal in separate portions in one of the temporary buildings.

50. *Educational Collections.*—A considerable number of additions has been made to this collection during the past year; and although some inconvenience has resulted from the temporary removal of a portion of the collections, the number of persons consulting the books and apparatus, shows a large increase on previous years, the total for 1866 being 6,399. Upwards of 1,250 books, pamphlets, maps, diagrams, models, etc., have been either presented, exhibited, or purchased during the year. The library now possesses nearly 20,000 volumes of books and pamphlets; and there are 7,877 examples of maps, diagrams, and apparatus for public inspection.

51. The removal of the iron building has necessitated also the removal of the educational museum. Temporary accommodation has been found for it elsewhere, and though the space is somewhat cramped and inconvenient, the entire collection will be re-arranged and made accessible to the public. The reading room will be on the west side of the new temporary central entrance to the museum.

52. *Food Museum.*—There has been no change in the classification and arrangement of the Food Collection during the past year. A series of the more prominent illustrations, some of which were prepared in duplicate, has been sent to Paris for exhibition in the alimentary classes of the British section. The iron building being now in course of removal, arrangements have been made for transferring the Food Museum to the ground floor of the western quadrangle, where it will be re-opened for public view.

53. *Animal Products Museum.*—The collection illustrative of Animal Products having been re-arranged in the rooms of the mezzanine floor of the southern arcades adjoining the Horticultural Gardens, was again opened to the public in the month of April (in the daytime only) under the same regulations as those for the General Museum, and those for admission to the first series of National Portraits.

54. *Museum of Construction and Building Materials.*—During the past year no considerable alteration has occurred in the general arrangement of this portion of the Museum. Specimens of old English terra cotta work, as well as some modern illustrations from original designs, together with decorative mosaics, are the principal objects acquired.

55. The whole of the last edition of the classified catalogue of the division has been sold. It will be reprinted and issued again as soon as the objects in the Structure Museum are re-arranged and classified in the southern arcades adjoining the Horticultural Gardens, where they will be temporarily placed during the erection of the new permanent buildings for this department.

56. *Catalogues.*—One of the new illustrated catalogues, that of Textile Fabrics, has been written and is in print; it awaits only indexes and plates to make it complete. The most important, however, of these works is the Universal Catalogue of Art Books now under preparation. We proposed to publish the first edition, consisting of the rough material and general framework of the catalogue in the "Times," and by this means to obtain a circulation, for the collection of fresh insertions, such as would be out of our reach by any other means.

57. The letter A is in type. The letter B is prepared, This work would be of utility to students, not only of the Departmental School, but in all places, and would indeed prove of universal interest throughout the country, and over the whole literary world. It is the first attempt ever made to compile a complete catalogue of art books.

58. The catalogue of Raphael designs, and of all the works of that painter, by Dr. Ruland, has been rapidly bought up, and we are about to issue a second edition. It bears so much on the proposed exhibition of Raphael designs that its sale at the present time is likely to contribute in no small degree to the interest as well as to the success of that collection, which we desire to make as complete as possible.

59. *Visitors.*—The number of visitors shows a considerable increase on the last year, as will be seen from the following table:—

1857 -	268,291	1863 -	726,915
1858 -	456,288	1864 -	653,069
1859 -	475,365	1865 -	692,954
1860 -	610,696	1866 -	756,075
1861 -	604,550		
1862 * -	1,241,369	Total -	6,485,572

The attendance in the morning was 515,674, and in the evening 240,401.

* International Exhibition.

60. *District Museums.*—In our report last year we stated that we were in correspondence with the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury on this subject. Their Lordships have now agreed to a vote being taken for the removal of the iron building from South Kensington, and the re-erection of a portion, with an improved exterior, at Bethnal Green, on the site which has been purchased by local funds, as a district or auxiliary Museum of Science and Art. When the vote has been sanctioned by Parliament the work of removal will be commenced.

61. *National Portrait Gallery.*—The first exhibition of the collection of National Portraits, the preliminary arrangements for which were given in our last report, was opened on the 16th April. This exhibition, which had its origin in a happy idea of Lord Derby's, was eminently successful. Through the great liberality of the owners of portraits of national importance, we were enabled to collect 1,031 works by nearly 100 known painters. The list of contributors, headed by Her Majesty and various corporate and other bodies, contains upwards of 300 names. The period fixed for this, the first instalment, was up to the abdication of James II. The exhibition closed on the 18th August, and had been visited by 73,166 persons. The fees for admission amounted to upwards of 3,000*l.* Full details will be found in the report at page 221 in the Appendix, by Mr. Samuel Redgrave, who was charged with the direction of the exhibition. The second exhibition, which goes down to 1800, takes place this year.

III.—Institutions subject to the Superintendence of the Department.

Geological Survey, Museum of Practical Geology, and Royal School of Mines.

62. The Director-General reports (Appendix E., p. 241) that during the past year 1,134 square miles were surveyed in England, and 331 in Scotland; nearly the same amount as last year. 136 miles of section have been levelled, and similar sections have been drawn over 122 miles. In Ireland geological data have been inserted over 965 square miles upon the 6-inch maps, and 1,425 miles of boundary have been traced.

63. Though only one new map has been issued for England and Scotland, and though it has not been possible to issue one for Ireland for the reasons given in the report of the Director-General, many are in the hands of the engraver, and the materials for still more have been obtained.

64. We have had the present position and rate of progress of the survey under our careful consideration. The present prospect of completion, whether viewed economically or as a matter of national importance, did not appear at all satisfactory. The various questions, both as respects the supply of coal and water, which have arisen of late years seem to demand its speedy completion, while any delay must materially lessen its value. With a view of expediting the work a scheme for the re-organization of the staff and the employment of a much larger number of geological surveyors was prepared and submitted to the Treasury. Though this will entail a considerably immediate increased expenditure, we are convinced that the plan will in the end be found much more economical. The largest portion of the increase is due to payments of a temporary nature, and the new appointments give no claim to superannuation. No permanent burdens are therefore thereby entailed on the country. The scheme has met with the approval of the Treasury—the correspondence will be found at page 8 of the Appendix —and we trust that the estimates prepared in accordance therewith will be sanctioned by Parliament. Index maps are given in Appendix E., showing the present state and progress of the survey.

65. The reports of Professor Huxley and Mr. Etheridge on the natural history branch of the survey and Museum, and the additions which have been made by presents and by purchase during the past year, are also given in the report of the Director-General, at page 242.

66. The number of visitors to the Museum of Practical Geology was 16,204. This is almost exactly the same number as last year, though the Museum was closed from the 9th August to the 13th November, for repainting and fitting with gas for opening in the evening.

67. In the *Royal School of Mines* the number of students entering for one, two, or three years, with a view to become associates, has, including the eight Royal exhibitioners, been 13. The previous year also there were 13. The total number of entries as occasional students for the different courses was 108, two more than in the previous year. The Chemical Laboratory was attended during the three terms

by 116, and the Metallurgical Laboratory by 23 students; in 1865 the numbers were 114 and 30 respectively.

68. There were three courses of lectures to working men; the theatre, which holds about 600, was completely filled. The two evening courses of lectures, one on natural history and the other on geology, for teachers were attended by 131 and 138 respectively.

69. The various collateral inquiries undertaken by this department for other Government departments, such as on the influence of impure water in cholera, an investigation of Indian soils, mining statistics, and the supply of coal, will also be found fully reported on by the Director-General of the Geological Survey.

70. *Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.*—The new building for the Natural History and Industrial Collections, built under the superintendence of Mr. Matheson by the Board of Works from the designs of the late Captain Fowke, R.E., was opened by His Royal Highness Prince Alfred on the 19th May with a state ceremony. The collections have been greatly enriched by donations and loans, as will be seen from the report of the Director at page 253 of the Appendix. In fact, they are principally due to this source, and though but little public money has been spent in the acquisition of specimens, the portion of the building already completed is full. The list of contributors is too long to be quoted here; we cannot, however, pass over the gift by the Highland Agricultural Society of their fine Museum.

71. The Natural History Museum is specially reported on by the Regius Keeper, Professor Allman. Much progress has been made in the fittings of the new Museum and in the preparation and re-arrangement of the objects, to which considerable additions have been made.

72. All the collections appear to have been highly appreciated by the public. During the time they have been open—but little more than eight months—they have been visited by 20,201 persons, of whom 10,107 paid for admission.

73. *Museum of Irish Industry and Government School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts.*—In our last report we stated the general arrangements that it was proposed to adopt with regard to this establishment and the Royal Dublin Society. It was there stated that "these "measures will be found embodied in our Minute of the "21st September 1865, printed in the Appendix, p. 20.

" The principle we have proceeded on has been to establish " a clear line of demarcation between the functions of the " several departments; to enlarge the sphere of action of " the Museum of Irish Industry, and to make it a " thoroughly efficient College of Science wholly responsible " for scientific instruction given in Dublin directly by this " Department—independently, that is, of the local Science " Schools of the Department—to maintain certain of the " exhibitional departments of the Royal Dublin Society " entirely at the Government expense, and thus, by re- " lieving that society of all cost on their account, to leave " it entirely free and unfettered in the application of its " private funds to the furtherance of such other objects as " it may consider best adapted to the wants of the country. " We believe that this plan, though entailing a somewhat " increased expenditure of public money, will carry out " the views of the Committee of the House of Commons, " and tend to a much greater efficiency in the application " of the public funds."

74. The Commission, of which the Earl of Rosse was president, reported on the scope of the instruction to be given in the proposed College of Science. This report, dated 9th July 1866, will be found in the Appendix, p. 4. It was approved by us after having been referred to and concurred in by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. A plan, embodying the administrative details for carrying out the recommendations of this Report, formed the subject of a correspondence with the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, which will be found at p. 1 of the Appendix. The estimates have been prepared in accordance therewith; and, although it will entail a considerably increased expenditure—notwithstanding that every endeavour has been made to place it on as economical footing as possible—we trust the estimates will be sanctioned by Parliament, when immediate steps will be taken to carry out the design.

75. As respects the past year, the Director reports at page 264 fully on the condition and progress of the Museum and school. The Museum galleries were visited by 17,997 persons during the day, and by 16,470 persons during the evening, including students attending the evening lectures, on which evenings, as well as those of Mondays and Thursdays during the winter months, the Museum is open. The total, 34,467, is less than the previous year, when

it was 45,277. The number of registered students who attended the systematic courses, including the laboratory, shows a large increase, being a total number of entries 284, and for the corresponding examinations 76, as against 219 and 77 respectively the previous year. The use of the lecture theatre was also allowed for a course of lectures on literature, which were attended by 3,035 persons, and for the opening meeting of the Statistical Society.

76. The Report of the *Royal Dublin Society* is given in the Appendix H., p. 270. Twenty-one new members had been elected into the Society during the session 1865–66, when it consisted of 1,155, independent of honorary and corresponding members. At the commencement of the year the Society received their supplemental charter. This confers upon the Society authority to elect a council and standing committees, and places the general management and control over the affairs of the Society, and over its paid officers and servants, including the power of appointing and dismissing them, as well as of regulating their duties and emoluments, in the council exclusively.

77. The Natural History Museum was closed to the public in June, for the purpose of placing a glazed ceiling under the existing glazed roof, fixing heating apparatus, and fitting it up for lighting at night by gas. During the time that the Museum was open to the public, viz., from the 1st January to the 20th June 1866, it was visited by 4,569 persons.

78. The Glasnevin Botanical Gardens have had nursing and propagating houses added to them during the past year. They were visited by 36,886 persons on week-days, and 173,700 persons on Sunday, being a total of 209,786 persons; in the previous year there were 270,507 visitors.

79. Extensive repairs and alterations took place in the Library, in consequence of which it had to be closed during the last five months of the year. During the time it was open the number of day readers was 8,236, being a daily average of 46·5; and of evening readers 1016, being an average of 12—averages slightly below those of last year.

80. The Agricultural Department of the Society will be found reported on at page 272. The Society having been by the recent arrangements entirely relieved of all expenses on account of the other departments, and having its premises and the principal part of its staff maintained at the public expense, are left with their private funds

entirely available for the purposes of the Agricultural Department.

81. The *Committee of Lectures* report on the courses of lectures delivered under their superintendence in the provincial towns of Ireland during the past year. There were seven courses. The average attendance was 103; at the examinations, 11. No vote for Provincial Lectures is taken this year. The general science system of the Department has made and promises to make such great progress in Ireland, that we have seen no reason for continuing these exceptional grants to that country.

82. The *Royal Hibernian Academy.*—The council have sent in a report showing the continued difficulties and decadence of the Society. In this they have thought it right not only to re-open questions already decided, the correspondence with regard to which has been laid before Parliament, but also to animadvert on the decision arrived at after full consideration. We do not consider that we should be justified in allowing the official report of the Science and Art Department to be used as a vehicle for the publication of the grievances which an institution may consider it suffers at the hands of its official superiors, and thereby giving these animadversions a quasi-sanction. Yet any expurgation of reports is for many reasons objectionable. We have, therefore, omitted the report entirely.

83. *Paris.*—Her Majesty's Government having considered that security for the proper and economical management of the Paris International Exhibition would be best obtained by charging the Department of Science and Art with the responsibility of the work, and placing the executive duties upon those officers who possessed experience of former International Exhibitions and had given proofs of competency. The administration of the Paris Exhibition, both in London and Paris involving correspondence and personal communication with many thousand persons in the United Kingdom and its dependencies, has imposed great additional labour on all the officers of the South Kensington Museum throughout its several divisions. There is no doubt that this additional duty disturbs the order of the current work of the Museum and imposes a heavy strain on its officers. But we entertain a hope that the cost, anxiety, and labour of the work will be repaid to the country by the useful information gained from the Exhibition, and the beneficial influence it will exercise on the progress of indus-

trial Science and Art. And we have reason to believe that the estimate of 116,000*l.* which has been laid before Parliament will prove sufficient to defray all expenses of the Exhibition.

All which is most humbly submitted to Your Majesty.

South Kensington, this 27th day of June 1867.

(Signed) MARLBOROUGH,
Lord President.

(Signed) ROBERT MONTAGU,
Vice-President of the Committee
on Education.

HENRY COLE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

CORRESPONDENCE AND MINUTES.

SCIENCE.

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, DUBLIN.

(See Thirteenth Report, page 20.)

South Kensington Museum,
November 26, 1866.

SIR,

REFERRING to your letter of the 20th January 1866, in which you state that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury concur in the arrangements proposed in the Minute of the 21st September 1866, by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to be adopted for the Royal Dublin Society and the Museum of Irish Industry, my Lords transmit herewith an estimate for placing and maintaining the College of Science in Dublin, which it was thereby determined to create, in a thorough state of efficiency.

A Commission was, by Minute of the 10th March 1866, appointed to advise my Lords on the constitution and staff of the proposed college, and on the general scope of instruction to be given in it.

The Commission reported on the 9th July 1866. The Irish Government were communicated with, and Sir Thomas Larcom, in a letter dated 13th October, stated that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant concurred in the report, and trusted it would be carried into effect with all convenient speed.

A copy of the report of the Commission, of which my Lords fully approve, is transmitted herewith.

The estimate is framed on it, except as regards administration, buildings, &c., matters which were not referred to the Commission, and, therefore not considered in the report. With regard to the staff of professors, the Commission recommends (page 4) that there should be ten (10) professorships. Seven of these already exist in some form in connexion with the Department. Two of the professors, viz., the professor of Applied Mathematics and Mechanism, and the professor of Descriptive Geometry, Machinery, and Surveying, will have to devote their whole time to the College; their salaries should, therefore, be 400*l.* rising to 500*l.* per annum. These professorships are new.

The professor of Applied Chemistry will be charged with the laboratory, and laboratory instruction, which will require his constant attendance, and he will perform analyses when called upon by the Department. Taking into consideration the private work he is enabled to undertake, together with the fees of students, and, on the other hand, that he will have to instruct the Royal exhibitioners free of charge, 300*l.* per annum would seem to be a fair salary. The present chemist will be the future professor of Applied Chemistry. As chemist he receives 200*l.* per annum.

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The other professors are put in the estimate at 200*l.* a year each. This amount most of them now receive, and it is the same as is paid to the professors in the Royal School of Mines. All the professors will be required to instruct the Royal exhibitioners, free of charge.

The report contemplates assistants or tutors as the school developes. The only assistant immediately needed is one in the chemical laboratory. The present assistant receives 100*l.* per annum out of "incidents." He should be put on a fixed salary of 100*l.*, rising to 150*l.* by 10*l.* per annum.

With regard to administration, hitherto the Museum of Irish Industry and the School of Science applied to Industry and the Arts, have been under a director. The Minute of the 21st September lays it down that for the future "a clear line of demarcation between the "functions of the Museum of Irish Industry and the Royal Dublin "Society should be strictly maintained so as to avoid future complica- "tion." Under that arrangement the Museum of Irish Industry converted into a college of science was to be strictly instructional, as distinct from the Royal Dublin Society, which was to be exhibitional as far as Government grants were concerned. The Museum of the College then was to "be entirely subordinate to and contain only such objects "as are essential to the instruction in the College."

Under the new and altered position of the institution as a pure college a director would appear to be unnecessary. It is impossible that any one man can really supervise or direct instruction in the whole range of science to be taught in it.

The professors will, or should be, among the most eminent men in their several branches. So vast has the field of each branch of science now become that no one, however eminent, can be considered an authority in any but that which he has chosen for his special study. It follows if this position be correct, that some layman of administrative capacity, and of sufficient distinction to carry weight, but unbiassed by any special scientific predilections would, if one were required, be a proper head of an institution of this nature. At present, however, we consider a council of professors, with a dean of faculty, to be an organization more adapted to the requirements of a College of Science. The dean would be the organ of the professors in all communications with the Science and Art Department. He would preside at all meetings, where he should have a casting vote, and generally represent the professorial body. The office should be annual and filled by rotation, according to seniority of appointment. Such an arrangement would appear best adapted to induce general co-operation and harmony with energetic action. An honorarium of 100*l.* should be attached to the office of dean of faculty.

The executive and secretarial business would then devolve on a permanent secretary who should attend all meetings of the council of professors. As this officer would, however, be more especially the agent and representative of the Department in all business whether immediately connected with instruction or not, it would be advisable that he should not vote at the council. The salary put down is 400*l.* The gentleman who is now secretary of the committee of lectures might well undertake this office. The curator of the Museum should also act as librarian (for which post he is excellently qualified) as recommended by the House of Commons' Committee. This will give him increased duties, especially as the library will require enlarging. His present salary which is only 200*l.* per annum should be increased to 300*l.* as recommended. It will be seen that no vote is taken for provincial lectures, which will cause a saving of 500*l.* per annum. The general science system of the Department has made and promises to make such

great progress in Ireland that my Lords see no reason for continuing these exceptional grants to that country.

Last year a vote was taken for exhibitions. It is proposed that there should be nine Royal exhibitions of 50*l.* a piece tenable for three years, three becoming vacant every year. These would be given in competition at the May examinations of Science Schools and Classes in the same way as the Royal exhibitions to the Royal School of Mines. In addition to these there should be four scholarships of 50*l.* each tenable for two years; two to become vacant each year. These should be given in competition to the students who have been a year in the College, if sufficiently deserving to be recommended for them. The 500*l.* per annum saved by discontinuing the provincial lectures will nearly cover this expenditure.

The Commission on the college, recommend lectures on political economy. My Lords do not think it desirable that these should be commenced, or any arrangements made for them till the college has been in action for some time.

A new laboratory, class lecture rooms, and class rooms, will be required for the college. This increased accommodation can be only obtained in two ways.

Either by obtaining some land at the back of the Museum on which to build—this is the property of minors, but it is believed the trustees would be willing to sell or lease it, if power were obtained for them to do so; or by removing the offices of the Geological Survey elsewhere, the collections of the Survey remaining in the College Museum, but under the charge of the officers of the Survey.

The former course cannot be recommended.

The latter course would provide class rooms and lecture rooms at once, sufficient at all events for the wants of the college for many years to come, and it does not appear that it would put the Geological Survey to any serious inconvenience. There is no connexion between the College of Science and the Geological Survey.

The most feasible and least expensive plan for providing accommodation for the laboratories and class rooms, is to clear one of the side galleries for them, and to glaze over the court to receive the collections removed from the gallery. The expense of covering in the court, fitting up laboratory, &c., it is estimated would be 3,000*l.*

The fees should be about 2*l.* per course of lectures, or 10*l.* a year, or 25*l.* for the whole studentship of three years. For laboratory practice, about 2*l.* per month, or 12*l.* for the full course of nine months. The holders of royal exhibitions and royal scholarships will pay no fees. It would be advisable that the fees, until they amounted in the gross to the total amount of the salaries of the professors from Government, should with only one slight deduction be apportioned among them. My Lords would propose to fix the deduction till then at 10 per cent., when the question should be re-considered, of the total fees, the Science and Art Department having power to employ the sum thus received in any way that appeared most desirable in the college. The apportionment of the fees among the professors after the deduction of 10 per cent., might with advantage be made in the following manner: as respects the fees paid for the separate courses, half to go to the professor who gives the course, the other half to go to a common fund, to be shared among all the professors, the secretary, and curator of the Museum. As respects the lump sums paid for the year, or the full course, half to go to the professors whose courses are attended, and the other half to go into the common fund, to be distributed among all the professors, the secretary, and the curator. This scheme may require some modification as respects the fees for the laboratory. But these

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and other details may be arranged afterwards, in consultation with the council of professors.

It will be seen from the estimate, that independent of the cost of preparing the building as a college, and finding rooms for the Geological Survey office, the annual expenditure will be a little over 7,000*l.* per annum, or about the same as the expenditure in each of the Queen's colleges, and an increase of less than 2,500*l.* on the present cost of the Museum of Irish Industry and School of Science applied to the Arts.

I have, etc.

The Secretary, H. M. Treasury. H. CORRY.

REPORT ON THE COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND.

To the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

My Lords,

IN accordance with the request contained in the letter of the Lord President dated the 17th February 1866, and with your Lordships' Minute of the 10th March, we, the Commissioners thereby appointed, have carefully considered the subject of the new College of Science referred to us, and have now the honour to submit the following Report.

2. From the general Minute on Scientific Institutions and Instruction in Dublin—that of the 21st September 1865—it appears that your Lordships consider that, for the various reasons therein given, "the Museum "of Irish Industry" now existing in Dublin "should," on its reorganization as contemplated by the Minute, "have a wider scope given to it "than that of a School of Mines: that it should become a College for "affording a complete and thorough course of instruction in those "branches of science which are more immediately connected with and "applied to all descriptions of industry, including Agriculture, Mining, "and Manufactures; that it should in this way supplement the elementary scientific instruction already provided for by the science schools "of the Department; and that it should assist in the training of "teachers for these schools."

3. At the same time the Minute of 10th March 1866, states that "as "the sphere of action sketched out in this (the preceding) "Minute will "be somewhat new and beyond the limits hitherto placed on the action "of the Science and Art Department in respect of the encouragement "of science, My Lords have appointed a Commission to advise them "on the subject;" and it proceeds "My Lords consider that it is "desirable that the College should, on its establishment, commence "with a clear and defined object, a well considered course of study, and "a proper staff of professors. They therefore request the Commission "to consider these subjects and report generally on the scope of the "instruction to be given, the examinations for testing it, and the certificates, &c., to be awarded to successful students."

4. Her Majesty's Government having thus decided generally on the necessity for the enlargement of the sphere of action of the existing Government institution for scientific instruction in Dublin, it would appear that the matters on which Your Lordships desired that we should advise may be most conveniently taken under the following heads.

I. The precise sphere of action of the College and the object at which it should aim.

II. The scope and subjects of instruction.

III. The staff of professors necessary.

IV. The course of instruction and its duration.

V. The examinations and granting of certificates.

I.—*The precise sphere of action of the College and the object at which it should aim.*

5. We think the object of the College should be to supply, as far as practicable, a complete course of instruction in Science applicable to the Industrial Arts, especially those which may be classed broadly under Mining, Agriculture, Engineering, and Manufactures, and to aid in the instruction of teachers for the local Schools of Science.

6. We do not consider that the practical applications of Science to Industry, or the Arts themselves, should be undertaken by the New College of Science as a special part of its teaching. Its aim should rather be to impart a sound and thorough knowledge of those branches of Science which may be so applied, leaving it to the student subsequently to specialize his knowledge and turn his attention in the direction he may find most suitable: but practical subjects when capable of being rendered illustrative of scientific principles should in all cases be introduced in the course of instruction.

7. Under existing circumstances, however, due to the division and redistribution of duties between the Royal Dublin Society and the College of Science, and in consequence of the representation made by the Secretary, we think it may be advisable to attach a chair of Agricultural Science to the College. This should be looked upon as experimental and its continuance be understood to be dependent on its success.

II.—*The scope and subjects of instruction.*

8. The subjects of instruction should be the following:—

1. Applied Mathematics.
2. Descriptive Geometry, and Mechanical Drawing.
3. Mechanism.
4. Physics.
5. Chemistry.
6. Botany.
7. Zoology.
8. Geology.
9. Mineralogy.
10. Agricultural Science.
11. Mining.
12. Metallurgy.
13. Machinery.
14. Surveying.

9. We propose that under Applied Mathematics should be taken the application of Mathematics to those Sciences which are generally included under the head of Mechanics, viz., Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, and Hydrodynamics, as well as to some other branches of Physics.

10. Under Mechanism should be treated only the relations of motion, or the study of machines merely as contrivances for changing one kind of motion into another, apart from any considerations of force,—a science which has been termed Kinematics.

11. Under Machinery then would be treated the application of Mechanics and Mechanism to machines used in the industrial arts.

12. As probably many students will enter at first without a sufficient knowledge of pure mathematics, the professor of Applied Mathematics should give such preliminary instruction as may be necessary to students entering for the Associateship (see par. 18). He should not be called upon to give any such instruction to the occasional students, who can obtain it easily for themselves, and who should not be allowed to join the Applied Mathematics class without being thoroughly prepared in the elements of Pure Mathematics.

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13. Chemistry should include both Lectures and Laboratory practice.
14. The requisite appliances and assistance for instructing the students practically in this and other branches of science should be provided.

III.—*The Staff of Professors.*

15. To teach the foregoing subjects professors will be required in—
1. Applied Mathematics and Mechanism.
2. Physics.
3. General Chemistry.
4. Applied Chemistry.
5. Botany.
6. Zoology.
7. Geology.
8. Mineralogy and Mining.
9. Agriculture.
10. Descriptive Geometry, Mechanical Drawing, Machinery and Surveying.

Professorships of Physics, General Chemistry, Applied Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology, and Agriculture already exist in connexion with the Science and Art Department. This proposal therefore contemplates the addition of three new professorships.

16. It will be necessary for the professor of Applied Mathematics and Mechanism, and the professor of Descriptive Geometry, Machinery, and Surveying, to devote their whole time to the College; whilst from the other professors a minimum of three lectures a-week during the session will be required. As the school developes, assistants or tutors to teach under the professors may be needed in many of the subjects.

IV.—*The Course of Instruction.*

17. The course of instruction should extend over three years. There should be two terms in each year. In the first two years the instruction should be general. In the last year it should be specialized under the heads of Agriculture, Mining, Engineering, and Manufactures. The following is the scheme proposed.

First Year.

1st Term.	2nd Term.
Applied Mathematics.	Applied Mathematics.
Physics.	Physics.
Descriptive Geometry,	Botany.
	Descriptive Geometry.

Second Year.

Applied Mathematics.	Chemistry.
Chemistry.	Laboratory practice.
Laboratory practice.	Zoology.
Mechanical Drawing.	Mechanical Drawing.

Third Year.

Division A. Mining.

Geology with demonstrations in Palæontology, Mineralogy, Mining and Assaying.

Division B. Agriculture.

Geology, Agricultural Science, and Land Surveying.

Division C. Engineering.

Mechanism, Machinery, Mechanical Drawing, and Surveying.

Division D.

Mechanism, Applied Physics, and Applied Chemistry.

V.—*Examinations and Certificates.*

18. A diploma of Associateship of the College should be given to students who pass in all the subjects of the first two years, and take a first class in all the subjects in one division of the third year.

19. Persons should also be permitted to enter for the separate courses and to receive certificates after examination.

20. The examinations should be conducted by officers appointed by the Science and Art Department conjointly with the professors of the College.

21. In conclusion we would beg leave strongly to urge that it is important and advisable to have instruction given in Political Economy. Probably the best way of promoting a knowledge of this important science would be to establish evening lectures to be attended by the students but open to all other persons. Any objection that might be taken to a government department dealing with this subject might, we would suggest, be met by requesting one or other of the Universities to appoint the lecturer for the time being.

We have the honour to be,

My Lords,

Your Lordships' obedient Servants,

(Signed) ROSSE.
TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.
W. B. CARPENTER.
B. M. COWIE.
JOHN FOWLER.
E. FRANKLAND.
W. H. GREGORY (with the exception of paragraph 21 to which I object).
H. D. HARNESS, COL. R.E.
A. W. HOFMANN.
THOMAS H. HUXLEY.
J. BEETE JUKES.
ROBERT KANE.
MYLES O'REILLY (with the exception of paragraph 21 to which I object).
LYON PLAYFAIR.
E. SABINE, LIEUT.-GENERAL, R.A.
WARINGTON W. SMYTH.
WILLIAM K. SULLIVAN.*
JOHN TYNDALL.
J. F. D. DONNELLY, CAPT. R.E. AND SECRETARY OF COMMISSION.

South Kensington, 9th July 1866.

Treasury Chambers,
January 11, 1867.

SIR,

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them your letter of the 26th November last, and its enclosures.

Their Lordships desire me to state in reply, and for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, that they

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* Professor Sullivan signs with the following reservation, "with the exception of "paragraph 13, which does not express the decision of the Commission; the first part "of paragraph 16, so far as relates to the words 'devote their whole time;' and the last "sentence of paragraph 21, to which I strongly object."

Appendix A.
CORRESPONDENCE AND MINUTES.

concur generally in the arrangements proposed in your letter, for placing and maintaining the College of Science in Dublin in a state of efficiency, and they agree to an estimate being submitted to Parliament for the amount, and in the form of that transmitted by you.

At the same time My Lords desire to point out that, as the new system is more or less tentative, it becomes necessary to stipulate that the new professors to be appointed, shall not be entitled to claim compensation in the event of their offices being abolished within a period of seven years, and they request that the necessary intimation may be made to those gentlemen in writing.

I am, etc.

The Right Hon. H. Corry. GEORGE WARD HUNT.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

SIR, South Kensington, December 17, 1866.

THE Lords of the Committee of Council on Education have had under their consideration an application from Sir R. Murchison for an increase of pay to the senior geologists of the Geological Survey, which he justified, not only by adducing the strong claims of several of the seniors, on account of long and zealous service and great ability, but also on the grounds that the pay allowed is insufficient to retain able men after they become proficient.

My Lords find, however, that this question has but recently been under consideration. The Treasury Commission of Inquiry into the Science and Art Department in their report, dated December 1865, say, "Beyond this we do not see sufficient reason for recommending any "increase of expense, unless in connexion with measures which may "hereafter be considered feasible and desirable for the speedier com-"pletion of the survey."

It appears to my Lords that such measures are now desirable. Since the year 1853, when the Geological Survey of Great Britain was placed under the Department of Science and Art, 103 maps (¼ sheet) have been published for England, viz.:—

In 1854,	maps	1,	¼ sheet.
1855,	„	11,	„
1856,	„	23,	„
1857,	„	6,	„
1858,	„	7,	„
1859,	„	10,	„
1860,	„	5,	„
1861,	„	6,	„
1862,	„	5,	„
1863,	„	10,	„
1864,	„	18,	„
1865.	„	1,	„
		103	

The complete series will include 170 additional maps (¼ sheets).

The Geological Survey of Scotland was commenced in the year 1853, but up to the end of 1865 four maps only (one in 1859, one in 1860, one in 1861, and one in 1863), including parts of the counties of Edinburgh, Haddington, Berwick, and Fife, have been published. The series will comprise 110 additional maps.

As regards Ireland, 98 maps have been published up to 1864; 4 maps have been published in 1865.

This series will comprise 103 additional maps.

In 1860 Sir R. Murchison computed that with the present staff of surveyors the publication of maps (on the one inch scale) of the Geological Survey of England would be completed in from 15 to 20 years, of Scotland in about 32 years, and of Ireland in about 25 years; but in the five years since elapsed 44 maps only for England have been published, giving an average of nearly nine maps a year. If this rate were not exceeded, 18 years, or an extension of the original estimate to 23 years, would be requisite for the publication of all the maps. But Sir R. Murchison points out that to make the survey of real use to agriculturists, landowners, and others interested in the surface or the upper strata, it is essential that not merely the general geological structure of the sub-strata should be delineated, but that the drift and other superficial deposits, such as gravel, should be laid down on future maps, and also added to some maps already published which do not show those deposits. This additional work would, in Sir R. Murchison's opinion, increase his original estimate of 20 years (from 1860) to 30 years, so that it cannot be expected that the survey shall be completed in less than 23 years from the present time.

With regard to Scotland, as during the last five years two maps only have been published, it may be computed that at the same rate it would require more than 200 years to publish 116 additional maps.

Four maps of the Geological Survey of Ireland were published in 1864. One hundred and three additional maps would not, at the same rate of issue, be brought out in less than 25 years.

My Lords are of opinion that the present prospect of the completion of the survey, whether viewed economically or as a work of national importance, cannot be considered at all satisfactory.

The sooner the survey is completed the greater will be its value, while every year of delay lessens that value, and is a serious inconvenience, especially at the present time, when the resources in respect of coal and the supply of water have become questions of the first importance.

Their Lordships think, therefore, that arrangements are urgently needed to expedite the work, and have consulted Sir R. Murchison with this view.

They desire strongly to recommend such a re-organization of the staff as will afford a reasonable hope that the survey may be completed within a period of 10 or 12 years.

Their Lordships suggest that under the Director-General there should be employed in future three directors instead of the present two local directors, and four district surveyors. It is believed that those officers could effectually superintend a staff of 14 senior geologists, and 42 assistant geologists, and that such a staff might complete the survey within the 12 years.

Their Lordships propose for the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that the salary of the director for Scotland should be the same as that for Ireland, viz., 400*l.*, rising by 25*l.* per annum to 600*l.*; that the salary of the senior director for England and Wales should be increased by 100*l.* a year, and that the four district surveyors should have salaries of 400*l.*, rising by 20*l.* to 500*l.* a year.

It should be understood that the selection of the directors and surveyors is to be made entirely on account of merit and not of seniority, and that no senior geologist is to be employed unless the number of assistant geologists is sufficient to enable him to have three assistants.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury will observe that the principle on which this re-organization is based is to place the staff on a footing capable of successfully employing a largely increased number of temporary assistants. The proposed addition to the permanent staff is but slight. But whereas with the present superior

Appendix A. CORRESPONDENCE AND MINUTES.

staff, consisting of one director-general and two directors controlling 15 senior geologists (all on permanent salaries), there are only nine assistants, the proportion of the former to the latter not being in any way fixed, the proposed scheme contemplates a superior staff of one director-general, three directors, and four district surveyors, who shall, with a maximum of 14 senior geologists, supervise at least 42 assistant geologists, the latter being all paid by the day, and that this number of assistant geologists shall be, from time to time, increased as far as possible to expedite the work.

From the detailed estimate it appears that the whole cost, supposing all the appointments to be filled up, will be for the year 1867–8, 19,654*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, being an increase of about 7,500*l.* as compared with 1866–7, when it was 12,126*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

My Lords would desire to point out, however, that the very large proportion of this increase consists of daily payments, travelling expenses, and incidents, whilst the increase of the fixed salaries, independent of the ordinary annual increase, amounts to but 1,660*l.* 15*s.*; and they do not hesitate, on the grounds not only of economy but also of the national importance of the object, and its special urgency at the present time, to recommend the improved organization to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for immediate adoption.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, H. M. Treasury. H. CORRY.

SIR, Treasury Chambers, January 8, 1867.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them your letter of the 17th ultimo, and its enclosure submitting for their Lordships' approval a proposal for the re-organization of the staff and salaries of the Geological Survey.

Their Lordships desire me to state in reply, and for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, that they are pleased to authorize the re-organization of the Department, as laid down in your communication mentioned above, at an increase of expenditure estimated at 7,500*l.* a year.

I am, etc.

The Right Hon. H. Corry, M.P. GEORGE WARD HUNT.
&c. &c.

At South Kensington, the 10th day of October 1866.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Read the correspondence with the several Navigation Schools praying the continuance of the grants made on pupils passing the Board of Trade examination as mates and masters, or the substitution for them of some other system of grants exceptional to the general Science system of the Department.

Read also the letters of the Board of Trade of the 4th August 1866, stating that that Board had no funds at their disposal applicable to the continuance of the previous grants made for passing examinations as masters and mates.

My Lords see no reason to alter their former decision on this subject. They do not consider that they should be justified in making payments to teachers for the instruction of seamen in the purely practical and technical information necessary to pass the Board of Trade examina-

tions out of the funds placed at their disposal by Parliament for a different object. Such knowledge is a part of the art or trade of the seaman himself. Whereas the Parliamentary grants are made for the purpose of encouraging the establishment of schools and classes where a sound knowledge of the scientific principles bearing on their professions may be obtained.

With a view of giving exceptional facility to seamen, quarterly examinations have been established, and my Lords can only regret if the seamen and mates do not care for such instruction, and will not attend the examinations, but content themselves with merely just such an amount of the purely practical information as will enable them to pass the Board of Trade examinations.

In conclusion, my Lords would wish to point out that the grants under the Minute of May 1864 were made from a sum of money placed at their disposal by the Board of Trade, with a view of assisting schools to work into the new system announced in the Minute of April 1863. It was also distinctly stated that these payments would not last for more than two years.

HENRY COLE, Secretary.

ART.

At South Kensington, the 10th day of October 1866.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Allowance to Art Masters on leaving the Training School.

When a master in training, who has been in receipt of an allowance in the Training School for more than two sessions, obtains an appointment, guaranteed for at least a year, as master of a School of Art, and leaves the Training School with credit he may be paid 10*l.*

At South Kensington, the 10th day of October 1866.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Masters in Schools of Art.—Substitutes in cases of illness.

In cases of illness of the master in charge of a local School of Art, a student may be sent from the Art training class as a substitute for one month, who will receive his training class allowance from the Department, and an addition of 10*s.* per week from the Local Committee.

Should a substitute be required for a longer period the Local Committee must pay 20*s.* per week for the second month, the Department 10*s.* less than the training class allowance.

For a third month the Local Committee must pay 30*s.* per week, the allowance by the Department being again reduced by the sum of 10*s.* No allowance will be made by the Department for a longer period than three months.

Application for aid must be made by the Local Committee of the School of Art, and must be supported by medical certificate to be renewed monthly.

The Department will continue to pay travelling expenses to and from the School of Art as heretofore.

Art Schools.—Increased Payments on Results.

SIR, October 1866.

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to inform you that, having had under consideration their

Appendix A. CORRESPONDENCE AND MINUTES.

payments made at the last examination of students' works in Schools of Art, their Lordships have determined to increase such payments. In future the payment on account of satisfactory elementary works executed during the year by an artizan will be 15*s.* instead of 10*s.*, and on account of satisfactory advanced works 20*s.* instead of 15*s.*

2. I am further to inform you that after the annual examination for Art certificates in February next there will be from four to six vacancies in the list of masters in training, to whom an allowance of 1*l.* per week is made, for which students of local schools who hold the first certificate may compete.

3. I take this opportunity of expressing their Lordships' hopes that the number of works to be sent up for the next examination will be largely increased, and to point out that any hesitation of students to leave their works in the hands of the Local Committee might perhaps be modified by some reduction of the fees to those who submit works.

I am, etc.

The Secretary of the —— School of Art.

HENRY COLE, Secretary.

At South Kensington, the 18th day of December 1866.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

A. *Preliminary.*

1. The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education believing that the provision of a suitable building is essential for giving permanence to local efforts in establishing a School of Art and that no part of the fees received for instruction should be absorbed in payment of rent, are prepared, subject to the conditions herein-after set forth, to aid in—

a. Erecting suitable buildings for Schools of Art.

b. Erecting suitable rooms as parts of or as additions to buildings to be used for other purposes.

c. Purchasing suitable buildings already erected.

2. All applications for building grants towards the erection of Schools of Art must be addressed to the Secretary of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, W.

3. All applications for grants out of the Parliamentary Vote for any year must be sent in on or before the 15th day of November in the year preceding.

4. No grant will exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* per square foot of internal area, and no grant will exceed 500*l.*

5. No grant will be made unless their Lordships are satisfied that—

a. That there is a population in the neighbourhood, which requires a School of Art.

b. That the School of Art is likely to be maintained in efficiency.

6. The site, plans, estimates, specifications, title, and trust deed, must be satisfactory to the Committee of Council.

B. *The Site.*

7. A plan of the site must be forwarded, drawn to a scale of one-eighth of an inch to a foot and showing the boundaries, approaches, and abuttals.

8. The site must be—

a. In situation, not unhealthy nor noisy.

b. Within convenient distance of the homes of the students.

c. In tenure, fee-simple, without incumbrance or rights reserved over the surface, or reservations of minerals.

C. *The Plans.*

9. The following dimensions are suggested as affording adequate provision for accommodating 50 students. Proportionately increased accommodation must be provided for greater numbers.

a. One Elementary room 20 × 30 feet. This room should be east and west, it should be not less than 16 feet high, and should be lighted from above.

b. One Painting room 20 × 15 feet. This room should be lighted from the north side, and should have a top light in the roof *over* and in continuation of the side light.

c. One Modelling room 20 × 15 feet.

d. One Master's room 12 × 15 feet. This room should also be lighted by a side light, from the north if possible.

e. One Cloak room for females 12 × 8 feet 6 inches.

f. A Kitchen and a Bedroom for the attendant, each 12 × 10 feet.

g. The rooms for study, except that which is specified in section *a* should be not less than 15 feet high to the wall plate, if ceiled flat, or 12 feet high to the wall plate if ceiled to the collar-beam or to the common rafter.

h. The windows should be large, free from mullions or small panes.

i. The class-rooms should, as far as possible, communicate with each other directly as well as by passages. Where there are more stories than one, the staircase should give access to all rooms without passing through rooms; also to cloak-rooms, lavatory, &c. The arrangements for lighting with gas, for warming, drainage, &c., should be complete. The rooms should be well ventilated by the admission of air at the floor level, with an ample outlet above.

k. Water-closets, urinals, and a lavatory must be provided; the accommodation for female students must be separate.

l. The external walls of the school, if of brick, should not be less than one brick and a half in thickness; and if of stone, not less than 20 inches in thickness. All the roofs must be either tiled or slated. Gutters and drains to carry away the roof water must be provided.

m. If the roof be unceiled to the tie-beam or collar-beam, there must be ceiling to the rafters. Rooms which are top-lighted should in all cases be ceiled to the common rafters, in order to give increased height; and all tie-beams or other heavy roof timbering should be avoided, and iron tie-rods used where practicable.

10. In the case of the purchase of buildings already erected, they must be certified by an officer of the Department to be suitable in all respects for the purposes of a School of Art.

11. The plans (with specification and estimate) when approved and sealed, may be returned to the promoters for use, but must be lodged in the Science and Art Department before a grant is paid.

D. *The Trust Deed.*

12. The Trust Deed must not be executed until it has been approved in draft by the Committee of Council.

13. The Trust Deed must provide—

a. That the building be used in perpetuity as "A school for the instruction of children and adults in Drawing, Painting, Modelling, Designing for Architecture, Manufactures, and Decoration."

b. That it shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of the officers of the Science and Art Department.

c. That the students shall be instructed by teachers holding certificates of qualification granted by the Department.

Appendix A.

CORRESPONDENCE AND MINUTES.

d. For the constitution and perpetual renewal of a body of responsible Trustees, and a Committee of Management.

14. When the Trust deed has been executed and, when necessary, enrolled, a copy of it, including all signatures, attestations, and endorsements must be made on plain unstamped parchment and lodged in the Science and Art Department.

E. *Payment of Grants.*

15. The grant is paid on presentation of a certificate (with balance sheet annexed), by the Building Committee of the School, setting forth that the building and conveyance are duly completed, and that the money in hand will, when added to the grant, meet all claims and finally close the account.

By order of the
Committee of Council on Education.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

Read and approved the following Memorandum on the Administration of the South Kensington Museum.

At South Kensington, the 16th day of June 1866.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

The Director makes the following distribution of the duties of the direction of the Museum among the Assistant Directors, each of whom will be responsible to him for the due performance of the services in his own branch.

MR. THOMPSON.—Superintendence of arrangement of objects throughout the Museum. Examination of all objects before they are accepted for exhibition.

MR. OWEN.—Superintendence of everything that relates to security, cleanliness, and labelling, as well as the discipline, pay, and allowances of the officers of the Museum and Stores.
Examination of and report on the attendants, messengers, &c., for the Museum.
All receipts of money connected with the Museum, and arrangements for the admission of visitors.
Reception and returning of objects.
The depôt for art examples.
Management of the Circulating Collection.

CAPTAIN FESTING.—Works, furniture, fittings, lighting, ventilation, fuel, water, precautions against fire, and generally all expenditure of money under items V. VI. and VII. of the estimates.
Management of the Refreshment Department.

The three Assistant Directors will take in turn the responsibility of the custody of the premises, the Assistant Director on duty taking care that they are not left without some proper officer.

Each one will make a short report to the Director each day before 12 o'clock.

For the present the Director confides to Mr. Owen the details of arrangements of Police duty.

During the Absence of any one of the Assistant Directors, his duties will be provided for by one of his colleagues.

NEW BUILDINGS.

See Thirteenth Report, p. 27.

SIR, May 11, 1866.

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, to transmit for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a report on the new buildings of the South Kensington Museum, which has been concurred in by the First Commissioner of Works, and the Vice-President of the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, H. M. Treasury. HENRY COLE.

Report.

IN accordance with the desire expressed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that a plan for proceeding with the buildings of the South Kensington Museum, should be jointly submitted by ourselves for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, we beg leave to state that, having examined carefully the plan already sent to the Treasury, with its accompanying explanatory letter dated 5th December 1865, we now submit an amended plan, and recommend that the parts of it tinted red should be proceeded with, and executed during the next four years; but that the erection of the ornamental screen in front of the lecture theatre should be postponed, as well as the parts not tinted.

The execution of the red tinted portions will provide only for the urgent and immediate wants of the Department, and whilst some frontages of these buildings will be of a plain brick character for the present, others will be decorated in the style so successfully commenced in the inner quadrangle.

Excluding the cost of the works already executed, which is now close upon 119,000*l.*, it is estimated that the cost of the works, which we now advise should be proceeded with, will amount to 195,000*l.*, and we recommend that the expenditure of this sum, if concurred in, should be spread over a period of four years.

WILLIAM COWPER.

South Kensington Museum, H. A. BRUCE.
May 10, 1866.

Treasury Chambers,

SIR, May 24, 1866.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them the report signed by yourself and Mr. Cowper, on the proposed permanent buildings for the South Kensington Museum, which accompanied Mr. Cole's letter of the 11th inst., and I am directed to convey to you for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Education, the approval of my Lords of an expenditure of a sum not exceeding 195,000*l.* on those buildings, as proposed in the said report.

I am at the same time to state, that my Lords cannot consent to an annual expenditure of a larger sum than will be sufficient to defray the total estimated sum in a period of six years.

I am, &c.,

Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P. HUGH C. E. CHILDERS.

SIR, November 19, 1866.

REFERRING to Mr. H. E. Childers' letter of the 24th May 1866, concerning the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to the completion of certain new buildings for the South

Appendix A. — Correspondence and Minutes.

Kensington Museum, within a period of six years, the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education request permission to order terra cottas for such buildings to the amount of 10,000*l.*, and they do so on the ground that such terra cottas require several months to produce them, and that, if not ordered sufficiently beforehand, there will be delay in the progress of the buildings, which will be prejudicial to the public service.

This sum of 10,000*l.* would be defrayed out of the vote which the Lords Commissioners may think it right to lay before Parliament for 1867–8.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, H. M. Treasury. H. Corry.

Treasury Chambers,

Sir, November 27, 1866.

With reference to your letter of the 19th inst., requesting authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to order certain terra cottas for the new buildings, which are now in progress for the South Kensington Museum, I am commanded to call the attention of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to the concluding paragraph of the letter from this Board, dated 24th of last May, in which it is stated that my Lords cannot consent to an annual expenditure on these buildings of a larger amount than will be sufficient to defray the total estimated sum of 195,000*l.* in six years, and I am to state that their Lordships can only consent to the expenditure of 10,000*l.* for the terra cottas now asked for, on condition that the total sum to be expended on these buildings during the year 1867–8, shall not, including that item, exceed one-sixth part of the entire cost, or 32,500*l.*

I am, &c.

The Right Hon. H. Corry, &c., &c., South Kensington Museum. George Ward Hunt.

AUXILIARY MUSEUM AT BETHNAL GREEN.

Treasury Chambers,

Sir, December 22, 1866.

With reference to your letter of the 7th inst. (see thirteenth Report, p. 4), transmitting a copy of a Minute of the Committee of Council on Education, in which they recommend that a museum of Science and Art should be established in the east of London on a free site, at Bethnal Green, provided by the locality, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to acquaint you for the information of the Lord President of the Council that my Lords concur in this proposal, and they authorize you to prepare an estimate accordingly to be submitted to Parliament in the ensuing session.

I am, &c.

The Right Hon. H. Corry, South Kensington Museum. George Ward Hunt.

APPENDIX B.

Science Instruction.

1. Report for 1866 on Science Schools and Classes, by Capt. Donnelly, R.E.

The results of the system of aid to science instruction have continued to improve year by year since its first establishment by the General Science Minute in 1859. The various modifications and enlargements made from time to time have now rendered it a system which may fairly be said to meet the requirements of the country as far as elementary science is concerned. Each year a larger number of teachers obtain certificates, more schools are established throughout the country, and from the reports of the examiners it appears that on the whole the instruction also improves.

The examination in November was the eighth examination for certificates as science teachers. The number of candidates increased by 66, from 167 in 1865 to 233 in 1866; of these 198 were successful, 61 more than in the preceding year. Of the 233 candidates who came up, 153 had not obtained certificates before, the remainder came up either to obtain higher grades certificates in subjects in which they were already certificated, or to take them in new subjects. The number of certificated teachers in the country now amounts to about 620. This large increase in the number of teachers who came up is principally due to the number of Irish candidates. 78 were examined in Dublin, of whom 66 were successful, whilst in 1865 only 28 came up.

At page 26 I give a nominal return of the teachers who obtained certificates. The following table gives a comparative abstract for 1865 and 1866 of the number of candidates in each subject, the grades of success, &c. It will be seen that in almost every subject there was an increase, and on the whole the proportionate success was creditable.

Results of November Science Examinations.

Subjects.	1865.						1866.					
	No. of Candidates.	No. Successful.	No. of 1st Grade.	No. of 2nd Grade.	No. of 3rd Grade.	No. of Failures.	No. of Candidates.	No. Successful.	No. of 1st Grade.	No. of 2nd Grade.	No. of 3rd Grade.	No. of Failures.
Practical, Plane, and Descriptive Geometry	19	15	4	6	5	4	25	21	7	8	6	4
Mechanical and Machine Drawing	16	13	3	5	5	3	16	13	7	4	2	3
Building Construction	7	6	1	2	3	1	15	14	5	6	3	1
Naval Architecture	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Elementary Mathematics	34	24	4	5	15	10	61	53	16	21	16	8
Higher Mathematics	9	1	—	—	1	8	13	6	—	3	3	7
Theoretical Mechanics	24	18	1	5	12	6	16	13	1	8	4	3
Applied Mechanics	9	9	2	6	1	—	8	8	1	4	3	—
Acoustics, Light and Heat	26	26	5	12	9	—	41	29	7	13	9	12
Carried forward	144	112	20	41	51	32	196	158	44	68	46	38

Appendix B.

Captain Donnelly's Report.

Results of November Science Examinations—*cont.*

Subjects.	1865.						1866.					
	No. of Candidates.	No. Successful.	No. of 1st Grade.	No. of 2nd Grade.	No. of 3rd Grade.	No. of Failures.	No. of Candidates.	No. Successful.	No. of 1st Grade.	No. of 2nd Grade.	No. of 3rd Grade.	No. of Failures.
Brought forward . .	144	112	20	41	51	32	196	158	44	68	46	38
Magnetism and Electricity .	26	19	10	7	2	7	41	34	9	15	10	7
Inorganic Chemistry . .	41	37	6	15	16	4	42	35	4	14	17	7
Organic Chemistry . .	10	7	1	3	3	3	17	9	1	4	4	8
Geology . . .	11	10	1	5	4	1	16	15	6	5	4	1
Mineralogy . . .	2	2	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	1
Animal Physiology . .	24	12	3	4	5	12	26	18	3	12	3	8
Zoology	4	3	1	1	1	1	8	6	—	3	3	2
Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany. . .	9	8	2	3	3	1	10	8	1	4	3	2
Systematic Botany . .	5	5	3	—	2	—	3	3	—	3	—	—
Mining	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	1	—	1	1
Metallurgy . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	4	—	2	2	2
Navigation . . .	3	3	1	2	—	—	8	6	3	1	2	2
Nautical Astronomy . .	1	1	—	1	—	—	5	3	—	1	2	2
Steam	5	3	—	1	2	2	3	1	—	1	—	2
Physical Geography . .	26	18	10	4	4	8	41	28	7	11	10	13
	313	240	58	88	94	73	427	331	80	144	107	96

Examination of Science Schools and Classes in May.—The number of schools and classes continues steadily to increase. At the period of the examinations in May 1865 the number of schools—separate institutions in which science was taught under certificated teachers—was 120, with a total of 5,479 pupils under instruction. In 1866 the number of schools had increased to 153, and the number of pupils to 6,835.

Many of the schools had two or more classes in different subjects, so that there were altogether about 400 classes. From the schools under certificated teachers 2,980 candidates came up for examination, and about 170 pupils from other schools, principally in London.

The examinations were held at 121 provincial, and 13 metropolitan centres; the examinations being, as before, conducted by the local committees.

The details for 1865 and 1866 compared are given on the next table:—

Results of the Science School Examinations, May 1865 and 1866.

	1865.	1866.
Number of individuals under instruction in Classes under Certificated Teachers - - - -	5,479	6,835
Number of the above who came up for examination -	2,383	2,980
Number examined in addition to the above who were not in Schools under Certificated Teachers - -	250	170

Results of the Science School Examinations—*cont.*

	1865.	1866.
Number of Papers worked in :—		
Subject		
I. Practical, Plane, and Descriptive Geometry	608	517
II. Mechanical and Machine Drawing	293	469
III. Building Construction	74	233
IV. Elementary Mathematics	150	290
V. Higher Mathematics	32	24
VI. Theoretical Mechanics	94	178
VII. Applied Mechanics	50	86
VIII. Acoustics, Light and Heat	244	327
IX. Magnetism and Electricity	291	352
X. Inorganic Chemistry	946	1,043
XI. Organic Chemistry	139	121
XII. Geology	170	194
XIII. Mineralogy	19	21
XIV. Animal Physiology	548	497
XV. Zoology	182	79
XVI. Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany	229	138
XVII. Systematic Botany	33	114
XVIII. Mining	15	22
XIX. Metallurgy	93	62
XX. Navigation	103	118
XXI. Nautical Astronomy	82	77
XXII. Steam	76	95
XXIII. Physical Geography	121	409
Total number of Papers worked	4,592	5,466
Number of Provincial Centres where Examinations were held	93	121
Number of Metropolitan Centres where Examinations were held (including South Kensington Museum)	10	13
Number of 5th Class	969	778
„ 4th „	920	713
„ 3rd „ Queen's Prizes	800	1,228
„ 2nd „ Queen's Prizes	472	501
„ 1st „ Queen's Prizes	210	342
Total number of Successes	3,371	3,562
Failures in 1st Paper	—	1,117
„ in 2nd „	—	787
Total Failures	1,221	1,904

In some subjects there was a slight falling off, viz., in geometrical drawing, higher mathematics, organic chemistry, animal physiology, zoology, vegetable physiology, metallurgy, and nautical astronomy, but altogether 527 more candidates were examined than in 1865. The percentage of failures was, however, higher. This is due partly to the standard having been slightly raised, and partly, also, to the new system of examination introduced, which was described in my report of last year. There are now two papers, an easy and a difficult paper, and it appears that many candidates failed by taking the difficult paper, which was beyond their powers. On the other hand, however, the great number of failures in physical geography—a comparatively new subject, in which the largest proportion of failures occurred from candidates coming up

Appendix B. — Captain Donnelly's Report.

who were entirely unprepared—no doubt tended to swell the per-centage of failures; and again, as compared with the former years, the per-centage of failure is disproportionately increased by the fact that a certain proportion of those who, taking the difficult paper, failed, had previously obtained as high a class as was possible in the easy paper. These only failed in improving their class, and would not, according to the old system, have been classed as failures at all. On the whole I do not think that the present plan has acted hardly on the teachers. One of the most satisfactory points in the working of the system is the manner in which students continue in many cases to study a subject and come up year after year to obtain higher awards. For instance, one of the students who this year has taken a gold medal has come up five years in succession, working up to it.

The subjoined table gives the exact per-centages of results, and may be of use to teachers in preparing their students.

PER-CENTAGES of RESULTS of MAY SCIENCE EXAMINATION.

The figures in italics relate to May 1866.

—	1st Class Prizes.	2nd Class Prizes.	3rd Class Prizes.	4th Class.	5th Class.	Failures.	Failures in 1st or easy Paper.	Failures in 2nd or difficult Paper.
I. Practical, Plane, and Descriptive Geometry.	3·1	5·2	14·8	13·4	14·3	49·0	—	—
	6·7	*5·0*	*23·5*	*5·6*	*7·1*	*51·8*	*36·5*	*15·2*
II. Mechanical and Machine Drawing.	10·9	13·6	28·3	24·9	6·1	16·0	—	—
	8·5	*6·1*	*21·3*	*14·4*	*13·4*	*36·0*	*15·3*	*20·6*
III. Building Construction	13·5	17·6	37·8	9·4	10·8	10·8	—	—
	3·4	*2·1*	*21·4*	*13·7*	*15·8*	*43·8*	*11·1*	*32·1*
IV. Elementary Mathematics	·6	6·66	11·3	8·6	26·6	46·0	—	—
	10·0	*5·8*	*13·7*	*10·0*	*16·8*	*43·4*	*34·4*	*8·9*
V. Higher Mathematics	—	—	18·7	28·1	15·6	37·5	—	—
	—	—	*16·6*	*33·3*	*25·0*	*25·0*	*25·0*	—
VI. Theoretical Mechanics	2·1	3·2	17·0	29·6	29·6	18·0	—	—
	11·2	*18·5*	*17·9*	*18·5*	*8·9*	*24·7*	*11·7*	*12·9*
VII. Applied Mechanics	10·0	6·0	8·0	16·0	24·0	36·0	—	—
	6·9	*17·4*	*19·7*	*5·8*	*3·4*	*46·5*	*22·0*	*24·4*
VIII. Acoustics, Light and Heat	2·8	4·0	11·7	30·3	32·3	18·4	—	—
	17·1	*14·3*	*15·5*	*20·2*	*14·9*	*11·6*	*10·7*	*·9*
IX. Magnetism and Electricity	3·4	8·2	27·8	31·6	16·8	12·0	—	—
	7·6	*16·7*	*24·7*	*27·2*	*15·6*	*7·9*	*2·8*	*5·1*
X. Inorganic Chemistry	5·7	14·16	18·2	22·0	26·1	13·6	—	—
	3·9	*4·6*	*33·5*	*17·5*	*15·1*	*23·2*	*15·5*	*7·6*
XI. Organic Chemistry	10·0	10·0	15·8	13·6	34·5	15·8	—	—
	7·4	*8·3*	*24·7*	*22·2*	*21·4*	*20·6*	*12·4*	*8·2*
XII. Geology	4·7	18·2	29·4	20·5	21·7	5·2	—	—
	·5	*4·6*	*10·3*	*19·0*	*23·1*	*42·2*	*22·1*	*20·1*
XIII. Mineralogy	5·2	15·7	36·8	21·0	—	21·0	—	—
	9·5	*14·2*	*23·8*	*14·2*	*19·0*	*19·0*	*9·5*	*9·5*
XIV. Animal Physiology	4·3	14·9	16·9	14·9	12·9	35·7	—	—
	4·2	*14·6*	*23·7*	*2·0*	*15·4*	*39·8*	*25·7*	*14·0*
XV. Zoology	1·6	1·0	3·9	15·9	18·1	59·3	—	—
	11·3	*22·7*	*11·3*	*10·1*	*16·4*	*27·8*	*25·3*	*2·5*
XVI. Vegetable Physiology	3.9	6·1	6·9	12·2	34·0	36·6	—	—
	2·1	*7·9*	*15·9*	*2·8*	*17·3*	*53·6*	*32·6*	*21·0*
XVII. Systematic Botany	—	12·1	18·1	—	24·2	45·4	—	—
	·8	*5·2*	*14·0*	*5·5*	*13·1*	*63·1*	*12·2*	*50·8*
XVIII. Mining	13·3	46·6	13·3	26·6	—	—	—	—
	4·5	*13·6*	*18·1*	*13·6*	*13·6*	*36·3*	*18·1*	*18·1*
XIX. Metallurgy	2·1	2·1	12·9	22·5	26·8	33·3	—	—
	—	*3·2*	*14·5*	*6·4*	*30·6*	*45·1*	*24·1*	*20·9*
XX. Navigation	1·9	14·5	20·3	30·0	21·3	11·7	—	—
	14·4	*30·5*	*16·9*	*10·1*	*14·4*	*13·5*	*5·0*	*8·4*
XXI. Nautical Astronomy	1·2	9·7	21·9	34·1	23·1	9·7	—	—
	2·5	*12·9*	*19·4*	*19·4*	*25·9*	*19·4*	*6·4*	*12·9*
XXII. Steam	3·9	6·5	7·8	17·1	31·5	32·8	—	—
	4·2	*6·3*	*22·4*	*5·2*	*14·7*	*47·3*	*13·6*	*33·6*
XXIII. Physical Geography	·8	13·2	10·7	25·6	25·6	23·9	—	—
	2·4	*10·0*	*15·8*	*2·9*	*6·8*	*61·8*	*40·8*	*21·0*
Totals	4·57	10·28	17·42	20·03	21·10	26·59	—	—
	6·25	*9·16*	*22·40*	*13 04*	*14·22*	*34·85*	*20·43*	*14·39*

The Hull Navigation School, which took 96 prizes, 3 gold, 1 silver, and 1 bronze medals; the Bristol Trade School, which took 83 prizes, 1 gold, 2 silver, and 2 bronze medals; and the Manchester Mechanics' Institute, which took 82 prizes, 2 silver, and 2 bronze medals, were about the most successful schools. The following also must be mentioned as very successful in the results of their teaching the Oldham Science and Art School, Newtownards Model School, Oldcastle Endowed School, Santry Training School, Glasgow Secular School, Bolton Mechanics' Institute, Bethnal Green National School, Islington Lower Road Public School (these two last each took 2 gold medals), Plumstead Burrage Road School, Plymouth Science School, and the Stroud Institute.

The results obtained in all the schools are given in a tabular form for 1865 and 1866 at page 39. Immediately following this is a table showing the classes in each of the schools, the subjects taught, and the number of students under instruction as returned at Christmas 1866.

From these returns it appears that there are at present 207 science schools, with 526 classes, and 8,292 students under instruction. I also give at pages 32 and 34 the names of the Queen's medallists, and of those candidates who obtained the Royal Exhibitions to the Royal School of Mines, Jermyn Street, and the College of Science in Dublin. At page 35 is the return of aid to science schools by means of the apparatus grant, and at page 36 of all payments made to science teachers for 1866.

The reports on the inspection of classes, made by Mr. Iselin and Dr. Sidney, will be found respectively at pages 56 and 58.

Appendix B.

SCIENCE CERTIFICATES.

LIST of HONORARY CERTIFICATES.

Name.	Address.	I. Practical Plane and Descriptive Geometry.	II. Mechanical and Machine Drawing.	III. Building Construction.	IV. Elementary Mathematics.	V. Higher Mathematics.	VI. Theoretical Mechanics.	VII. Applied Mechanics.	VIII. Acoustics, Light and Heat.	IX. Magnetism and Electricity.	X. Inorganic Chemistry.	XI. Organic Chemistry.	XII. Geology.	XIII. Mineralogy.	XIV. Animal Physiology.	XV. Zoology.	XVI. Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany.	XVII. Systematic Botany.	XVIII. Mining.	XIX. Metallurgy.	XX. Navigation.	XXI. Nautical Astronomy.	XXII. Steam.	XXIII. Physical Geography.
Atkins, Edward	St. Martin's School, Leicester	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Birkenhead, Edward H.	Mining School, Wigan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Bithell, Richard	London Road, Clapton, N.E.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bogg, Thomas W.	South " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brazier, Professor	Aberdeen " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buchanan, George	117, Douglas Street, Glasgow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burgoyne, William T.	9, Dewsbury Terrace, Micklegate, York.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carter, R. B.	Stroud, Gloucestershire	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chesman, Thomas	South Kensington Museum	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clarke, Gibson W.	Palmer House, Holloway	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cleeland Robert	8, Norwood Street, Belfast	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clement, Leonard	Brierfield, Burnley "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Collingwood, Dr.	Liverpool "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Davies, Evan	Normal College, Swansea	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dawe, Charles S.	St. Mark's College, Chelsea	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Doman, Rev. J. G.	118, Manchester Road, Bolton	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Eastburn, Rev. C. F.	St. Mark's College, Chelsea	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Elliott, Torrens	11, Amelia Street, Belfast	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forbes, Duncan W.	Eastwood, Notts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Foster, C. le Neve	Royal Institution, Truro	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greaves, Charles G.	Grammar School, Derby	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hearder, Jonathan N.	28, Buckwell Street, Plymouth	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Henslow, Rev. G.	10, South Crescent, Bedford Square	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hingston, C. Albert.	2, Athenæum Terrace, Plymouth	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hunter, John	Fountainville, Belfast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Joyce, P. W.	Central Model Schools, Dublin	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
McCrea, Dr. John	4, Alfred Street, Belfast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Michell, Thomas	Redruth	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mills, Lewis G.	Cathedral Schools, Armagh	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pepper, John H.	Polytechnic Institution, London	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Phillip, J.	Science and Art School, Oldham	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robinson, Enoch	Dukinfield	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sheppard, William	Science School, Exeter	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stockton, William	Navigation School, Great Yarmouth	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wigglesworth, Henry.	Ham Street, Ashford	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wilson, Alexander	Banbury	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Totals	—	—	—	17	5	7	—	8	7	12	11	3	3	10	5	4	5	1	—	—	—	—	1

Correct.

(Signed) THOMAS HEALEY.

Appendix B.

SCIENCE CERTIFICATES.

RESULT of the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, November 1866.

Name.	Address.	I. Practical Plane and Descriptive Geometry.	II. Mechanical and Machine Drawing.	III. Building Construction and Naval Architecture.	IV. Elementary Mathematics.	V. Higher Mathematics.	VI. Theoretical Mechanics.	VII. Applied Mechanics.	VIII. Acoustics, Light and Heat.	IX. Magnetism and Electricity.	X. Inorganic Chemistry.	XI. Organic Chemistry.	XII. Geology.	XIII. Mineralogy.	XIV. Animal Physiology.	XV. Zoology.	XVI. Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany.	XVII. Systematic Botany.	XVIII. Mining.	XIX. Metallurgy.	XX. Navigation.	XXI. Nautical Astronomy.	XXII. Steam.	XXIII. Physical Geography.
EXAMINED AT SOUTH KENSINGTON:																								
Ambrose, Henry -	10, Grove Place, Brompton, S.W.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Andrews, Thomas N.	St. Stephen's, St. Austell, Cornwall	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bale, Frederick -	Nympsfield School, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bartlett, Edward P.	South Kensington Museum	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bradbury, Alfred A.	9, Hasker Street, Chelsea -	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Browne, Leonard -	School of Mines, Jermyn Street	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burtt, Walter -	South Kensington Museum	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bush, James -	Free Library, Cardiff -	.	1	1	.	2	2	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3
Byatt, Horace -	St. Mark's College, Chelsea -	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clark, John J. -	170, Burrage Road, Plumstead	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clarkson, Frank -	27, Oakley Street, Chelsea -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clough, Edward -	St. Mark's College, Chelsea -	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Coates, Robert -	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cole, Alan S. -	South Kensington -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Collins, Joseph H.	4, River St., York Road, London, N.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cooper, Joseph -	Training College, Cheltenham	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cracknell, James -	1, Paul's Cottages, Chislehurst, Kent	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Craister, Walter -	23, Milner Street, Chelsea -	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dines, Joseph -	St. Mark's College, Chelsea -	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dodd, William -	National School, Bromsgrove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Downar, George F.	14, Edward Street, Woolwich, S.E.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drew, George C. -	Milton House School, Cassland Road, South Hackney.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Duckett, William	15, Coulson St., King's Road, S.W.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

| | | |

Appendix B.

SCIENCE CERTIFICATES.

RESULT of the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, November 1866—*continued.*

Name.	Address.	I. Practical Plane and Descriptive Geometry.	II. Mechanical and Machine Drawing.	III. Building Construction and Naval Architecture.	IV. Elementary Mathematics.	V. Higher Mathematics.	VI. Theoretical Mechanics.	VII. Applied Mechanics.	VIII. Acoustics, Light and Heat.	IX. Magnetism and Electricity.	X. Inorganic Chemistry.	XI. Organic Chemistry.	XII. Geology.	XIII. Mineralogy.	XIV. Animal Physiology.	XV. Zoology.	XVI. Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany.	XVII. Systematic Botany.	XVIII. Mining.	XIX. Metallurgy.	XX. Navigation.	XXI. Nautical Astronomy.	XXII. Steam.	XXIII. Physical Geography.
Phillips, Edward	Training College, Battersea			2						2														2
Plant, Edmund C.	Trade School, Bristol																							
Plant, Walter A.		3			3																			
Poyner, Harry	St. Margaret's School, Leicester														2									
Pratt, William N.	6, Fleet Street, Torquay																							
Puckett, Joseph	50, Pancras Square, King's Cross, N.W.												2											
Pullen, Moses	Painswick, Stroud, Gloucestershire				2						3													
Rickard, George J.	19, Duke Street, Devonport			*2	2								1											
Rider, Alonzo J.	Stoke Public School, Devonport																2							
Robotham, William	Pontypridd, Glamorganshire							1																
Rowden, Wm. T.	Spring Grove, W.														2									
Salter, Mortyn J.	8, Bolton Road, Boundary Road, N.W.										1													
Schenk, Robert	10, Hanover Place, Kennington Gate, S.					3				3					2									
Simpson, Bentham	National School, Church Row, Bethnal Green.																							
Snelus, George J.	Royal College of Chemistry, Oxford Street.																							
Sturgess, William	National Schools, Kettering																							
Sullivan, M.	2, Brecon Terrace, Moore Park, Fulham.			2																				
Swiss, Henry	1, Little George Street, Woolwich	3	1																					
Tilden, William A.	17, Bloomsbury Square, London																2							
Tucker, William	Kingston, near Taunton	2							3															
Vicars, Thomas	British School, Torquay															2								
Watts, John	17, Bloomsbury Square, London																							
Welsh, James	Trade School, Bristol				2																			

| Examined at Dublin:— | | |

Appendix B.

SCIENCE CERTIFICATES.

RESULT of the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, November 1866—*continued.*

Name.	Address.	I. Practical Plane and Descriptive Geometry.	II. Mechanical and Machine Drawing.	III. Building Construction and Naval Architecture.	IV. Elementary Mathematics.	V. Higher Mathematics.	VI. Theoretical Mechanics.	VII. Applied Mechanics.	VIII. Acoustics, Light and Heat.	IX. Magnetism and Electricity.	X. Inorganic Chemistry.	XI. Organic Chemistry.	XII. Geology.	XIII. Mineralogy.	XIV. Animal Physiology.	XV. Zoology.	XVI. Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany.	XVII. Systematic Botany.	XVIII. Mining.	XIX. Metallurgy.	XX. Navigation.	XXI. Nautical Astronomy.	XXII. Steam.	XXIII. Physical Geography.
Leonard, Hugh	9, St. James's, Drogheda	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
Linehan, Patrick	Central Model Schools, Dublin	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lyons, Michael	Grammar School, Dundalk	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
McCormick, John	Crebilly, Ballymena	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
McEwen, Hugh	Educational Institution, Dundalk, Co. Louth.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
McGiffin, Robert	Ballycarry, Co. Antrim	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
McIlroy, Hugh	14, Bridge Street, Ballymena	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
McIlroy, Robert	" Thomas Street, Portadown	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MacMillen, William.																								
Magennis, Peter	LisdedN.S.,Derrygonelly,Enniskillen	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Millar, John B.	62, Carlisle Street, Belfast	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Morris, Charles	Model Schools, Derry	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Moylan, Jeremiah	Model School, Galway	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Muldoon, Charles	Larne, Co. Antrim	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.
O'Hara, Henry	52, William Street, Dublin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
O'Neill, Samuel	Larne, Co. Antrim	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
O'Shea, Michael J.	National School, Drogheda	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Read, James	Hillsborough, Co. Down	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ryan, Lawrence J.	Model Schools, Kilkenny	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ryan, Patrick	Glasnevin, Dublin	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Savage, Hugh	Antrim	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Semple, William	Donaghadee, Co. Down	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Shannon, Augustine F.	4, Lawnview Place, Ballymena	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Smeeth, Joseph F.	23, Belgrave Square, South, Rathmines, Dublin.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Smyth, Andrew	Enfield School, Oldcastle, Co. Meath.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

| | | |

Appendix B.

SCIENCE CERTIFICATES.

RESULT of the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, November 1866—*continued.*

Name.	Address.	I. Practical Plane and Descriptive Geometry.	II. Mechanical and Machine Drawing.	III. Building Construction and Naval Architecture.	IV. Elementary Mathematics.	V. Higher Mathematics.	VI. Theoretical Mechanics.	VII. Applied Mechanics.	VIII. Acoustics, Light and Heat.	IX. Magnetism and Electricity.	X. Inorganic Chemistry.	XI. Organic Chemistry.	XII. Geology.	XIII. Mineralogy.	XIV. Animal Physiology.	XV. Zoology.	XVI. Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany.	XVII. Systematic Botany.	XVIII. Mining.	XIX. Metallurgy.	XX. Navigation.	XXI. Nautical Astronomy.	XXII. Steam.	XXIII. Physical Geography.
Hurst, Washington	Market Street, Droylsden, Manchester.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kershaw, Thomas junior	14, Burnley Street, Oldham	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Law, Edwin	1, Methvin Street, Salford	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mason, William G.	Lord Wenlock's School, Escrick Park, York.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Maybury, Charles W.	90, King Street, Manchester	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monks, Peter	17, West Albert Street, Cross Lane, Salford.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prosser, William	13, Bath Street, Lancaster	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richardson, Henry	16, Dawson Street, Manchester	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richardson, Joseph	Chapel Street, Tottington, Bury	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rothwell, James	247, City Road, Manchester	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Scotson, James	Holly Gardens, Snenton, Nottingham.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sissling, William	National School, Oldbury, Birmingham.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spencer, Peter	Albert Street, Newton Heath, Manchester.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stott, Henry	Mechanics' Institution, Bacup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Thornley, George Tomkins, Edward	5, Elizabeth St., Cheetham, Manchester.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Weatherill, Robert	Church Institution, North Ormesby, Middlesborough.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
Wheeler, George H.	National School, Middleton, Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1

EXAMINED AT EDINBURGH:—																										
Bain, Robert L. -	School of Art, Inverness - -	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burn, Joseph -	36, Cromwell Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunn, Hugh S. -	10, North Hamilton St., Kilmarnock.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forbes, Robert T.	Banton School, by Denny - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gloag, David -	English Presbyterian School, Blyth, Northumberland.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
Hislop, Lawrence	Mineral Oil Works, Uphall, Linlithgowshire.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hutton, Clement -	East Calder, Edinburgh - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lochore, John -	14, Florence Street, Glasgow -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Ritchie, George -	Marlpool, Auchmull, Aberdeen, N.B.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ross, John A. G. -	Elswick Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stewart, John -	Grove Cottage, Portobello, N.B. -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thomson, Henry -	Elswick Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Totals - - - - -		21	13	14*	53	6	13	8	29	34	35	9	15	1	18	6	8	3	2	4	6	3	1	28		

* Naval Architecture.

Correct.

(Signed) THOMAS HEALEY.

List of Queen's Medallists.—Science Examination, May 1866.

The Queen's medals which are offered for competition throughout the United Kingdom at the general examination of Science Schools and Classes held each year in May consist of one gold, one silver, and two bronze medals for each subject. Anybody may compete, but the medals cannot be taken by middle class students who are more than 17 years of age, nor by persons who are not students of Science Classes. Such persons receive an honorary certificate instead. Their names appear in italics in the following list.

Name.	Age.	Occupation or Father's Occupation.	School where taught this Subject.	Name of Teacher.	Subject for which the Medal is awarded.
			Gold Medals.		
Marsden, Thomas	19	Pattern Maker	- - -	Self-taught	Practical Plane and Descriptive Geometry.
Wright, John T.	21	Book-keeper	Oldham	Philips, J.	Elementary Mathematics.
McCoy, Robert J.	18	Teacher in Training.	Santry	Engledow, W.H.	Theoretical Mechanics.
Mason, George	25	Engineer	Bolton M. I.	Collins, J.	Applied Mechanics.
Duckett, John B.	24	Schoolmaster	Bethnal Green.	Simpson, B.	Acoustics, Light and Heat.
Green, German	14	Paid Monitor	Lower Islington.	Howard, J.	Magnetism and Electricity.
Black, Henry	17	- - - -	*Roy. Col. of Chemistry.*	*Frankland, Prof.*	*Inorganic Chemistry.*
Smith, John	21	Railway Clerk	Bristol	Coomber, T.	Inorganic Chemistry.
Williamson, Stewart, jun.	21	*Student of Science.*	*Roy. Col. of Chemistry.*	*Hofmann, Dr.*	*Organic Chemistry.*
Donaldson, George	25	Designer	Royal Academy, Belfast.	McCrea, Dr.	Organic Chemistry.
Horrox, William	17	Pupil-teacher	Middleton	Wheeler, G. H.	Animal Physiology.
Green, German	14	Paid Monitor	Lower Islington.	Howard, J.	Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany.
Read, John	17	*Mariner	Hull	Scaping, Z.	Navigation.
" "	"	"	"	"	Nautical Astronomy.
" "	"	"	"	"	Steam.
Payne, Joseph	20	Assistant Master	Bethnal Green N.S.	Simpson, B.	Physical Geography.
			Silver Medals.		
Kershaw, Thomas	25	Mechanic	Oldham Lyceum.	Mitchell, T.	Practical Plane and Descriptive Geometry.
Munro, John	16	Engineer's Apprentice.	Bristol	Plant, E. C.	Mechanical and Machine Drawing.
Merry, Edward A.	21	Architect's Clerk	Bristol	Plant, E. C.	Building Construction.
Armstrong, William	17	Teacher in Training.	Santry	Engledow, W.H.	Elementary Mathematics.
Page, Frederick J.M.	17	*Carriage Builder.*	*City of London.*	*Cuthbertson, F.*	*Theoretical Mechanics.*
Wheatley, Alfred	19	Engineer	- - -	Self-taught	Theoretical Mechanics.
Greenwood, William H.	20	Engineer	Manchester M. I.	Collins, J.	Applied Mechanics.
Griffiths, John A.	18	*Student*	*Royal School of Mines.*	*Tyndall, Prof.*	*Acoustics, Light and Heat.*
Fitzpatrick, Michael	25	Collector	Liverpool	Birkenhead, Dr.	Acoustics, Light and Heat.
Wilding, Richard	24	Contractor's Clerk.	Stroud	Pullen, M.	Magnetism and Electricity.
McAllan, John	22	*Chemist's Assistant.*	- - -	*Self-taught*	*Inorganic Chemistry.*
Downar, George F.	22	Writer	Woolwich Nat. Sch.	Snelus, G. J.	Inorganic Chemistry.
Black, Henry	17	- - -	*Roy. Col. of Chemistry, Oxford St.*	*Frankland, Dr.*	*Organic Chemistry.*
Wood, William H.	17	Clerk	Halifax	Jarmain, G.	Organic Chemistry.
Richardson, Henry	18	Book-keeper	Manchester M. I.	Angell, J.	Animal Physiology.
Fairfax, Arthur	12	*Tailor	Banbury	Beale, J. H.	Zoology.
Darley, Tom	13	*Mariner	Hull	Scaping, Z.	Navigation.
Phillips, Thos. W.	20	*Engineer*	- - -	*Self-taught*	*Steam.*
Ford, Francis	18	Engineer	Plymouth	Evers, H.	Steam.
Duckett, John B.	25	Elementary Teacher.	Bethnal Green N.S.	Simpson, B.	Physical Geography.

* Father's occupation.

Name.	Age.	Occupation or Father's Occupation.	School where taught this Subject.	Name of Teacher.	Subject for which the Medal is awarded.
		BRONZE MEDALS.			
Treleaven, Joseph T.	21	Shipwright -	Plymouth -	Rickard, G. -	Practical Plane and Descriptive Geometry.
Percy, C. McLeod -	20	Engineer - -	Wigan -	Birkenhead, E. -	" "
Bennion, John A. -	16	Draughtsman -	Manchester M. I.	Angell, J. - -	Mechanical " and Machine Drawing.
Tyler, Frederick Geo.	20	Engineer's Apprentice.	Bristol -	Plant, E. C. -	" "
Carter, William -	17	Draughtsman's Apprentice.	Manchester M. I.	Messrs. Mellor and Spriggs.	Building Construction.
Farlie, Charles J. -	26	Draughtsman -	Plumstead -	Rowden, W. T. -	" "
Pepper, Edward -	19	Teacher in Training.	Santry -	Engledow, W. H.	Elementary Mathematics.
Talbot, Thomas -	20	"	" -	"	" "
Mason, George - -	25	Engineer - -	Bolton -	Collins, J. - -	Theoretical Mechanics.
Cantrell, Robert -	16	Teacher in Training.	Santry -	Engledow, W. H.	" "
Page, Frederick J. M.	17	**Carriage Builder.*	*City of London.*	*Cuthbertson, F.* -	*Applied Mechanics.*
Lunn, Joseph - -	21	Millwright -	Bolton M.I.	Collins, J. - -	Applied Mechanics.
Luthy, Robert - -	25	Engineer - -	" -	" -	" "
Matthews, Robert -	21	Monitor - -	Oldcastle -	Beatty, J. - -	Acoustics, Light and Heat.
Atkins, Alfred H. -	19	Teacher - -	Birmingham	Woodward, C. J.	" "
Page, Frederick J. M.	17	**Carriage Builder.*	*City of London.*	*Hall, T.* - -	*Magnetism and Electricity.*
Scates, Gardener -	22	Chemist's Assistant.	Stroud -	Pullen, M. - -	Magnetism and Electricity.
Griffiths, John A. -	18	*Student* - -	*Royal School of Mines.*	*Tyndall, Prof.* -	*Magnetism and Electricity.*
Watt, William D. -	26	National Teacher	Comber -	Greer, W. H. -	Magnetism and Electricity.
Davis, William S. -	23	Clerk - -	Cheltenham	Notcutt, W. L. -	Inorganic Chemistry
Lauther, William -	25	Teacher - -	Great George St., Belfast.	Barklie, R. -	" "
McAllan, John - -	22	*Chemist's Assistant.*	- - -	*Self-taught* -	*Organic Chemistry.*
Stewart, Charles G. -	16	Chemist - -	Roy. Col. of Chemistry.	- - -	Organic Chemistry.
Bemrose, Joseph -	20	*Chemist's Assistant.*	- - -	*Self-taught* -	*Organic Chemistry.*
Smith, John - -	21	Railway Clerk -	Bristol -	Coomber, T. -	Organic Chemistry
De Rance, Charles E.	18	*Student* - -	- - -	*Self-taught* -	*Geology.*
Stewart, Charles G. -	16	Chemist - -	Camden Town.	Snelus, G. J. -	Mineralogy.
Brown, William -	18	Student - -	Glasgow Andersonian University.	Buchanan, G. -	Animal Physiology.
Fradd, Martin - -	19	Clerk - -	Torquay -	Viccars, T. -	" "
Wright, John E. -	15	Pupil-teacher -	Banbury -	Beale, J. H. -	Zoology.
Brummitt, Robert -	14	*General Dealer -	" -	" -	"
Emsall, William -	23	Teacher - -	Corporation St., Manchester.	Hudson, F. -	Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany.
Wills, William H. -	18	Clerk - -	Exeter -	D'Urban, W. S. M.	" "
Dempster, James K.	28	Architectural Draughtsman.	Glasgow Secular Sc.	Mayer, J. - -	Systematic Botany.
Southeran, Arthur -	33	Clerk and Surveyor.	- - -	Self-taught -	Mining.
Jackson, Thomas N.	13	*Mariner - -	Hull - -	Scaping, Z. -	Navigation.
Steele, Joseph A. -	14	**Mariner* - -	*Hull* - -	*Scaping, Z.* -	*Navigation.*
Browne, William M.	21	Teacher - -	Carrickfergus.	Stevenson, J. M'N.	Navigation.
Harper, John - -	25	Book-keeper -	Kingsland -	Tate, R. - -	Physical Geography.
Farnsworth, Joseph -	32	Schoolmaster -	Stockport -	Collins, J. - -	" "

* Father's occupation.

Royal Exhibitions.

At the Royal School of Mines there are eight Royal exhibitions of the value of 50*l.* per annum, for three years, which entitle the holder to free admission to all the lectures, and the chemical and metallurgical laboratories at the Royal School of Mines. They are open to all persons subject to the conditions of the Science Directory, and are competed for at the May examination of the Science and Art Department.

Two Royal exhibitions were vacant last year, and were awarded to—

Name.	Age.	School or Residence.	Occupation.
Green, German - -	14	Lower Islington, London	Paid Monitor.
Page, Frederick J. M. -	17	8, Lisle Street, Leicester Square, London.	Student.

At the Government School of Science three Royal exhibitions of the same value were vacant last year, and were awarded to—

Name.	Age.	School or Residence.	Occupation.
Stewart, Charles G. - -	16	Camden Town, London -	Chemist.
McAllan, John - -	22	Dublin - - -	Chemist's Assistant.
Williamson, Stewart, jun. -	21	St. John's Wood, London	Student.

Aid by Examples granted to Science Schools.

Appendix B.

Aid by Examples.

Locality.	Name of School or Institution.	Aid of Department. £ s. d.
Alsager	National School	3 6 3
Ballymena	National School	4 10 0
Birmingham	St. Barnabas' Schools	1 5 3
Blackburn	Mechanics' Institution	2 4 3
Blandford	Working Men's Club	2 0 9
Bodmin	Science School	5 19 0
Burnley	Carlton Road School	0 12 0
"	Church of England Literary Institution	1 0 6
Cardiff	Free Library	0 17 5
Clitheroe	Mechanics' Institute	1 13 9
Comber	Smyth's National School	0 16 3
Darlington	Mechanics' Institute	2 9 3¾
Darwen	Mechanics' Institute	1 13 5½
Drogheda	Science School	1 8 7½
Dublin	Athenæum	6 15 6
East Lancashire	Union of Mechanics', &c., Institutions	1 7 6
Guisborough	Mechanics' Institution	2 6 8
Hulme	Working Men's Institute	0 16 0
Hyde	Mechanics' Institution	3 14 4
Kidderminster	Science School	6 6 7
Kingsbridge	Science Class	0 6 0
Kinver	Science School	4 4 7
Liverpool	School of Science	9 11 10
Lincoln	Mechanics' Institution	1 5 2
London:—		
Bethnal Green	National School	11 5 6
"	Birkbeck School	3 4 3
Lower Islington	Public School	2 19 6 / 1 15 10
London	City of London College	4 10 0
North London	School of Science	8 6 3
Polytechnic	Royal Polytechnic Institution Science Classes.	3 8 3
Manchester	Corporation Street School	2 3 0
Newport and Castlebar, County Mayo.	Science Classes	6 3 1
Newtownards	Science School	0 8 6
Northwich	Weaver Navigation School	5 0 0
Oldcastle, County Meath	Endowed School	2 5 1½
Redruth	Institution	5 11 0
Stillington	Science Class	1 13 9
Stockport	Mechanics' Institution	8 18 0
Wolverton	Science and Art Institution	8 7 3
		£142 10 3½

Appendix B.

PAYMENTS TO TEACHERS.

PAYMENTS to TEACHERS, 1866.

Teacher.	Subjects.	Amount. £ s. d.	School.
Angell, John	I., II., VIII., IX., X., XIV., XIX., XXIII.	75 0 0	Manchester M. I., 76*l.*; Hyde M. I., 4*l.*
Atkins, Edward	X.	17 0 0	Leicester, St. Martin's Sch.
Atkins, G.	X.	52 0 0	St. Mark's Col., Chelsea.
Baker, Bernard M.	VIII.	14 0 0	Newport Pratt.; Castlebar.
Barklie, Robert	X.	62 5 0	Carrickfergus, 11*l.*; Belfast, St. George's St., 52*l.*
Beale, John H.	XIV., XV.	36 0 0	Banbury.
Beatty, Jno.	VIII.	103 0 0	Oldcastle End. Sch., 126*l.*
Birkenhead, E H.	I., II., VIII., IX., X, XII., XIV., XVIII., XXIII.	55 10 0	Liverpool Free Lib. 26*l.* 10*s.*; Preston Institute, 14*l.* 10*s.*; Wigan Mining Sch., 14*l.* 10*s.*
Bithell, Richard	I.	6 0 0	Kingsland.
Black, Robert	VIII., IX.	44 10 0	Ballymena N. S.
Bolam, James	XX., XXI.	*38 10 0	Leith Nav. Sch.
Brazier, Prof.	X.	20 0 0	Aberdeen M. I.
Briggs, Henry	VI.	91 10 0	St. Mark's Col., Chelsea, 103*l.*
Browne, W. M.	IV.	31 0 0	Belfast, Frederick St.
Burgess, Rev. Saml.	IV.	4 0 0	Wolverton Ins.
Busbridge, Walter	I., II., III.	74 0 0	178, Waterloo Rd., Lambeth, 10*l.*; Greenwich L. I., 27*l.*; Woolwich R. A., 41*l.*
Bush, James	I., II., IV.	57 0 0	Newport Ath., 18*l.*; Cardiff F. L., 39*l.*
Butterworth, Thos.	I.	9 0 0	Ashton-under-Lyne M. I.
Cattell, Thos. E.	IX.	24 0 0	Cottesmore, Oakham.
Clement, Leonard	IX., X., XII.	49 0 0	Nelson-in-Marsden, 38*l.*; Burnley Westgate Sch., 11*l.*
Coles, F.	X.	18 0 0	London, Mech. Inst., 8*l.*; Polytechnic Inst., 10*l.*
Collins, John	VI., VII., VIII., X., XII., XIV., XVI., XXIII.	126 0 0	Bolton, Hy. Trin., 26*l.* 10*s.*; Indep. Method., 31*l.* 10*s.*; Mech. Inst., 47*l.* 10*s.*; Manchester M. I., 18*l.* 10*s.*; Manchester Cath. Sch., 12*l.*; Stockport, M. I., 36*l.*
Coomber, Thomas	VI., IX., X., XI.	132 10 0	Bristol Trade Sch.
Crawley, S.	X.	29 0 0	York Institute.
Crowe, Willm.	XIV.	6 0 0	Homerton.
Davidson, Ellis A.	I., II., III.	42 10 0	Chester M. I., 15*l.*; Crewe M. I., 27*l.* 10*s.*
Doman, Rev. J. G.	IV.	1 0 0	Bolton.
Dowling, James	IX., XII.	45 0 0	Waterford Mod. Sch.
Dowling, Jno.	X., XI., XVI., XVII., XIX.	20 0 0	Dublin Athenæum.
Dorrell, John	I.	4 0 0	Slough M. I.
Downing, Sampson	IX.	61 10 0	Bodmin Lit. I., 62*l.*
Duckett, William	I., II.	55 10 0	178, Waterl. Rd., Lmbth., 16*l.* 10*s.* Woolwich, R.A., 39*l.*
Dunn, H. S.	II.	7 0 0	Kilmarnock.
D'Urban, Wm. S. M.	XVI., XVII.	25 0 0	Exeter Lit. Soc.
Erwin, Moses	XII.	5 0 0	Comber, Smyth's N. S.
Evers, Henry	IV., XXII., XXIII.	49 10 0	Plymouth Sci. Sch.
Ewing, Samuel	VIII.	51 0 0	Armagh.
Farncomb, Edw.	I.	3 0 0	Greenwich.
Ferguson, W. Hooker	XVI., XVII.	8 0 0	Belfast Museum.
Forbes, Dr.	X.	19 0 0	Eastwood M. I.
Foster, Dr. C. Le Neve.	X., XIII., XVIII.	20 0 0	Camborne, 8*l.*; St. Day, 3*l.*; St. Just, 9*l.*
Freehill, Michael	IX.	75 15 0	Trim Mod. Sch., 81*l.*
Gee, William	VIII., IX., XXIII.	35 0 0	Glossop M. I., 4*l.*; Hyde M. I., 31*l.*
Gibson, George H.	X.	44 0 0	Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Gibsone, Rev. B. W.	X.	16 0 0	City of London College.
Goffin, Robert	X.	34 0 0	Purleigh.
Greer, Willm. H.	VIII., IX.	93 15 0	Newtownards, 107*l.* 10*s.*
Grugeon, Alfred	XVI.	11 0 0	Kingsland S. S.

* Including December 1865 examination and March 1866.

Payments to Teachers—*cont.*

Teacher.	Subjects.	Amount. £ s. d.	School.
Gunn, Wm.	IV., X., XII., XIV., XVI., XVII.	82 2 6	Accrington M. I., 23*l.*; Blackburn M. I., 11*l.*; Burnley, Carlton Road Sch., 29*l.* 10*s.*; Burnley Lit. Inst., 5*l.*; Clitheroe M. I., 21*l.*
Harbison, Mann	XXIII.	93 10 0	Newtownards, 107*l.*
Hartley, Joseph	X., XI.	34 10 0	Droylsden Ed. Ins., 19*l.* Newton Heath M. I., 8*l.* Pendleton M. I., 6*l.* 10*s.* Hulme, Christ Church, 1*l.*.
Hay, William	IV., XXIII.	14 0 0	Larne Mod. Sch.
Healey, Thomas	IV., X.	27 0 0	Burnley M. I., 21*l.*; Burnley Wesley. Sch., 6*l.*
Hearder, J. N.	IX., X.	38 10 0	Plymouth.
Howard, Jno.	I., II., IV., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XIX., XXIII.	78 7 6	Lower Islington P. S., 84*l.* 10*s.*
Hudson, Washington	I., II.	20 0 0	Salford Wkg. Men's Coll., 5*l.* Staleybridge M. I., 15*l.*
Jarmain, George	X., XI., XII.	60 15 0	Elland M.I., 28*l.* Halifax W. M. C., 18*l.* 10*s.*; Huddersfield M. I., 14*l.* 10*s.*
Jeffery, Walter	VIII., X.	80 5 0	Gloucester Blue Coat Sch., 87*l.*
Jones, Alfred	XIV., XV.	2 10 0	Kingsland S. S.
Jones, Mrs. E.	XVI.	7 0 0	Woolwich Mech. Ins.
Jones, Jno.	IV., VI., XXIII.	31 0 0	Llanelly Cop. Wks. Sch.
Jones, Thomas	I., II., III., X., XIV.	65 12 6	Greenwich L. I., 34*l.* Woolwich M. I. R. A., 33*l.* 10*s.*
Jones, Thomas	I., II.	13 10 0	Alderley Edge.
Kennedy, Jno.	I.	30 0 0	Dundee High Sch.
Leipner, F. J. Adol.	XV., XVI.	12 0 0	Bristol Trade Sch.
Lightbown, Jas. H.	X., XI., XVI.	28 0 0	Manchester Corpn. St.; Salford W. M. C.
Lyons, Michael	VIII., IX., X.	17 10 0	Dundalk Gram. Sch.; Dundalk Free Lib.
Macomish, Miss M.	XIV.	14 0 0	Corsock Girls' Sch.
McCrea, Dr. John	X., XI.	53 10 0	Belfast Academical Institution.
McGowan, Francis	IX.	16 0 0	Tullamore.
McMillan, Wm.	XVI., XXIII.	26 10 0	Portadown.
McNeill, James	IV.	22 0 0	Belfast, Rosemary St.
McRae, James	I., II., VII., XXII.	35 10 0	Glasgow Sec. Sch.
Mapp, George	VIII.	7 0 0	Redditch N. S.
Marriott, Jno.	XIV., XVI.	13 10 0	Andover M. I.
Mayer, David	IV., VI.	18 10 0	Aberdeen M. I.
Mayer, John	XIV., XVI., XVII., XIX.	64 10 0	Glasgow Sec. Sch., 66*l.*
Mayer, Mrs.	XV.	34 0 0	Glasgow Sec. Sch.
Mayne, Arthur J.	I.	44 0 0	Santry Training Sch.
Mellor, James	I., II., III.	112 7 6	Bolton Mech. Ins. (claim between Mellor and Spriggs, 27*l.* 10*s.*, halved). Manchester Mech. Ins., 76*l.* Oldham Sci. Sch., 55*l.*
Michell, Dr. Thos.	X., XIV.	17 0 0	Redruth Institute.
Mitchell, Thomas	I., II., III., VI., VII.	87 7 6	Oldham Sci. and Art Sch., 96*l.* 10*s.*
Notcutt, Wm. L.	X., XII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII.	67 2 6	Cheltenham Sci. Sch., 69*l.* 10*s.*
Packer, Matthew W.	X., XI., XIV.	73 17 6	Kidderminster S. A., 9*l.* Kinver N. S., 26*l.* 10*l.* Stourbridge Gram. Sch., 43*l.*
Parke, Geo. H.	XIV., XV.	18 10 0	Slaithwaite, Meek and Walker Ins.; Slaithwaite M. I.
Perkins, Frank P.	XII., XIV.	14 0 0	Exeter Lit. Soc.
Philips, J.	IV.	9 0 0	Oldham.
Pike, Robert W.	IX., XIV., XXIII.	59 0 0	Bethnal Grn. Birkbeck Sch.
Plant, Edmund	I., II., III., VII.	121 17 6	Bristol Trade Sch., 163*l.* 15*s.*
Pullen, Moses	I., IX., X., XII., XIV., XVI.	72 15 0	Painswick Free Sch., 25*l.* 10*s* Stroud Inst., 51*l.* 10*s.*
Richardson, Joseph	X.	3 0 0	Hulme Ch. Ch W. M. I.
Rickard, Geo. J.	I.	25 0 0	Plymouth.
Robotham, Wm.	X., XII.	44 10 0	Cardiff Free Lib., 9*l.* Pontypridd, 35*l.* 10*s.*

Appendix B.

PAYMENTS TO TEACHERS.

Payments to Teachers—*cont.*

Teacher.	Subjects.	Amount. £	*s.*	*d.*	School.
Rowden, W. T.	I., II., III., VI., VII.	77	12	6	Plumstead, 83*l.* 10*s.*
Ryan, Lawrence J.	VIII.	81	15	0	Kilkenny M. S., 89*l.*
Scaping, Zebedee	IV., XX., XXI., XXII., XXIII.	123	15	0	Hull Nav. Sch., 167*l.*
Schofield, John	I., II.	3	0	0	Manchester Roby. Lity. Society.
Scott, John	IX., X.	22	0	0	Loughborough Inst.
Shaw, Henry C.	X.	8	0	0	Falmouth N. S.
Shipman, Charles	I., II.	59	0	0	Plumstead.
Shore, Thomas W.	X., XII., XIV., XXIII.	75	0	0	Bacup M. I. 11*l.* 10*s.*; Haslingden Inst. 28*l.* 10*s.* Burnley Ch. of Eng. L. Inst. 25*l.*; Burnley Mech. Inst. 15*l.*
Sissling, William	X.	15	0	0	Nottingham M. I.
Simpson, Bentham	VIII., XII., XXIII.	47	10	0	Bethnal Green N. S.
Smeeth, Rowland	I.,	8	0	0	Belfast Mod. Sch.
Smyth, Andrew	XVII.	47	0	0	Oldcastle End. Sch.
Snelus, George J.	IX., X., XII., XIII., XIX.	90	10	0	Camden Hall; Roy. Polytech. Ins.; Woolwich Nat. S., total, 101*l.*
Speers, Adam	VIII.	70	10	0	Holywood, 74*l.*
Spriggs, Christopher	I., II., III.	118	2	6	Bury Athenæum, 43*l.* 10*s.* Bolton Mech. Inst. 27*l.* 10*s.* (Mellor and Spriggs claim together for Bolton; halved the claim to each). Droylsden Ed. Inst. 51*l.* 10*s.*; Manchester M. I., 47*l.* 10*s.*
Stevenson, James	IV.	1	0	0	Kilmarnock.
Stevenson, J. McN.	IV., XX., XXI.	76	17	6	Carrickfergus Mod. S., 65*l.* 10*s.*; Larne Nat. Sch., 17*l.*
Stockton, Wm.	XX.	13	0	0	Gt. Yarmouth Nav. Sch.
Stone, William	I., II., IX.	46	10	0	Wolverton Sci. and Art Inst.
Tate, Ralph	XII., XIII., XXIII.	21	0	0	Kingsland Sci. Sch.
Viccars, Thos.	XIV.	55	0	0	Torquay.
Vick, William	X.	24	0	0	Stonehouse Inst., 9*l.* Stroud Inst., 15*l.*
Ward, George	X., XI.	11	0	0	Leeds Mech. Inst.
Ward, Thos.	X., XI.	38	10	0	Bolton M. I., 6*l.* 10*s.*; Bury Ath., 3*l.*; Bolton, Bridge St., 29*l.*
Weatherill, Robert	X., XIX.	26	0	0	Guisborough M. I. North Ormesby Ch. Ins.
Wheeler, Geo. H.	X., XIV., XVI.	22	0	0	Middleton Nat. Sch., 17*l.* Heywood, St. Luke's Sch., 5*l.*
Wilcox, Edward	I.	9	0	0	Eastington N. S.
Wilson, Dr. T.	XII., XIV.	43	0	0	Nottingham M. I.
Woodward, Charles J.	VIII., X.	31	0	0	Birmingham Midland Inst.
Wren, Edmond	VI.	26	0	0	Belfast Mod. Sch.

Total, 5,002*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Correct.

(Signed) THOMAS HEALEY.

List of Science Schools, giving the Number of Students returned as under Instruction in May 1865 and May 1866, and the Number of Prizes and Medals obtained in May 1865 and May 1866.

Schools established since May 1866 are in Italics.

Town.	Where held.	Chairman.	Secretary.	Teacher.	Number of Individuals under Instruction.		Increase.	Decrease.	Number of Prizes.		Number of Medals.	
					1865.	1866.			1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
				ENGLAND.								
Abingdon	*British Schoolroom*	*Strange, W. A., D.D.*	*Davis, John*	*Gubb, Edwin J.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accrington	Mechanics' Institution	Ingram, J.	Ratcliffe, Wm.	Gunn, W.	..	23	23	..	..	6	..	..
Alderley Edge	Day School Room	Consterdine, Rev. J. W.	Railton, G. W.	Jones, Thomas	..	21	21	..	..	4	..	..
Almondbury	King James' Grammar School.	Dyson, Edward	Jones, J. W.	Easther, Rev. A. Jarmain, George	33	20	..	13	1	2	..	..
Andover	Mechanics' Institution	Clarke, T. P.	Footner, Richd.	Marriott, J. T.	17	37	20	..	2	4	..	..
Ardwick	*Wesleyan School*	*Rumney, Robt.*	*Lawton, Thomas*	*Hurst, W.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Mutual Improvement Society's Rooms.	Smith, H. E.	Dalby, John	Gibson, G. H.	..	34	34	..	..	15	..	..
Ashton-under-Lyne	Mechanics' Institution	Mason, Hugh	Howorth, D. F.	Butterworth, T.	..	20	20	..	..	3	..	..
Bacup	Mechanics' Institution	Aitken, John	Newbigging, T.	Shore, T. W. Thornley, Geo.	30	38	8	..	9	2	..	..
Banbury	British School	Harrison, W. R.	Cadbury, James	Beale, J. H. Owen, A.	38	36	..	2	..	15	..	1 S. 2 B.
"	Laboratory	"	"	Beesley, T.								
Barnsley	*St. John's School*	*Hamer, A. G.*	*Binder, Rev. W. J.*	*Brears, W.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Birmingham	Midland Institute	Martineau, T.	Smith, Edwin	Woodward, C. J.	147	122	..	25	19	25	..	1 B.
Birmingham	*St. Barnabas' National School.*	*Winter, Rev. S. W.*	*Bembridge, E.*	*Bulpitt, W. T.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	*Metropolitan Railway Works, Saltley.*	*Scowcroft, Rev. J. H.*	*Smith David*	*Bickerton, A. W.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	*Clarendon Chambers*	"	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	*Wesleyan Schools*	"	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	*St. Matthew's Schools Duddleston.*	"	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blackburn	Wesleyan School	Beads, Jas.	Parkinson, Giles	Isherwood, Thos.	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
"	Mechanics' Institution	Hutchinson, R. H.	Hand, Thomas	Gunn, W.	..	20	20	..	..	3	..	..
Blandford	*Working Men's Club*	*Finehan, W. C.*	*Meikle, William*	*Payne, Jas. junr.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

List of Science Schools, giving the Number of Students, &c.—*continued.*

Town.	Where held.	Chairman.	Secretary.	Teacher.	Number of Individuals under Instruction.		Increase.	Decrease.	Number of Prizes.		Number of Medals.	
					1865.	1866.			1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
Bodmin - -	Literary Institution -	Stokes, H. S. - -	Phillips, Josias	Downing, S. - -	8	43	35	..	4	17	..	..
Bolton - - -	Bridge Street School -	Cannon, W. W. -	Marsden, Peter C.	Ward, T. - - / Spriggs, C. - -	..	65	65	..	..	5	..	..
„ - - -	Independent Methodists' School.	Winterburn, Geo. -	Vickers, James	Collins, John - -	..	34	34	..	..	9	..	..
„ - - -	Science and Art School -	Powell, Rev. Henry	Lowe, Rev. J. -	Collins. John - / Spriggs, Chr. - / Doman, Rev. J. G.	..	31	31	..	10	7	..	..
„ - - -	Mechanics' Institute -	Gadon, John - -	Barton, J. -	Ward, T. - - / Spriggs, C. - -	126	95	..	31	15	22	1 B.	1 G. 3 B.
Breage - - -	Cornwall - - -	Pridmore, Rev. E. M.	Cunnack, R. J.	Foster, C. Le Neve -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristol - - -	Trade School - - -	Moseley, Rev. Canon	Wilkson, J. -	Coomber, T. - - / Plant, E. C. - - / Welsh, J. - - / Leipner, A. - -	175	130	..	45	97	83	4 G., 2 S., 4 B.	1 G., 2 S., 2 B.
Bromsgrove - -	*Literary and Mechanics' Institute.*	*Collis, F. D.* - -	*Gibson, C. W.* -	*Dodd, William* -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burnley - -	Church of England Literary Institute.	Parker, Rev. A. T. -	Briggs, Benjamin W.	Shore, T. W. - -	42	70	28	..	13	11	..	..
„ - - -	Carlton Road School -	Ashworth, Thos. -	Graham, John -	Grant, James - -	..	62	62	..	..	4	..	..
„ - - -	Westgate School - -	Massey, Lord - -	Massey, J. -	Clement, Leonard -	29	20	..	9	2	2	..	..
„ - - -	Mechanics' Institution -	Shuttleworth, Sir J. P. K.	Sutherland, J. -	Shore, T. W. - -	23	60	37	..	11	10	1 G	..
„ - - -	Grammar School - -	Shuttleworth, Sir J. P. K.	Sutherland, J. -	Shore, T. W. - / Wilkinson, T. T. -	50	50	..	..	2	..	..	..
Bury - - -	Athenæum - - -	Hildyard, Rev. C. F.	Merchant, C. M.	Ward, T. - - / Spriggs, C. - -	52	60	8	..	8	6	..	..
Camborne - -	British School - -	Smith, George -	Pike, Walter -	Foster, C. Le Neve -	..	21	21	..	..	4	..	..
Cardiff - - -	Free Library - - -	Davids, C. W. - -	Price, Peter -	Bush, J. - - -	..	56	56	..	..	11	..	..
Cheltenham -	Bodford Buildings -	Downing, James -	Moore, H. J. -	Notcutt, W. L. - / Ewens, Fredk. T.	98	145	47	..	13	25	..	1 B.
Chester - - -	Mechanics' Institution -	Frost, Meadows -	Harris, Rev. Jas.	Craister, W. - -	47	64	17	..	17	3	..	..
Chorley - -	*National School* - -	*Stock, Rev. John* -	*Paton, Rev. J.* -	*Brown, Thomas* -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Christchurch -	Working Men's Institution	Druitt, James - -	Jenkins, H. W.	Judd, William -	13	12	..	1	3	5	..	..
Clitheroe - -	Mechanics' Institution -	Dewhurst, Robert -	Mercer, John, jun.	Gunn, W. - -	..	30	30	..	..	6	..	..
Congleton - -	*Wesleyan Schoolroom* -	*Hadfield, W.* - -	*Jackson, B.* -	*Greenwood, A. T.* -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cottesmore - -	National Schoolroom -	Stuart, Rev. A. G. -	Miles, Rev. S. -	Cattell, Thos. - -	..	14	14	..	..	5	..	..
Crewe - - -	Mechanics' Institution -	Ramsbotham, J. -	Stubbs, Thomas	Craister, W. - -	30	24	..	6	9	8	..	..

Croydon	*Literary Institution*	*Carpenter, Dr.*	*Price, G. N.*	*Jones, T.* *Sullivan, M.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darlington	*Science Class*	*Pease, Henry*	*Swinburne, T.*	*Weatherill, Robt.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darwen	*Mechanics' Institute*	*Graham, Rev. P.*	*Bradbury, A.*	*Gunn, W.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deptford	*St. John's School*	*Money, Rev. C. F. S.*	*Earland, Thos.*	*Farncomb, E.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denton	*Mechanics' Institution*	*Nicol, Rev. W.*	*Bailey, F.*	*Hurst, W.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Droylsden	Educational Institution	Ashworth, George	Blackburn, Jas.	Spriggs, C. Richardson, H.	44	69	25	..	4	20	..	..
Eastington	National School	Peters, Rev. Thos.	Hooper, C. H.	Pullen, M. Wilcox, E.	45	15	..	30	2	4	..	..
Eastington	*Wesleyan Day School*	*Ford, G.*	*Warner, E.*	*Pullen, Moses*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eastwood	Mechanics' Institute	Wright, F. B.	Plumptre, Rev. H. W.	Forbes, D. M.	..	28	28	..	..	5	..	..
Elland	Mechanics' Institute	Farrar, J.	Kaye, Uriah	Jarmain, G. Parke, G. H.	..	23	23	..	..	7	..	..
Exeter	Literary Society	Head, R. T.	Tucker, J. T.	D'Urban, W.S.M. Perkins, F. P. Sheppard, Wm.	34	44	10	..	9	7	..	1 B.
Falmouth	National School	Carne, W.	Hooper, W.	Shaw, H C.	..	13	13	..	..	1	..	..
Glossop	Littlemoor & Howard Town Mechanics' Institution.	Atkin, Thomas	Wood, Saml.	Gee, William	..	22	22	..	..	1	..	..
Gloucester	Blue-coat School	Washbourn, B.	Fowler, Hugh	Jeffery, Walter	44	45	1	..	8	21	..	..
Greenwich	Literary Institution	Purvis, Prior	Jordan, C. H.	Sullivan, M. Jones, Thomas Griffiths, J. A.	30	26	..	4	9	17	..	..
Guisborough	Mechanics' Institution	Chaloner, Thos.	Webster, T.	Weatherill. R.	..	25	25	..	..	7	..	..
Halifax	Working Men's College	Akroyd, Edward	Gibb, George	Jarmain, George	45	15	..	30	4	6	..	1 S.
Haslingden	The Institute	Thompson, Rev. R.	Binns, John	Shore, T. W.	17	29	12	..	4	5	..	..
Heywood	Mechanics' Institution	Smith, Mark	Fairbrother, G.	Spriggs, C. Richardson, J. Lightbown, J. H.	..	23	23	..	..	1	..	..
Huddersfield	Mechanics' Institution	Smith, A. M. A.	Rhodes, Geo. W.	Jarmain, George	35	26	..	9	4	4	..	..
Hull	Nautical Schools	Whitaker, Thos.	Wilson, Edw. S.	Scaping, Zebedee	74	79	5	..	63	96	3 S., 2 B.	3 G., 1 S., 1 B.
Hulme	Working Men's Institute	Aspden, Richard	Letch, Geo. V.	Richardson, J. Richardson, H. Jones, T.	24	11	..	13	..	..	..	..
Huntingdon	*Walden's School*	*Ward, W.*	*Vesey, Rev. F. G.*	*Pascoe, John*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyde	Mechanics' Institute	Hibbert, E.	Lawton, Thomas	Gee, W. Fallows, J. H.	..	47	47	..	..	9	..	..
Kettering	*National School*	*Lindsay, Rev. H.*	*Eldred, George*	*Sturgess, Wm.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kidderminster	School of Art	Brinton, J.	Harvey, J. K.	Packer, M. W.	8	24	16	..	2	2	..	..
Kingsbridge	*Science Class*	*Davis, Rev. J. W.*	*Thomas, W. J.*	*Parkhouse, Hy.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kinver	National Schoolroom	Wharton, Rev. G.	Bolton, Thomas	Packer, M. W.	22	24	2	..	3	7	..	..
Lancaster	*Mechanics' Institution*	*Turner, Rev. Canon*	*Moore, J. D.*	*Prosser, W.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leeds	Mechanics' Institution	Hole, James	Sales, H. H.	Ward, George	49	33	..	16	10	11	..	..
Leicester	St. Martin's School	Vaughan, Rev. D. J.	Jones, H. S.	Atkins, Edward	29	40	11	..	6	5	..	..

List of Science Schools, giving the Number of Students, &c.—*continued.*

Town.	Where held.	Chairman.	Secretary.	Teacher.	Number of Individuals under Instruction.		Increase.	Decrease.	Number of Prizes.		Number of Medals.	
					1865.	1866.			1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
Lincoln	St. Margaret's School	Jones, Rev. T.	Pertwee, Rev. A.	Poyner, H.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lincoln	*Grammar School*	*Ashley, W.*	*Nelson, Rev. H.*	*Crawley, Samuel*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„	*Mechanics' Institution*	*Keyworth, J. R. H.*	*Everard, H.*	*Crawley, Samuel*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liverpool	Free Library	Samuell, E. S.	Gregson, S. L.	Birkenhead, E. H.	39	28	..	11	13	9	1 G.	1 S.
Liverpool	*Liverpool Institute*	*Samuell, C. S.*	*Sharp, Charles*	*Adair, S.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Llanelly	Copper Works School	Nevill, C. W.	Davies, John	Jones, John	..	32	32	..	..	9	..	..
London:												
Bath Street	*City Middle-class School*		*Wormell, Rich.*	*Davidson, E. A.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Battersea	*Sir Walter St. John's School*	*Jenkinson, Rev. J. S.*	*Bryant, W. J. D.*	*Martin, J.* *Snelus, G. J.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bethnal Green	Birkbeck Schools	Rogers, Rev. W.	Rüntz, George	Pike, Robert W.	97	119	22	..	6	16	..	..
„	National School	Hansard, Rev. S.	Halliday, J.	Simpson, B.	32	29	..	3	2	13	..	2 G. 1 S.
Chelsea	St. Mark's Practising School	Mayow, Rev. M. W.	Benham, Rev. W.	Eastburne, Rev. C. F. Dawe, C. S. Lawson, W. Atkins, G. Briggs, H.	..	64	64	..	..	38	..	..
Gt. Ormond Street	Working Men's College	Maurice, Rev. F. D.	Rawlins, Hy. E.	Snelus, G. J.	7 ..	7 33	..	..	1 ..	.. 1	..	..
Islington	Lower Islington Public School.	Fleming, Rev. W.	Ross, John	Howard, J.	90	104	14	..	15	25	1 G., 1 S., 1 B.	2 G.
Kingsland	Kingsland and Dalston Institute.	Aveling, Rev. T. W.	Hoskins, W. H.	Bithell, R.	64	45	..	19	5	5	1 S.	1 B.
Lambeth	Boys' Schoolroom, Lambeth Green.	Seaton, Rev. W.	Heller, T. E.	Jones, J. Duckett, W. Griffiths, J. A.	..	26	26	..	..	7	..	..
Leadenhall St.	City of London College	Whittington, Rev. R.	Maskell, Rev. J.	Gibsone, Rev. B. W.	..	22	22	..	..	3	..	..
Polytechnic	Royal Polytechnic Institution	Mackenzie, Rev. C.	Cousens, J.	Snelus, G. J. Coles, F. Terry, R.	15	32	17	..	6	21	..	..
Chancery Lane	London Mechanics' Institution.	Campbell, Hon. D.	Parry, H.	Coles, F.	..	17	17	..	..	..	..	..
Dock Street	Sailors' Home	Maude, Francis, Captain, R.N.	Webb, W. H	Newton, John	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macclesfield	Modern Free School	Wardle, Thomas	Brooker, J.	Jackson, J.	61	38 26	3	..	..	3	..	..

Manchester - -	*Oldham Road National School.*	*Lindsay, Rev. T.* -	*Gregory, John* -	*Holl, Joseph* - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manchester - -	Roby Educational Society's Rooms.	Callender, W. R., Jun.	Ellis, R. P. -	Schofield, J. - -	..	13	13	..	..	1	..	..	..
„ - -	Mechanics' Institution -	Neill, Robert - -	Jarrett, Albert -	Angell, J. - - / Mellor, J. - - / Tomkins, E. -	358	388	30	..	104	82	3 S. 2 B.	2 S. 2 B.	..
„ - -	Corporation Street -		Plant, John -	Lightbown, J. H. -	56	42	..	14	13	5	1 S. 1 B.	1 B.	..
Middlesborough -	*Church of England Institute*	*Smith, Rev. A. C.* -	*Donaldson, Rev. A. B.*	*Stead, W.* - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesborough -	Mechanics' Institution -	Gilkes, Edgar - -	Taylor, Wm. -	Weatherill, R. -	13	9	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
Middleton - -	National School - -	Durnford, Rev. R. -	Ward, Rev. C. B.	Wheeler, G. H. -	..	17	17	..	..	5	..	1 G.	..
Nelson-in-Marsden	Lomeshaye Mills - -	Ecroyd, W. - -	Waddington, J.	Clement, L. - -	28	36	8	..	10	13	..	..	..
Newport (Mon.) -	Athenæum and Mechanics' Institution.	Graham, W., Jun. -	Maynard, E. -	Bush, James - -	..	23	23	..	..	4	..	..	..
Newton Heath -	*Church Street* - -	*Taylor, Joshua* -	*Evans, George* -	*Lightbown, J. H.* -	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Newton Heath -	Mechanics' Institution -	Taylor, Joshua -	Holt, Samuel -	Jones, Thomas -	17	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
North Ormesby -	Church Institute - -	Pennyman, J. S. -	Moyle, Rev. V. H.	Weatherill, Robert	10	10	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Nottingham -	Mechanics' Institution -	Morse, Rev. F. -	Thurlow, Richard	Simpson, A. - / Sissling, W. -	84	75	..	9	32	19	..	..	..
Oldham - -	*Glodwick Mutual Improvement Society's Rooms.*	*Robinson, John* -	*Green, Jeremiah*	*Kershaw, T., Jun.* -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ - -	Science and Art School -	Platt, John - -	Bailey, Thomas	Mitchell, Thomas / Philip, J. - - / Bahin, C. P. -	137	100	..	37	20	36	..	1 G., 1 S	..
„ - -	Analytical Society - -	Schofield, James -	Nuttall, William	Taylor, William -	25	13	..	12	10	..	..	..	..
Padiham - -	National School - -	Fox, Rev. J. H. -	Warburton, Rev. P.	Shore, T. W. - -	13	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
Painswick - -	Free School - - -	Gardner, W. - -	Skinner, J. W. -	Pullen, M. - -	11	12	1	..	6	15	1 B.	..	..
Pendleton - -	Mechanics' Institution -	Waterhouse, J. -	Harrop, J. -	Jones, Thomas -	21	17	..	4	1	2	..	..	..
Pendleton - -	*Pendleton Club* - -	*Armitage, E., Jun.* -	*Armitage, B.* -	*Slater, J. K.* - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumstead - -	Burrage Road School -	McAlister, J. A. -	Hammond, J. -	Rowden, W. T. - / Shipman, C. - - / Farlie, C. J. -	..	57	57	..	..	46	..	1 B.	..
Plymouth - -	28, *Buckwell Street* - -	*Risk, Rev. J. E.* -	*Widlake, T. H.*	*Hearder, J. N.* -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plymouth - -	Science School - -	Radford, W. - -	Cawse, J. H. M.	Hingston, A. - / Rickard, G. J. - / Evers, H. - - / Rider, A. J. -	..	124	124	..	..	31	..	1 S., 1 B.	..
„ - -	Navigation School - -	Hill, Richard - -	Cummiug, W. B.	Merrifield, J. -	..	379	379	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pontypridd - -	Science School - -	Williams, D. W. -	Bassett, C. -	Robotham, W. -	..	36	36	..	..	11	..	..	..
Portland - -	*The Grove School* -	*Clifton, George* -	*Hill, Rev. Arthur*	*Moffatt, Wm.* - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Preston - -	School of Science - -	Jacson, C. R. - -	Dunn, James -	Birkenhead, E. H. -	31	23	..	8	6	7	..	..	..
Purleigh - -	Science Class - - -	Tamplin, Rev. G. F.	Lufkin, Charles	Goffin, Robert - -	..	20	20	..	..	7	..	..	..
Rhodes - - -	*National School* - -	*Durnford, Rev. R.* -	*Corbould, Rev. W. H.*	*Wheeler, G. H.* -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Helen's - -	St. Thomas' School - -	Mocatta, Rev. W. A.	Menzies, W. J. -	Bournes, Thomas -	..	22	22	..	..	2	..	..	..
St. Just - -	The Institution - -	Hadow, Rev. G. -	Boyns, R. - -	Foster, C. Le Neve -	21	17	..	4	2	4	..	..	..

List of Science Schools, giving the Number of Students, &c.—*continued.*

Town.	Where held.	Chairman.	Secretary.	Teacher.	Number of Individuals under Instruction.		Increase.	Decrease.	Number of Prizes.		Number of Medals.	
					1865.	1866.			1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
Salford - - -	Working Men's College -	Pickup, Varey - -	Plant, John -	Lightbown, J. H. Almgill, T. - - Monks, P. - - Law, E. - - -	41	53	12	..	11	9	..	..
Salford - -	*St. John's Hall* - -	*Mather, John W. D.*	*Richardson G.*	*Tomkins, E.* - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sibford - - -	Friends' School -	Harrison, W. R. -	Cadbury, James	Routh, R. L. - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slough - - -	Mechanics' Institution -	Cree, Rev. J. A. -	Chapman, J. -	Dorrell, J. - -	60	65	5	..	1	..	..	..
Stockport - -	Mechanics' Institution -	Leigh, William -	Robinson, S -	Gee, W. - - Davenport, T. -	62	31	..	31	15	13	..	1 B.
Stonehouse - -	The Institution - -	White, Rev. W. F. -	Holland, Rev. P. E. S.	Vick, W. - - -	..	21	21	..	..	2	..	..
Stroud - - -	Stroud Institute - -	Dickinson, S. - -	Gardner, H. F. -	Pullen, M. - - Vick, W. - -	63	45	..	18	18	12	1G., 1 B.	1 S., 1 B.
Tebworth - -	*Wesleyan Day School* -	*Moorhouse, Rev. J.* -	*Gurney, N.* -	*Mackrell, I.* - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Torquay - -	School of Science and Art -	Sheppard, A. B. -	Strong, C. E. -	Viccars, Thomas -	25	70	45	..	7	12	..	1 B.
Torquay - -	1, *Spring Cottage* - -	*Harvey, John* - -	*Moyse, Charles*	*Pratt, W. N.* -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Walsall - - -	Science School - -	Jesson, R. - -	Irvine, Rev. A. C.	Packer, M. W. -	30	30	..	..	1	1	..	..
Wellingborough -	Grammar School - -	Broughton, Rev. H. V. - -	Roxby, Rev. H. M. - - -	Winterton, W. - Buscall, A. - -	15	..	..	15	2	..	..	..
Wigan - - -	Mining and Mech. School -	Fergie, Rev. T. F. -	Peace, M. W. -	Birkenhead, E. H. -	93	30	..	63	4	3	..	1 B.
Wolverhampton -	Mowbray House School -	Iles, Rev. J. H. -	Langley, J. N. -	Packer, M. W. -	42	34	..	8	6	..	..	..
„ -	Athenæum Class - -	„ „ -	„	„ - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wolverton - -	Science and Art Institution	Mumford, A. L. -	Meadley, J. -	Harnett, Rev. F. W. Burgess, Rev. S. - Stone, W. - - Davison, W. -	48	50	2	..	10	20	..	..
Woodhouse Eaves	*National School-rooms* -	*Hayes, Rev. R.* -	*Millington, Rev. T. S.*	*Pettitt, W.* - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woolwich - -	Mechanics' Institution, Royal Arsenal.	Anderson, John -	Keeble, W. D. -	Jones, T. - - Duckett, W. - Davidson, G. - Jones, E. S. L. - Brown, L. - -	62	62	..	..	25	28	1 B.	..
„ - -	National School - -	Brown, Rev. H. -	Wilson, James -	Noble, John - - Rowden, W. T. -	21	24	3	..	3	5	1 S.	1 S.
Woolwich - -	*St. Thomas' Parochial School*	*Robertson, Capt. R., R.N.* - -	*Norman, J. H.* -	*Busbridge, W.* - *Clark, John J.* -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Cubitt, E. J. -	Stockton, W. -	163	139	..	24	2	5	..	..

York	Popular Institution	Palmer, Rev. H. V.	Hall, Robt.	Hewison, Rev. G. H. Ripley, H. Browne, J.	..	94	94	..	..	9	..	..
SCOTLAND.												
Aberdeen	Mechanics' Institution	Matthews, James	Sinclair, J.	Beveridge, Dr. Maver, D. Ritchie, George	40	91	51	..	1	6	..	..
"	Navigation School	Cook, John	Kellas, J. F.	Jones, J. R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corsock	Girls' School	Sturrock, Rev. G.	Hourston, S.	Macomish, M.	24	13	..	11	7	9	..	..
Dundee	High School	Sturrock, John	Cumming, A. W.	Kennedy, John	51	62	11	..	8	11	..	..
Glasgow	Secular School	The Lord Provost	Cunliffe, Rich. S. Laug, Gilbert	Mayer, J. Mayer, Mrs. McRae, J. Lochore, J.	165	165	..	..	27	44	..	1 B.
"	Andersonian University											
Inverness	*Science Class*	*Dallas, W.*	*Galloway, G.*	*Bain, Robt. L.*	..	..	..	..	15	..	1 S., 2 B.	1 B.
Kilmarnock	New Public School	Aitken, Rev. James	MacKay, John	Stevenson, James Dunn, H. S.	11	26	15	..	2	1	..	..
Leith	Navigation School	Paton, Walter	Thomson, Rev. J.	Bolam, J.	231	213	..	18	..	..	..	..
IRELAND.												
Antrim	*Science Class*	*Ferrard, M.*	*Wilson, D. M.*	*Savage, H.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Armagh	Natural History Society's House	Brown, S.	Davidson, B. P.	Mills, L. G.	..	19	19	..	..	10	..	..
Athlone	*St. Mary's Schools*	*Handcock, R.*	*Berry, Rev. E. F.*	*James, M. H.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bailiboro'	*Model National School*	*Dalton, G. T.*	*Bole, William*	*Doherty, J. J.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ballycarry	*Science Class*	*Dalway, M. R.*	*Smiley, Alexr.*	*McGiffin, Robt.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ballymena	*National School*	*Moore, Rev. S. J.*	*Lynch, Rev. J.*	*McCormick, J.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ballymena	Model School	Rowan, Rev. R. W.	Given, John	Shannon, A. F.	28	20	..	8	..	..	..	..
"	National School	Rowan, Rev. R. W.	Lynch, Rev. J.	Black, R.	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..
Banbridge	*Scarva Street National Sch.*	*Anderson, Rev. R.*	*Noble, John*	*Gillespie, Jas*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belfast	*Eglinton Street National School*	*Mullan, W.*	*Shepherd, W.*	*Browne, W. M.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belfast	Belfast Academy, Donegal Street.	Lytle, John	Nesbitt, R.	McNeill, James	..	13	13	..	..	5	..	..
Belfast	*Fisherwick Place National School*	*Mullan, W.*	*Shepherd, W.*	*Cleeland, Robt.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belfast	Linen Hall Street	Mullan, W.	Shepherd, W.	Browne, W. M.	..	16	16	..	..	7	..	..
"	Model School	Mullan, W.	Shepherd, W.	Smeeth, R.	..	23	23	..	11	14	..	..
Belfast	*Stanhope Street National School*	*Mullan, W.*	*Shepherd, W.*	*MacMillan, W.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belfast	Great George Street	Lytle, John	Nesbitt, R.	Messrs. Stevenson and Barklie	..	33	33	..	..	12	..	1 B.

List of Science Schools, giving the Number of Students, &c.—*continued.*

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					1865.	1866.			1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
Belfast	*Crumlin Road*	*Lytle, John*	*Nesbitt, R.*	*Barklie, R.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belfast	Royal Academical Institute	Mullan, W.	Shepherd, W.	McCrea, Dr. / Hunter, J.	36	64	28	..	8	15	..	1 G.
„	National Model School	O'Callaghan, A.	Moore, G. L.	Wren, E.	64	43	..	21	..	4	..	..
Belfast	*Wolfhill Mill, Ligoniel*	*Montgomery, J.*	*Orr, W.*	*Barbour, S.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belfast	Maritime Model School	Alexander, N. B.	Nesbitt, R.	Doran, George	36	..	..	36	3	..	..	..
Bushmills	*National School*	*Hincks, Rev. T.*	*Boyle, Rev. J.*	*Elliott, D.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carlow	*Christian Brothers Schools*	*O'Neill, Rev. B.*	*Kavanagh, Rev. J.*	*Mayne, A. J.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carrickfergus	Model School	Lytle, John	Nesbitt, R.	Stevenson, J. / McNeill / Barklie, Robt.	10	46	36	..	1	21	..	1 B.
Castleshane	*Science Class*	*Lucas, E. W.*	*Moore, J. D.*	*Todd, J. J.*	..	7	7	..	..		..	..
Clifden	*Maritime School*	*MacManus, Rev. P.*	*Walsh, Rev. P.*	*Joyce, M.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Comber	*No. 1 National School*	*Rogers, J.*	*Withers, R.*	*Watt, W. D.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Comber	Smyth's National School	Rogers, J.	Withers, Robt.	Leetch, J.	22	38	16	..	..	3	..	1 B.
Cork	*District Model School*	*Sheridan, J. E.*	*Sheehy, E.*	*Latchford, G. D.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Donaghadee	*Shore Street National School*	*McWinney, A.*	*Skelly, Rev. W. S.*	*Semple, W.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Downpatrick	*Young Men's Christian Association Rooms*	*Woodward, Rev. T.*	*Pilson, C.*	*Finnegan, E. S. / Dudley, Mr. / Stuart, Mr.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drogheda	St. Mary's National School	Mathews, J.	Grey, P. J.	O'Shea, M. J.	28	..	..	28	13	..	1 B.	..
Drogheda	*Whitworth Hall*	*Levins, James*	*Grey, P. J.*	*Leonard, Hugh*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dublin	*Central Model School*	*Sullivan, R.*	*Butler, E.*	*Smeeth, J. F. / Joyce, P. W. / Lineham, P.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„	*Mechanics Institution*	*Haughton, J.*	*Leech, T.*	*O'Hara, H.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dublin	Athenæum		Crory, W. G.	Dowling, Jno.	36	24	..	12	20	11	1 S., 1 B.	..
„	Christian Brothers' School				35	..	..	35	..	..	..	..
Dublin	*Rutland Square, North*		*Crory, W. G.*	*Dowling, Jno.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dundalk	Free Library	Neville, J.	Price, Rev. Newton.	Lyons, M.	..	28	28	..	..	29	..	..
Enniscorthy	*Model School*	*Crawfield, T. G.*	*Dugan, C. W.*	*Kelly, D.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enniskillen	*Science Class*	*Greer, Rev. S.*	*Bagot, E.*	*Magennis, P.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Galgorm	*National School*	*Young, John*	*Raphael, J., jun.*	*McIlroy, H. / McIlroy, R.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Galway	*Model School*	*Persse, T. M.*	*Simpson, A. J.*	*Moylan, J.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Holywood - -	Science School - -	Patterson, R. - -	Shepherd, W. -	Speers, A. - -	60	56	..	4	6	13	..	..
Kilkenny - -	District Natl. Model School	Blunden, Sir J. -	Porter, Rev. J. -	Carse, W. - -								
Larne - - -	North End National School	Morgan, Rev. T. P. -	Eccles, Wm. -	Ryan, L. J. - -	..	42	42	..	..	15	..	..
„ - - -	Model School - - -	-	„ -	O'Neill, Saml. - -	..	9	9	..	..	4	..	..
Lurgan - - -	Model School - - -	Hancock", Rev. J. -	Roantree, S. -	Hay, Wm. - -	..	23	23	..	..	3	..	..
Newtownards -	Model School - - -	Moore, Rev. H. -	Osborne, A. T. -	Greer, Alex. - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Pooler, Rev. J. G. -		Harbison, M. -	60	90	30	..	39	44	..	..
Oldcastle - -	Endowed School - -	Durdin, Rev. J. G. -	O'Neill, Richard	Greer, W. H. -								
Portadown - -	National School - -	Sherrington, T. A. -	Gilcriest, Rev. J.	Beatty, J. - -	126	82	21	..	21	35	2 B.	1 B.
Raphoe - - -	*National School* - -	*Thomson, Rev. J.* -	*Wilson, T.* -	Smyth, A. - -		65						
Santry - - -	National Society's Training School.	West, The Very Rev. J.	Hackett, Rev. J. W.	MacMillan, R. -	..	36	36	..	..	8	..	..
Trim - - -	District Model School -	Lightburne, H. -	Conwell, E. A. -	*Cotter, E. G.* - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waterford - -	Model School - - -	Hoare, Rev. E. N. -	Cavet, J. - -	Engledow, W. H.	75	65	..	10	37	75	..	1 G., 1 S., 3 B.
				Mayne, A. J. -								
				Freehill, M. - -	..	46	46	..	..	19	..	..
				Dowling, Jas. -	37	29	..	8	7	9	..	..
				Sullivan, M. -								
				Total - - -	4,588	6,435	1847	—	950	1,565	—	—

Correct.

(Signed) THOMAS HEALEY.

TABLE showing the CLASSES in each of the preceding SCIENCE SCHOOLS, the SUBJECTS taught, and the NUMBER of STUDENTS in each Subject at Christmas 1866.

Town.	Where held.	No. of Individuals under Instruction at Christmas 1866.	I. Practical, Plane, and Descriptive Geometry.	II. Mechanical and Machine Drawing.	III. Building Construction.	IV. Elementary Mathematics.	V. Higher Mathematics.	VI. Theoretical Mechanics.	VII. Applied Mechanics.	VIII. Acoustics, Light, and Heat.	IX. Magnetism and Electricity.	X. Inorganic Chemistry.	XI. Organic Chemistry.	XII. Geology.	XIII. Mineralogy.	XIV. Animal Physiology.	XV. Zoology.	XVI. Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany.	XVII. Systematic Botany.	XVIII. Mining.	XIX. Metallurgy.	XX. General Navigation.	XXI. Nautical Astronomy.	XXII. Steam.	XXIII. Physical Geography.
												ENGLAND.													
Abingdon	British School-room	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	21	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accrington	Mechanics' Institution	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alderley Edge	Day School-room	14	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Almondbury	King James's Grammar School.	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Andover	Mechanics' Institution	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Ardwick	Wesleyan School	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Mutual Improvement Society's Rooms.	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ashton-under-Lyne	Mechanics' Institution	15	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bacup	Mechanics' Institution	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Banbury	British School	30	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
,,	Laboratory	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barnsley	St. John's School	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Birmingham	Midland Institute	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	St. Barnabas' National School	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	21	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
,,	Railway Works, Saltley, Wesleyan Schools, St. Matthew's Schools, Duddleston, Clarendon Chambers.	59	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blackburn	Wesleyan School	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Mechanics' Institution	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	12	15	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blandford	Working Men's Club	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Bodmin	Literary Institution	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolton	Bridge Street Schools	49	30	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Appendix B.

SCIENCE SCHOOLS AND CLASSES. SUBJECTS TAUGHT, &c.

Table showing the Classes in each of the preceding Science Schools, &c.—*continued.*

Town.	Where held.	No. of Individuals under Instruction at Christmas 1866.	I. Practical, Plane, and Descriptive Geometry.	II. Mechanical and Machine Drawing.	III. Building Construction.	IV. Elementary Mathematics.	V. Higher Mathematics.	VI. Theoretical Mechanics.	VII. Applied Mechanics.	VIII. Acoustics, Light, and Heat.	IX. Magnetism and Electricity.	X. Inorganic Chemistry.	XI. Organic Chemistry.	XII. Geology.	XIII. Mineralogy.	XIV. Animal Physiology.	XV. Zoology.	XVI. Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany.	XVII. Systematic Botany.	XVIII. Mining.	XIX. Metallurgy.	XX. General Navigation.	XXI. Nautical Astronomy.	XXII. Steam.	XXIII. Physical Geography.
Haslingden	The Institute	18	20	20	20			7		8		12													15
Heywood	Mechanics' Institution	32																							
Huddersfield	Mechanics' Institution	13				70						13	25										71	70	73
Hull	Nautical Schools	73	17	17								25				16		6							24
Hulme	Working Men's Institute	48																							
Huntingdon	Walden's School	16								12	17		4	26											
Hyde	Mechanics' Institution	57	12	37				10				25	6			30									15
Kettering	National School	16										7				14									
Kidderminster	School of Art	7										12				15									
Kingsbridge	Science Class	14										25	30												
Kinver	National School-room	30											29												
Lancaster	Mechanics' Institution	56				22						22	29												
Leeds	Mechanics' Institution	31				18						20	29												
Leicester	St. Martin's School	41	4																						
"	St. Margaret's School	4																							
Lincoln	Grammar School	22																							
"	Mechanics' Institution	20								29	23					33									
Liverpool	Free Library	68						38	1																
Llanelly	Copper Works School	33				18		9														2			5
London:—																									
Bath Street	City Middle Class School	18		7	11																				
Battersea	Sir Walter St. John's School	62				13																69	71	70	73
Bethnal Green	Birkbeck School	115									65					115									65
"	National School	39		44				25		19	32			10				35							24
Chelsea	St. Mark's College	75				40						25	18			44	71								40
Great Ormond St.	Working Men's College	18									68	63				60									36
Islington	Lower Islington Public School	93																							

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Appendix B.

SCIENCE SCHOOLS AND CLASSES. SUBJECTS TAUGHT, &c.

Table showing the Classes in each of the preceding Science Schools, &c.—*continued.*

Town.	Where held.	No. of Individuals under Instruction at Christmas 1866.	I. Practical, Plane, and Descriptive Geometry.	II. Mechanical and Machine Drawing.	III. Building Construction.	IV. Elementary Mathematics.	V. Higher Mathematics.	VI. Theoretical Mechanics.	VII. Applied Mechanics.	VIII. Acoustics, Light and Heat.	IX. Magnetism and Electricity.	X. Inorganic Chemistry.	XI. Organic Chemistry.	XII. Geology.	XIII. Mineralogy.	XIV. Animal Physiology.	XV. Zoology.	XVI. Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany.	XVII. Systematic Botany.	XVIII. Mining.	XIX. Metallurgy.	XX. Navigation.	XXI. Nautical Astronomy.	XXII. Steam.	XXIII. Physical Geography.
Redruth	- - - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Helen's	St. Thomas' School -	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Just	The Institution -	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salford	Working Men's College	50	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	30	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	St. John's Hall -	15	15	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sibford	Friends' School -	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slough	Mechanics' Institution	52	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stockport	Mechanics' Institution	37	10	15	5	..	..	18	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stonehouse	The Institute -	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stroud	Stroud Institution -	59	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	12	31	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tebworth	Wesleyan Day School -	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Torquay	School of Science and Art -	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	1, Spring Cottages -	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Walsall	Grammar School - -	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Wellingborough	Grammar School -	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
Wigan	Mining and Mechanical School.	19	16	16	..	..	..	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wolverhampton	Mowbray House School -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Athenæum Class -	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wolver"	Science and Art Institution	52	24	24	..	14	..	..	..	16	16	10	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodhouse Eaves	National School-rooms -	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woolwich	Mechanics' Institution, Royal Arsenal.	52	41	41	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..
"	National School -	37	21	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	St. Thomas's Parochial Schools.	61	51	50	51	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Yarmouth, Gt.	Navigation School	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	110	..	..
York	Popular Institution	50	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCOTLAND.																														
Aberdeen	Mechanics' Institution	78	..	..	..	44	..	36	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„	Navigation School	254	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	251	236	..	..
Corsock	Girls' School	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dundee	High School	69	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glasgow	Secular School	163	34	34	..	24	..	..	4	..	..	15	..	..	..	82	60	18	18	..	55	..	..	8	60
Inverness	School of Art	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kilmarnock	New Public School	43	..	27	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leith	Navigation School	207	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	151	37	..
IRELAND.																														
Antrim	National School	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Armagh	Natural History Society's House.	16	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Athlone	St. Mary's School	26	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bailieboro'	Model National School	81	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81
Ballycarry	National School	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ballymena	Model School	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
„	National School	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banbridge	Scarva Street National Sch.	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belfast	Eglinton Street National School.	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„	Academy, Donegal Street	60	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„	Fisherwick Place National School.	23	..	..	..	23	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„	Linen Hall Street	47	..	..	..	39	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
„	Model School	35	35	35	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„	Stanhope Street National School.	35	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
„	Great George Street	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	30	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	60
„	Crumlin Road	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„	Royal Academical Institution.	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„	National Model School	42	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	42	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Appendix B.

SCIENCE SCHOOLS AND CLASSES. SUBJECTS TAUGHT, &c.

Table showing the Classes in each of the preceding Science Schools, &c.—*continued.*

Town.	Where held.	No. of Individuals under Instruction at Christmas 1866.	I. Practical, Plane, and Descriptive Geometry.	II. Mechanical and Machine Drawing.	III. Building Construction.	IV. Elementary Mathematics.	V. Higher Mathematics.	VI. Theoretical Mechanics.	VII. Applied Mechanics.	VIII. Acoustics, Light, and Heat.	IX. Magnetism and Electricity.	X. Inorganic Chemistry.	XI. Organic Chemistry.	XII. Geology.	XIII. Mineralogy.	XIV. Animal Physiology.	XV. Zoology.	XVI. Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany.	XVII. Systematic Botany.	XVIII. Mining.	XIX. Metallurgy.	XX. Navigation.	XXI. Nautical Astronomy.	XXII. Steam.	XXIII. Physical Geography.
Belfast	Wolfhill Mill	22																							
"	Maritime Model School																								
Bushmills	National School																								
Carlow	Christian Brothers' School	18	18			16				22		10										36	5		23
Carrickfergus	Model School	50									23														
Castleshane	Navigation School	23																				17	5		
Clifden	Maritime School	25				25					51														
Comber	Smyth's National School	83				17				43		27									27				
Cork	District Model School	17												12											
Donaghadee	Shore Street National School	12																							
Downpatrick	Young Men's Christian Association Room.	21	21																						
Drogheda	St. Mary's National School	20	20									27													
"	Whitworth Hall, Lawrence Street.	27								52		7													
Dublin	Central Model School	95	41			61					16	52						18							21
"	Athenæum	24								3	30								18						
"	Christian Brothers' School	30									30														
"	Rutland Square North	30						19		11	11														
"	Free Library	27																							
Dundalk	National School	8				8																			
Enniskillen	Model School	29				22																			
Enniscorthy																									
Galgorm	National School	38				51					38														
Galway	Model School	34								38	34														

Holywood - -	Science School - -	75	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
Kilkenny -	District National Model School.	40	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Larne - -	North End National School	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
" - -	Model School - - - -	22	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	19
Newtownards -	Model School - - -	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oldcastle - -	Endowed School - -	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portadown - -	National School - -	18	..	..	..	12	..	6	5	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Raphoe - -	National School - -	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Santry - -	National Society's Training School.	64	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trim - - -	District Model School -	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waterford - -	Model School - - -	52	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	..	..
	Totals - -	8,292	1,598	1,207	751	1422	13	409	115	972	1145	1967	319	293	74	916	259	140	68	23	117	1327	1201	145	883

Correct.

(Signed) THOMAS HEALEY.

Appendix B.

Mr. Iselin's Report.

2. Mr. Iselin's Report.

South Kensington, January 1867.

In accordance with my instructions I have during the past year inspected and reported on the Science classes established at the following institutions :—

1.	Andover	*British School and Mechanics Institute.*
2.	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	*Mutual Improvement Society.*
3.	Ashton-under-Lyne	*Mechanics Institute.*
4.	Banbury	*British School.*
5.	„	*Laboratory, High Street.*
6.	Blandford	*Working Men's Institute.*
7.	Bolton	*Bridge Street School.*
8.	„	*Folds Road School.*
9.	„	*Mechanics Institute.*
10.	„	*Working Men's Institute.*
11.	Cheltenham	*British School.*
12.	„	*St. Paul's School.*
13.	„	*Science Institute.*
14.	Droylsden	*Educational Institute.*
15.	Dukinfield	*Village Library.*
16.	Eastington	*Church School.*
17.	„	*Wesleyan School.*
18.	Gloucester	*Blue Coat School.*
19.	Greenwich	*Literary Society.*
20.	Heywood	*St. Luke's School.*
21.	Hyde	*Mechanics Institute.*
22.	Leicester	*St. Martin's School.*
23.	London	*Bethnal Green Birkbeck School.*
24.	„	„ *National School.*
25.	„	*Camden Hall.*
26.	„	*City of London College.*
27.	„	*Homerton Parochial School.*
28.	„	*Lower Islington Public School.*
29.	„	*N. London School of Science.*
30.	„	*Polytechnic Institution.*
31.	Loughborough	*Loughborough Institute.*
32.	Manchester	*Cathedral School.*
33.	„	*Laboratory, Corporation Street.*
34.	„	*Hulme Christ Church Institute.*
35.	„	*Hulme Working Men's Institute.*
36.	„	*Mechanics Institute.*
37.	„	*Newton Heath and Failsworth Mechanics Institution.*
38.	„	*Roby Literary and Educational Society.*
39.	Middleton	*National School.*
40.	Nottingham	*Mechanics Hall.*
41.	Oldham	*Lyceum.*
42.	„	*Parish Church School.*
43.	Painswick	*Free School.*
44.	Pendleton	*Mechanics Institute.*
45.	Portland	*Grove School.*
46.	St. Helen's	*St. Thomas' School.*
47.	Salford	*Working Men's College.*
48.	Slough	*Mechanics Institute.*
49.	Staleybridge	*Mechanics Institute.*
50.	Stockport	*Mechanics Institute.*
51.	Stonehouse	*Stonehouse Institute.*
52.	Stroud	*Stroud Institute.*

53. Woolwich - - *Burrage Road School.*
54. „ - - *King Street National School.*
55. „ - - *Royal Arsenal Mechanics Institute.*

In nearly all these institutions I observed that the work of instruction in different branches of Physical Science is being well and successfully carried on. Of those classes which I visited only four are this year discontinued, while on the other hand many new ones have been formed.

I may be allowed to point to the numerous efficient classes which, chiefly by the exertions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Union of Institutes, have been founded throughout Lancashire as a proof of the readiness with which the working classes avail themselves of secondary education when by means of Government assistance it is brought fairly within their reach. In this manufacturing district the most frequented classes are those in Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing, subjects which are of more direct and practical advantage to those engaged in handicraft trades. The fact that these subjects are taught less accurately and scientifically in the Art schools acts, I think, as a drawback to their more extended adoption, in other parts of the kingdom as subjects of instruction under the Science Minute.

Throughout the country generally the Science classes are extending rapidly and progressing in efficiency; the only limit to their still further increase being the short supply of teachers. Inorganic Chemistry is in general the favourite subject; in it there is the greatest number of classes. This is due, I think, partly to the interest excited by chemical experiments, partly to the predilection of the teachers, and partly to the fact that the study of chemistry is an introduction to many other branches of Physical Science. The Chemical classes, however, it may be noticed, are not so largely attended as those in Descriptive Geometry and Mechanical Drawing. In the British schools Animal Physiology is very frequently taught.

Much of the success of a class depends I find on the interest taken by the members of the committee in its constitution and progress. In this respect the metropolitan classes are placed at some disadvantage: in many parts of London it is difficult to find resident gentlemen to act as a committee fulfilling the requirements of the Department. Thus in some instances a committee is formed of gentlemen, residing at a distance from the locality where the class is established, who have no local connection with it, and who do little more than sign Form No. 88, the responsibility of which they regard as nominal.

During the May examinations I was also instructed to visit the following classes and report how the regulations of the Department were being carried out:—

1. Andover - - *British School.*
2. Bristol - - *Diocesan Trade School.*
3. Cardiff - - *Free Library.*
4. Carrickfergus - - *Model School.*
5. Cheltenham - *Training College.*
6. Dublin - - *Athenæum.*
7. Eastington - *National School.*
8. Exeter - - *Literary Society.*
9. Kinver - - *National School.*
10. Llanelly - *Copperworks School.*
11. Newport - - *Athenæum.*
12. Newtownards - *Model School.*
13. Plymouth - *Working Men's School.*
14. Pontypridd - *Taff Street School.*
15. Redditch - *National School.*
16. Santry - - *Training College.*

Appendix B.

Mr. Iselin's Report.

17. Stourbridge - - *Grammar School.*
18. Stroud - - *Stroud Institute.*
19. Torquay - - *British School.*

In many of these places I had occasion to observe some laxity in the manner of conducting the examinations, and even neglect of the essential regulations laid down for the guidance of the committees. It cannot be too strongly impressed on every member of each committee how important it is that the rules of the Department be complied with *to the letter:* to every one it would be a matter of regret that the system of payment on the results of Science teaching should break down on the only point on which it relies for external assistance, and that it should become necessary to withdraw the grant for want of "fairness, "honesty, and impartiality" in carrying out the examinations.

J. F. Iselin.

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3. Dr. Sidney's Report on the Inspection of Science Schools and Classes.

Sir, December 1866.

Science Schools and Classes. Dr. Sidney's Report.

I have to report that during the months of March and April of the present year, I visited and inspected the Science classes in the following towns; those in England being chiefly in the East Lancashire district:—

1. Wigan, Mechanics Institution.
There is a branch class connected with this, at Hindley, about three miles distant; the pupils being chiefly drawn from the mining classes.
2. Liverpool, Free Library and Museum.
Dr. Birkenhead is now the only teacher here. The classes are small. In order to aid popular scientific instruction, the Library and Museum Committee, which is a committee of the Town Council, granted this year a small sum to pay lecturers for short courses of popular lectures, Dr. Birkenhead was one of the lecturers appointed. He arranged his lectures so as to form part of his scientific course.
3. Preston, Avenham Institution.
4. Haslingden Institute.
This is in connexion with the East Lancashire Union of Institutes; as also with the Lancashire and Cheshire Union, for the sake of the prizes which are liberally offered by the latter.
5. Clitheroe, Mechanics Institute.
Very poorly lodged.
6. Bacup.
Students all operatives.
7. Accrington, Peel Institution.
A handsome building. This class is connected with the Lancashire and Cheshire Union; to which they pay 5*s.* yearly. They were connected with the East Lancashire Union, and had to pay yearly 15*l.* to it; in return for which they got a weekly visit or lecture from the organizing master.
8. Burnley:—
a. Mechanics Institute.
b. Church of England Literary Institution.
c. Grammar School.
d. Carlton Road School.
e. Westgate Congregational School.
f. Fulledge Wesleyan School.

This town is, as will be seen, well provided with Science classes. The Mechanics Institute is the headquarters of the East Lancashire Union of Institutes. There are about 11 towns comprised in the Union; viz., Burnley, Bacup, Haslingden, Rawtenstall, Padiham, New Church, Crawshawbooth, Nelson-in-Marsden, Habergham, &c. Most of them are also connected with the Lancashire and Cheshire Union. There are excellent class and examination rooms in the Mechanics Institute. The May examinations are held alternately here, and in the Church of England Institution, where there is also good accommodation.

The teachers in the mathematical classes, here and elsewhere, find it difficult to teach the boys the full course of elementary mathematics in one session. They say that Euclid and algebra are fully as much as boys of the class they have to deal with, and whose time is so limited, can make up in one course. No doubt a good deal of time is required to obtain a sound elementary knowledge of these subjects; but it would be impossible to exclude the elements of trigonometry from an elementary course; besides there are subjects which generally form part also of ordinary school education, so that many of the pupils are not limited to the instruction they receive in the evening classes.

9. Nelson-in-Marsden.

This class is held in the Lomeshaye Mills belonging to Messrs. Ecroyd, who have just completed a neat school house adjoining the Mill. The students are all operatives.

10. Blackburn:—

a. Wesleyan School, St. Peter Street.

b. Mechanics' Institute.

There are good schoolrooms in the former of these institutions. The latter is scarcely such as might be expected in a town like Blackburn.

11. Chester, Mechanics Institute.

12. Crewe, Mechanics Institute.

The classes at both these places are drawing classes taught by the same master, Mr. Davidson. The students in the latter place are all operatives connected with the railway works.

IRELAND.

13. Tullamore, National School.

Connected with the Wesleyan Chapel. The class room indifferent, very badly lighted. Out of the eight members of committee, four (including the secretary) have sons in the class.

14. Trim, Model School.

A good class here, all pupils or pupil-teachers in the Model School. No separate fee is charged for the Science class.

15. Oldcastle, Endowed Schools (boys and girls).

Classes here taught by Mr. Beatty, the head-master, and Mr. Smyth, his assistant, not forming any part of the regular school course. Two members of the committee have sons in the class; so has Mr. Beatty.

16. Portadown, Thomas Street National School.

Connected with the Wesleyan Chapel, but by no means exclusive. The incumbent of the parish and the Presbyterian minister belong to the committee, of which the Wesleyan minister is secretary.

17. Ballymena, National School.

Connected with the Roman Catholic Chapel. The class unconnected with the day school. The committee comprises the incumbent and another Church clergyman, two Presbyterian ministers, and two Roman Catholic clergymen. The Rev. Mr. Lynch, the Roman Catholic parish priest, is secretary and manager, and takes great interest in the classes.

Appendix B. — Science Schools and Classes. Dr. Sidney's Report.

18. Larne:—
    a. Model Farm National School.
    b. North End National School.

The same committee for both schools, comprising the rector of the parish, the Roman Catholic priest, and the Unitarian minister.

19. Carrickfergus, Model School.

There is here, besides other classes, a navigation class consisting chiefly of lads preparing for sea. There is also a separate class in mathematics, navigation, and nautical astronomy, consisting of teachers from different National schools, who wish to qualify for teachers' certificates in science.

20. Newtownards, Model School.

Good classes here, consisting of pupils of the Model School.

21. Holywood, Sullivan's National Schools.

A handsome building erected by Dr. Sullivan, of the National Board, and by him presented to his native town.

22. Donaghadee.

Class broken up.

23. Belfast:—
    a. Natural History Museum.
    b. Royal Academical Institution.
    c. Frederick Street National School.
    d. National Model School (three teachers).
    e. Rosemary Street National School.
    f. St. George's Street National School.

I had some trouble here in arranging for the examination, and amalgamating the committees, with a view to simplifying the arrangements in future years.

24. Comber, Smyth's National School.

Connected with the Presbyterian Chapel. The incumbent, and Presbyterian, and Unitarian ministers are members of committee.

25. Dundalk, Free Library, Town Hall.

The classes here consist chiefly of pupils from the grammar school.

26. Banbridge, Literary Society.

A very small class. No certificated teacher.

27. Dublin.
    a. Christian Brothers' School, Synge Street.
    b. Athenæum.
    c. Santry School.

The first class is in abeyance.

There are several classes at the Athenæum.

The class from the Santry School (one of the Incorporated Society's Schools) is examined at their school house in Aungier Street.

There is a want of some central place of examination in Dublin. Neither of those here mentioned is very suitable for the purpose. In each there are three or four moderate sized rooms.

It will be observed that the Science classes in Ireland are mostly connected with the National Schools. It is not easy indeed to get either qualified teachers, or pupils of the proper grade sufficiently educated, outside of these schools. The utility of these classes as supplementary to the ordinary instruction in the day schools is beginning to be appreciated, and many of the National school inspectors are taking an active part in encouraging and assisting them. A considerable number of the students are pupil-teachers in these schools. It is hardly necessary to observe that the social status of these pupils generally, and that of their parents, is scarcely above that of the operative class. The

children of small shopkeepers and farmers, not assessed to income tax, form also a considerable proportion of these classes. Of operatives, strictly speaking, there are comparatively few.

In the Model schools classes in physical science form also part of the ordinary school instruction, for which the teachers are paid by the National Board; but the classes in connexion with this Department are in all cases held out of school hours, and the teaching is, as I am informed, of a more advanced character.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Science and Art Department. (Signed) Fred. J. Sidney, LL.D., Science Inspector.

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4. Report on the Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering for the year 1866.

Report by Dr. Woolley.

My Lords, London, January 1867.

In presenting my Report on the Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering last year, I had occasion to refer to the great loss sustained through the melancholy death by drowning of Mr. Purkiss, the principal, in consequence of which lamentable event Mr. C. A. Merrifield, F.R.S., consented to act as principal during the second session. With him were associated Mr. H. M. Taylor, B.A., scholar (now fellow) of Trinity College, Cambridge, as vice-principal; Mr. Baskcomb, teacher of ship-drawing; Mr. Maxton, teacher of engine-drawing; Mr. Davidson, instructor in chemistry; and M. Penon, teacher of the French language.

To these was subsequently added Mr. James Crossland, one of the assistant constructors of the navy, who, with the consent of the Admiralty, gave instruction in dynamics, hydrostatics, hydrodynamics, with special reference to theoretical naval architecture, and strength of materials, to the senior class for two mornings in each week from the beginning of January to the third week in April.

The second session commenced on the 1st November 1865 with 37 students, viz., 24 Admiralty and 13 private students, who were divided for the purposes of instruction into four classes; class A consisting of 8 shipwright students in their second year; class B of 7 engineer students in their second year; class C of 1 engineer student in the second year, 2 shipwright (private) students in the second year, 4 shipwright and 4 engineer students of first year, and 1 engineer student of the first year; and class D containing 7 shipwright and 3 engineer students (all private) of the first year.

The mornings of each day in the week from 9 a.m to 12.30 p.m. were devoted to the study of mathematics and cognate subjects, under the principal, vice-principal, and Mr. Crossland. The afternoons of four days, from 2 to 5 p.m., were devoted to ship and engine drawing, chemistry, and private study.

The evenings of five days, averaging two hours each, were devoted to the French language and private study. On two evenings, Tuesdays and Fridays, there were lectures from 7 to 8 p.m. On Saturdays the school closed at 12.30 p.m. The average number of hours per week spent by each student in actual attendance at the school was 47 hours. The great diversity of the subjects which occupied their attention afforded, however, great relief, and prevented the length of the hours being too burdensome or injurious to health. In the present session, which began in November, it has been found desirable to cut off half an hour from the morning study, and to add the evening to the Wednesday half holiday.

Appendix B. — Report by Dr. Woolley.

The morning study was devoted by class A to a tolerably full course of geometry of three dimensions and differential equations, the higher mechanics, hydrostatics and hydrodynamics, and the strength of materials; by classes B and C to geometry of two and three dimensions, differential and integral calculus and less advanced mechanics, and hydrostatics. Class D consisted for the most part of young men whose mathematical knowledge was limited.

Ten lectures on marine engineering, theory of waves and oscillations, and two on practical iron shipbuilding were delivered by Mr. J. Scott Russell, F.R.S. Messrs. Barnes, Barnaby, Morgan, and Baskcomb delivered eight lectures on various points connected with practical iron and wooden shipbuilding. Mr. Cowie delivered four lectures on mechanism; Mr. Anderson, of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, delivered eight lectures on machinery; Dr. Percy gave a course of six lectures on the special properties of copper, zinc, lead, tin, and other metals employed in shipbuilding; Professor Rankine gave four lectures on the principles of marine propulsion; and the Principal delivered three lectures on the principles of calculation as applied to naval architecture. There was thus supplied to the students a series of highly instructive and useful topics directly bearing on their professional training, besides the ordinary scientific and professional instruction.

There can be no question that it would be impossible to provide a combined theoretical and practical training so well suited to the wants of the professional shipbuilder and marine engineer in any other manner.

The discipline of the institution has been highly satisfactory; no serious complaint of any kind has been made, and the regularity of the students, with scarcely an exception, has been all that could be desired. There has been generally exhibited, especially among the Admiralty students, a laudable desire to profit to the utmost by the opportunities afforded them, and a determination to submit cheerfully to the requisite labour and self-denial. The most sanguine anticipations in this respect have been more than realized.

The instruction has been on the whole very satisfactory. Class A., consisting entirely of Admiralty shipwright students, bids fair to turn out a most valuable set of public officers. The principal and vice-principal and Mr. Crossland are deserving of high commendation for the energy and industry with which they have brought their knowledge to bear on the business of the school. To some of them, the combination of technical and theoretical teaching is more or less new, but there is every reason to expect that in a very short time the necessarily tentative character of some part of the instruction will be reduced to fixed rule, and the maximum of efficiency will be attained.

It is sought to give a practical character as far as possible to the theoretical teaching, and to ensure the school from the error of falling into anything like an exclusive or excessive theoretical groove of study; great prominence is given to practical knowledge, not merely in the course here pursued and in the six months' cultivation of practical skill and practical study in the dockyards and factories, but also in the examinations at the end of each session, and the apportionment of the marks to the students and the allotment of prizes.

Thus at the last examination the relative marks assigned to the several subjects were as follows:—Mathematics and their application, 3,500; practical shipbuilding or engineering, including drawing, 2,000; waves and calculations, 500; metals, 500; chemistry, 500; machinery, 500; and French, 500; and the relative superiority of practical over theoretical study is still further shown by the fact that, while 2,826 out of 3,500 was the highest number of marks assigned to any student in mathematics, 1,750 out of 2,000 were gained in practical shipbuilding, 419 out of 500 in machinery, 390 out of 500 in metals, 335 out of 500

in chemistry, and 380 out of 500 in "waves," &c. This principle has been steadily borne in mind also in apportioning the marks to be gained in the several subjects for the diplomas of associate and fellow; the first examination for which will take place in April next, a programme of which is subjoined to this report.

In the examination in April last the Department had the assistance of the following gentlemen as examiners in the several subjects placed opposite their names.

Practical shipbuilding - - -	E. J. Reed, Esq., Chief constructor of the Navy.
Laying and ship drawing - - -	
Practical marine engineering and engine drawing.	J. Scott Russell, Esq., F.R.S.
Waves and calculations of ships -	J. Scott Russell, Esq., F.R.S.
Machinery - - - - -	J. Anderson, Esq., of the Royal Factory, Woolwich.
Chemistry - - - -	Dr. Frankland, F.R.S.
Metals - - - - -	Dr. Percy, F.R.S.
Mathematics - - - -	The Inspector General, and Director of Studies.

The general result of the examination is given in the following list. Prizes were awarded in class A. to W. H. White, F. Elgar, and W. John; in class B, to W. J. Pratten, and W. J. Canter; and in class C., to W. Richards, and G. Stanbury.

The places of the students in the several special lists is appended.

Second Session, 1865–6.

Order of Merit at the Examination held in April 1866.

Students of Second Year.	Students of First Year.
Class A.	*Class C.*
W. H. White Sen,, 1st prize.	W. Richards, 1st prize.
F. Elgar, 2nd prize.	G. Stanbury, 2nd prize.
W. John, 3rd prize.	S. Thearle.
H. E. Deadman.	J. A. Smith.
W. J. Bone.	A. J. Durston.
W. Gowings.	W. J. Harding.
G. V. Raigge.	C. E. Farley.
W. J. Fitze.	H. J. Soper.
	S. W. Rowse.
Classes B & C.	*Class D.*
W. J. Pratten, 1st prize.	J. F. Wampen.
W. J. Canter, 2nd prize.	C. Gandy.
J. C. Spence.	N. Ivanoff.
W. G. Littlejohns.	V. Socoloff.
J. H. Bedbrook.	T. Strickland.
J. N. Granger.	A. M. Bennett.
J. J. Warren.	J. Leontieff.
A. Vizetelly.	A. M. Brown.
T. Turnbull.	V. Soboleff.
W. H. White Junior.	J. M. Wanhill.

No prize adjudged.

In November, A. Vizetelly and T. Turnbull, who were candidates for scholarships under the terms of the Minute of the Department, July 1864, were awarded free scholarships.

After the termination of the April session, all the Admiralty students, and the following private students, A. Vizetelly, T. Turnbull, C. E. Farley, J. F. Wampen, C. Gandy, and A. M. Brown, by the permission of the Admiralty, went to pursue the summer course of practical work in several of the royal dockyards and factories.

Appendix B.

REPORT BY DR. WOOLLEY.

I had occasion in my last report to describe the very judicious system adopted by Mr. Reed the chief constructor, and Mr. Lloyd the chief engineer, with regard to the employment of these young men.

Every opportunity is afforded them to visit systematically all the works in progress, to acquaint themselves with all the operations of interest in the construction and repairs of ships and engines, and to perfect themselves in the manual labour required in the exercise of their profession. At the end of every month each student forwards a diary of his proceedings, together with sketches of what he has seen of interest, and of the work he has been engaged in. These diaries are systematically examined, and the students are informed of any points in which they require correction. This plan is working with excellent effect.

It has not been found that the cessation of the theoretical studies for the six summer months is attended with any injurious effects. Those who are so disposed can doubtless find time so far to keep up their studies as to be able to present themselves at the school at the commencement of the ensuing session with at least no loss in the knowledge with which they left at the end of the previous one.

Judging from the very satisfactory results of the sessional examinations, and the steady and rapid progress of the students in strictly professional knowledge, and from the great increase in the number of private students who are attracted to it, the school may fairly be considered to be answering the ends for which it was established.

I have, &c.

JOSEPH WOOLLEY,
Inspector-General and
Director of Studies.

To the Lords of the Committee
of Council on Education.

APPENDIX 2.

ORDER IN SEPARATE SUBJECTS.

STUDENTS IN NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

Ship Drawing, Practical Shipbuilding, and Laying off.

Second Year—		First Year.	
John.	Bone.	Stanbury.	Soboleff. }
Elgar.	Gowings.	Richards. }	Strickland. }
White, senr.	Turnbull.	Thearle. }	Wampen.
Deadman.	Vizetelly.	Rowse.	Wanhill.
Raigge.	Fitze.	Gandy.	Brown.
		Leontieff.	

STUDENTS IN MARINE ENGINEERING.

Engine Drawing and Practical Marine Engineering.

Second Year—		First Year.	
Pratten.	Bedbrook.	Farley.	Soper.
Canter.	Grainger.	Harding.	Ivanoff.
Littlejohns.	Warren.	Smith.	Socoloff.
Spence.	White, junior.	Durston.	Bennett.

Metals.

Second Year—		First Year.	
Vizetelly.	Warren.	Wampen.	Ivanoff.
White Senior.	Gowings.	Smith.	Strickland.
Pratten	Spence.	Stanbury.	Bennett.
White Junr.	Littlejohns.	Thearle.	Brown.
Bone.	Deadman.	Soper.	Wanhill.
Elgar.	John.	Harding.	Gandy.
Turnbull.	Canter.	Durston.	Socoloff.
Raigge.	Fitze.	Farley.	Leontieff.
Grainger.	Bedbrook.	Richards.	Soboleff.
		Rowse.	

Machinery.

Second Year—		First Year.	
Grainger.	White Junior.	Farley.	Ivanoff.
Bone.	Littlejohns.	Smith.	Rowse.
White Senior.	Deadman.	Durston.	Strickland.
Spence.	Warren.	Soper.	Socoloff.
Pratten.	John.	Stanbury.	Wanhill.
Canter.	Elgar.	Harding.	Brown.
Raigge.	Gowings.	Thearle.	Soboleff.
Bedbrook.	Vizetelly.	Gandy.	Leontieff.
Fitze.	Turnbull.	Wampen.	Bennett.
		Richards.	

Waves and Calculations.

Second Year—		First Year.	
White Senior.	Bone.	Richards.	Ivanoff.
Canter.	Fitze.	Thearle.	Gandy.
Pratten.	Bedbrook.	Smith.	Wampen.
Elgar.	Warren.	Stanbury.	Socoleff.
Littlejohns.	Gowings.	Durston.	Leontieff.
Deadman.	White Junr.	Farley.	Brown.
Raigge.	John.	Harding.	Bennett.
Spence.	Vizetelly.	Soper.	Soboleff.
Grainger.	Turnbull.	Rowse.	Wanhill.
		Strickland.	

Mathematics.

Class A.

White Senior.	Gowings.
John.	Deadman.
Elgar.	Fitze.
Bone.	Raigge.

Class B.

Canter.	Grainger.
Spence.	Warren.
Bedbrook.	Littlejohns.
Pratten.	

Class C.

Richards.	Rowse.
Stanbury.	Smith.
Durston.	Harding.
Soper.	Farley.
Thearle.	

Class D.

Wampen.	Strickland.
Gandy.	Soboleff.
Socoloff.	Bennett.
Ivanoff.	Brown.
Leontieff.	Wanhill.

Appendix B.

REPORT BY DR. WOOLLEY.

French.

Second Year—		First Year.	
White Senior.	Spence.	Ivanoff.	Durston.
Littlejohns.	Bone.	Brown.	Gandy.
Bedbrook.	Canter.	Farley.	Wampen.
Gowings.	Fitze.	Stanbury.	Bennett.
Vizetelly.	John.	Rowse.	Soper.
Elgar.	Warren.	Smith.	Strickland.
Deadman.	White Junr.	Harding.	
Raigge.	Grainger.	Richards.	
Pratten.		Thearle.	
Turnbull.			

Chemistry.

Second Year—		First Year.	
Elgar.	Bedbrook.	Durston.	Rowse.
Pratten.	Canter.	Harding.	Gandy.
Littlejohns.	John.	Bennett.	Ivanoff.
Deadman.	White Junr.	Smith.	Soboleff.
White Senior.	Gowings.	Thearle.	Leontieff.
Spence.	Bone.	Soper.	Strickland.
Grainger.	Raigge.	Stanbury.	Brown.
Warren.	Fitze.	Richards.	Socoleff.
Vizetelly.	Turnbull.	Farley.	Wanhill.
		Wampen.	

APPENDIX C.

Art Instruction.

Report of the Official Inspector for Art on Schools of Art and Art Examinations.

The Schools of Art in London and the provinces have been in action during the past year under the regulations finally adopted as a consequence of the recommendations of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1864.

Under these regulations aid is given towards the teaching of elementary drawing in schools for the children of the poor; towards the teaching of drawing in night classes for artisans; towards instruction in art in Schools of Arts; and towards the training of art teachers. The collection of decorative art at South Kensington is also made available for the purposes of instruction in Schools of Art.

The following are the present regulations as regards schools for the poor:—

1. The Science and Art Department is authorized to give aid towards the teaching of elementary drawing in schools established to promote the education of children belonging to the classes who support themselves by manual labour.
2. The Department will encourage the teaching of drawing in such schools, provided the children are instructed in drawing by teachers holding certificates of the 2nd or 3rd grade, granted by the Department.
3. A payment of 1*s.* will be made for every child who gives satisfactory evidence, under examination, of having been taught drawing.
4. The payment will be raised to 2*s.* for every child showing proof of proficiency in drawing.
5. The payment will be raised to 3*s.* for every child who may excel in the examination.
6. A small prize will be given to every child whose drawing may reach the required standard of excellence.
7. A payment of 10*s.* will be made on every exercise of the 2nd grade satisfactorily worked at an annual examination by a pupil-teacher of the school who has been taught drawing in the school, and a prize will be given to every pupil-teacher whose drawing may reach the required standard of excellence.
8. A payment of 1*l.* will be made for conducting the annual examination, provided 20 children give satisfactory evidence of having been taught drawing.
9. The above-named payments will be made to the managers of the school.
10. The Department will determine the number of payments to be made, and prizes to be given annually, by means of examinations of a very elementary character, called of the 1st grade, in freehand drawing from copies; freehand drawing from models; and in practical geometry. As respects all awards of payments and prizes, the Department will be the sole judge, and will not enter into correspondence respecting its decisions.
11. These examinations will take place in the month of May, and must be conducted by the local committee, or managers of the school, who must undertake—

a. To provide a room, or rooms, of sufficient size to carry out the examination according to the detailed regulations under that head.

Appendix C.
SCHOOLS OF ART.

b. To send in to the Secretary of the Science and Art Department, before the 14th April, a statement of the number of children to be examined in each subject of the 1st grade, and of pupil-teachers to be examined in the 2nd grade; to be responsible for conducting the examination; to give out the examination papers which will be sent for that purpose; to see them fairly worked according to the detailed regulations in the presence of at least two of their number; to send the worked papers, under seal, by the first post after the examination to the Secretary of the Science and Art Department.

c. To certify that the school is one established for the education of children belonging to the classes who support themselves by manual labour, and that the children have been instructed by a person holding a certificate from this Department.

d. That one member of the committee be appointed to act as secretary, through whom the correspondence with the Department on the business of the school will be carried on.

e. That the school shall be open at all times to the visits of the officers of the Science and Art Department.

12. The Department will give aid to the extent of 50 per cent. towards the purchase of examples of suitable character.

Under these regulations 560 schools have received aid, the number of children taught drawing has been 80,084, of whom 45,520 were brought up for examination, and 29,869 shown to have been satisfactorily taught. Last year 17,365 only passed. The increase is due to a difference in the mode of marking, and to the great facilities given for examinations, under the rule which allows them to be conducted by the managers of the schools. The results in detail are given in table A., at page 72, which shows the payments made by the State to have been 2,894*l.* 13*s.*, an average of 8½*d.* for each child taught drawing.

At page 88 are given, in table B., the results of the examination in drawing conducted by this Department in training schools for teachers in connexion with the Education Department. It shows a continued increase in the number of teachers who qualify themselves to give instruction in drawing, and thus gives promise of the still greater extension of that instruction in schools for the poor.

Aid has for the first time been extended to night classes meeting in national or parochial schools, and in mechanics or working men's institutes, where opportunities, or means, do not exist for devoting premises exclusively to the purpose of art instruction.

This aid has been administered under the following regulations:—

1. A night class is a class for instruction in elementary drawing, held after 6 p.m., to which the public is admitted on payment of fees within the reach of persons who support themselves by manual labour.
2. The Science and Art Department will give aid to such classes when conducted under the direction of a local committee, of not less than five well known responsible persons, and instructed by a teacher, or teachers, holding the certificate of the Department for elementary drawing, called of the 2nd grade, or the art master's certificate, called of the 3rd grade. One member of the committee must be appointed to act as secretary, through whom the correspondence with the Department on the business of the class will be carried on.
3. The Department will pay annually to the local committee or managers of such classes the under-mentioned sums on account of the instruction of artisans, teachers, or their children above 12 years of age, viz.:—

a. Ten shillings for every exercise in freehand drawing from the

flat, practical geometry, drawing from models, perspective, or mechanical drawing, satisfactorily worked in a given time by an artisan who pays fees for being taught.

b. A sum not exceeding 10*s*. for every artizan who shall submit satisfactory works executed, in the class, during the previous year in drawing from flat examples; mechanical, or architectural drawing; drawing from geometric models, objects of general utility, or casts of ornament; drawing flowers and foliage from nature.

4. Prizes will be given to students, whether artisans, teachers, or not, who excel in the examinations, and also to those students who execute highly meritorious works of the classes named in clause 3 *b*. The degree of success for which a prize will be awarded will be determined by the Department from year to year.

5. The Department will determine the number of the payments to be made under clause 3 *a*, and prizes to be given, annually, by means of examinations of an elementary character, called of the 2nd grade. The payments and prizes under clause 3 *b* will be determined by an inspection of the works of the various classes named. As respects all awards of payments and prizes, the Department will be the sole judge, and will not enter into correspondence respecting its decisions.

6. A payment of 2*l*. will be made to the managers of night classes in mechanics' institutes and national schools or other schools for the poor, for conducting an annual examination of 10 persons (artizans) and upwards.

7. The examinations will take place in the month of March, and must be conducted by the local committee or managers of the night class, who must undertake—

a. To provide a room, or rooms, of sufficient size to carry out the examination in accordance with the detailed regulations on that head.

b. To admit for examination candidates not connected with the class who may desire to present themselves.

c. To send in to the Secretary of the Science and Art Department before the 10th of February a statement of the number of students to be examined in each of the subjects of the 2nd grade.

d. To be responsible for conducting the examination; to give out the examination papers which will be sent for that purpose; to see them fairly worked according to the detailed regulations, in the presence of at least three of their number; to send the worked papers, under seal, by the first post after the examination, to the secretary of the Department.

8. The local committee must also transmit to the offices of this Department for inspection, on or before the 20th of March, the works of students in the various classes named in par. 3, on account of whose instruction payment is claimed, or who compete for prizes. The Department will pay the carriage of works sent up which are within imperial size.

9. The chairman and secretary of the local committee must certify that the students on account of whose instruction payment is claimed are teachers or artizans within the definition given on page 1, and that they have been instructed by teachers certificated by the Department in accordance with par. 2; and must make an annual report, on the prescribed form, of their proceedings to the Science and Art Department.

10. Grants of 50 per cent. will be made towards the purchase of art examples approved by the Department and selected by the managers.

Appendix C. — Schools of Art.

11. Night classes may be held in Schools of Art, mechanics' or literary institutions, national or other public schools, or in any educational institution.
12. The class must be open at all times to the visits and inspection of the officers of the Science and Art Department.
13. Examinations may be held in places where no night class or School of Art exists, provided that a committee of not less than three well-known responsible persons be formed, to conduct them under the regulations laid down for night classes, par. 7. Prizes will be given to successful candidates, but no payments can be made on account of the success of students instructed by uncertificated teachers.

The table C., at page 89, is a list of those classes, now numbering 32, which have already been established, showing the results obtained, and the amount of pecuniary aid received by each school.

The regulations affecting Schools of Art give to each of them the same encouragement that is afforded to night classes, and in addition, the advantages shown in the following extracts from the Art Directory :—

A sum not exceeding 15*s.* on account of every artizan who shall submit satisfactory works, executed in the school during the previous year in drawing, painting, modelling, or designing for manufactures and decoration, belonging to classes not included in clauses 3 *a* and *b* (see above). Such works will be eligible for national competition.

Ten pounds for Art pupil-teachers in every school in which 30 artizans are satisfactorily taught; and 20*l.* in every school in which 100 and upwards are so taught.

Five pounds for every student, being an artizan or designer, trained in the School of Art, who shall obtain a national scholarship in the National Art Training School.

Ten pounds for every certificate of the 3rd grade taken at the annual examination in London by an artisan or teacher trained in the School of Art.

Ten pounds for keeping the necessary registers of students, and forwarding, at the appointed time and on the prescribed form, an annual report of the proceedings of the school, and holding an annual examination. This payment is contingent on the holding artizan night classes three times a week for 40 weeks, and on the transmission of works to the national competition.

The best works sent up in advanced stages of instruction will be selected to enter into a national competition between the works of all the Schools of Art in the kingdom, and medals and prizes will be awarded to the students who execute the most meritorious of the competing works, by examiners appointed by the Department.

The prize list will include 10 gold medals, distributed as follows :—

One medal for the best study from the antique, in chalk or monochrome.

One medal for the best study of the figure modelled from the antique.

One medal for the best example of painting a group of still life from nature in oil colour or water colour.

Six medals for the best designs in the three classes, architectural design, surface design, plastic design.

One medal for a work of a class not included under the above-named heads.

Twenty silver medals, of which part will be given to the second best works in the various subjects to which gold medals are assigned, and the rest to meritorious works in the same, or the best works in other subjects of study.

Fifty bronze medals to meritorious works in any of the various subjects of study.

Any of these medals may be withheld if, in the opinion of the examiners, the works in any subject are not of sufficient merit to deserve them.

Additional prizes of works of art, books, &c., will also be awarded.

Abstracts from the annual reports, made by the secretaries of the various Schools of Art, alphabetically arranged, and commencing at page 91, show the position of each school as regards the numbers taught, the fees, results, and the aid received from this Department.

Table D., at page 146, gives most of the same facts collectively arranged. The gross total of persons taught drawing no longer appears in this table, as aid is now given towards the instruction of children in schools for the poor without the intervention of the Committees of Schools of Art. This total appears, however, in table E., at page 154, as 104,668, an increase during the year of 1,041 persons under instruction in drawing, the number taught in 1865 having been 103,627.

Table F., at page 155, gives the income of each School of Art as derived from fees, subscriptions, and Departmental aid, and shows the whole cost of the 22,358 students taught in Schools of Art, or schools connected with them.

Table G., at page 157, shows the aid given by the Department to each School of Art, and the total pecuniary aid given to night classes and schools for the poor.

The amounts claimed by the Schools of Art, and night classes, under the above regulations, having been smaller than was anticipated, the payments of 10*s.* and 15*s.* on works sent up for examination have been increased to 15*s.* and 20*s.* respectively.

The action of the Art Training School is shown in the report of the head-master, page 160.

Eighteen students in training have attended the etching class.

Mr. Lane's report on the progress of this class will be found at page 162.

The cost of prizes, and aid given in the purchase of examples for Schools of Art and night classes, are included in tables H. and I., with a statement of the aid given under this head to other schools and institutions, at page 166.

At page 170 will be found a statement of the results of the examinations of Schools of Art, with observations upon them, together with the report of the examiners appointed to award the medals competed for in the national competition. Table K. shows the number of students whose works were sent up from each school, and the degree of success they obtained. Table L. is a list of students successful in the national competition.

Table M. is a list of persons who obtained certificates of qualification as teachers in Schools of Art at the examination at South Kensington in February.

A grant has been made in aid of the purchase of a building specially erected as a School of Art, and as a memorial to the late Mr. Minton, at Stoke-upon-Trent. Plans are given at page 181.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Select Committee of 1864, increased facilities have been given to local schools to make use of the collections at South Kensington, and 14 Schools of Art have availed themselves of these facilities for exhibitions, and 39 for the purposes of study. The regulations and results are set forth in the report of the assistant-keeper charged with the duty of carrying out the action of the Department in this section.

H. A. BOWLER.

INSTRUCTION in DRAWING in SCHOOLS for the POOR.—(Table A.)

Town.	Name of School.	No. of Children taught Drawing.	No. examined.	No. satisfactorily taught (*a*).	No. showing proficiency (*b*).	No. who excelled and obtained Prizes (*c*).	No. of Children on whom Payments were made.	No. of Pupil-teachers examined.	No. of Pupil-teachers passed.	No. of Pupil-teachers who obtained Prizes.	No. of Pupil-teachers on whom Payments were made (*d*).	Amount of Payments made to the School on account of Drawing. £	s.	d.
Aberdeen	Bells School	150	99	14	8	6	28	2	1	1	2	4	8	0
"	Boys' Hospital	36	25	11	8	3	22	—	—	—	—	2	16	0
"	Deaf and Dumb Institution	26	22	5	5	8	18	1	1	—	1	3	9	0
"	East Parish Sessional School	190	101	13	4	2	19	2	1	—	1	2	17	0
"	Free East Church School	171	96	29	11	11	51	2	1	1	2	6	4	0
"	Free North Church School	90	50	8	25	15	48	3	2	1	3	7	13	0
"	Free South Church School	78	73	27	17	12	56	5	1	—	1	6	7	0
"	Trades' School	70	44	4	17	11	32	—	—	—	—	4	11	0
Accrington	St. James' National School	200	12	3	3	1	7	—	—	—	—	0	12	0
Aigburth	St. Anne's School	52	12	2	5	4	11	—	—	—	—	1	4	0
Alsager	Church of England National School	50	36	7	2	5	14	—	—	—	—	1	6	0
Andover	Abbotts Ann School	84	54	10	9	9	28	3	1	1	2	4	15	0
"	British School	77	63	16	7	5	28	2	1	—	1	3	15	0
"	National School	159	73	8	4	2	14	3	—	1	1	1	12	0
Banbury	British School	70	60	33	11	7	51	5	1	—	1	5	6	0
Barnwell	Boys' National School	140	30	11	8	2	21	2	1	—	1	3	3	0
Basingstoke	British School	150	58	13	15	3	31	4	1	—	1	4	2	0
Bath	Blue Coat School	120	120	23	34	40	97	—	—	—	—	11	11	0
"	Harley Street School	50	17	2	2	2	6	—	—	—	—	0	12	0
"	St. John's Roman Catholic School	110	76	16	9	4	29	—	—	—	—	3	6	0
"	St. Mark's, Lyncombe, School	180	123	35	9	1	45	—	—	—	—	3	16	0
"	St. Michael's National School	150	54	19	5	4	28	—	—	—	—	3	1	0
"	Sutcliffe Industrial School	30	21	15	1	1	17	—	—	—	—	1	0	0
"	Trim Street Chapel School	50	22	8	6	3	17	—	—	—	—	1	9	0
"	Trinity National School	215	96	21	20	11	52	—	—	—	—	5	14	0
"	Walcot Parochial School	104	78	17	16	9	42	1	1	—	1	5	6	0
"	Walcot Wesleyan School	80	51	—	13	8	21	—	—	—	—	3	10	0
"	Weymouth House School	100	38	14	10	7	31	1	—	1	1	4	5	0
"	Widcombe Parochial School	190	91	26	10	10	46	2	—	—	—	4	16	0
"	Bath and Bath Forum British School	140	109	19	18	14	51	—	—	—	—	5	17	0
"	Bathwick Parochial National School	63	49	19	7	3	29	—	—	—	—	3	2	0
Belfast	Model National School	700	235	112	84	35	231	39	8	1	9	24	15	0
Bierley	Church of England School	101	43	15	6	8	29	2	—	1	1	4	1	0

Birkenhead	St. Leonard's School	180	114	28	12	3	43	—	—	—	—	4 1 0
Birmingham	St. Mary's Church School	120	42	14	11	2	27	1	—	—	—	2 18 0
"	All Saints' National School	40	25	11	2	5	18	—	—	—	—	1 10 0
"	All Saints' Protestant School, Heath Street.	60	34	13	8	7	28	2	—	—	—	3 10 0
"	Bishop Ryder's National School	150	113	25	11	5	41	8	1	—	1	4 12 0
"	British School, Severn Street	120	90	27	14	17	58	—	—	—	—	6 6 0
"	Blue Coat School	60	53	15	20	6	41	—	—	—	—	4 13 0
"	Church of the Saviour School	97	92	35	22	16	73	—	—	—	—	7 7 0
"	Free Industrial School	180	133	56	27	13	96	3	—	1	1	8 19 0
"	Hurst Street School	150	70	14	24	29	67	2	1	1	2	9 9 0
"	St. Barnabas' School	190	94	32	17	17	66	5	2	—	2	7 17 0
"	St. James', Ashted, School	125	48	10	7	4	21	4	1	—	1	3 6 0
"	St. John's, Ladywood, School	304	226	58	39	59	156	5	2	2	4	18 13 0
"	St. Luke's National School	80	53	22	14	6	42	6	1	—	1	4 18 0
"	St. Mark's National School	100	86	28	31	19	78	3	—	1	1	8 17 0
"	St. Matthias' National School	160	119	49	11	4	64	—	—	—	—	5 3 0
"	St. Stephen's National School	150	103	19	25	30	74	1	—	1	1	9 6 0
"	St. Thomas' National School	70	30	5	12	10	27	—	—	—	—	3 19 0
Bishop's Cleeve near Cheltenham	National School	60	20	5	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	0 8 0
Blackburn	St. John's National School	136	112	26	11	8	45	4	1	—	1	5 2 0
Blanchardstown, Castleknock.	Mercer's School	36	20	8	4	1	13	—	—	—	—	0 19 0
"	Morgan's School	42	38	12	5	1	18	—	—	—	—	1 5 0
Bordesley, Birmingham.	St. Andrew's School	120	72	22	9	7	38	5	1	2	3	5 11 0
Boston	Blue Coat School	34	29	6	11	4	21	—	—	—	—	3 0 0
"	Laughton's Free School	110	76	21	11	7	39	—	—	—	—	4 4 0
"	National School	64	91	17	4	24	45	—	—	—	—	5 17 0
"	British and Foreign School (Old Leake)	113	95	32	11	10	53	2	1	—	1	5 14 0
"	St. James' School	140	77	41	11	4	56	2	—	—	—	4 15 0
"	Wesleyan School	48	32	10	6	1	17	—	—	—	—	1 5 0
Bradford	Abbey Road Wesleyan School	200	60	22	10	3	35	2	1	—	1	4 1 0
"	Boro' West School	200	106	37	41	18	96	2	—	—	—	9 13 0
"	Eastbrook Wesleyan School	120	89	28	16	7	51	2	—	—	—	5 1 0
"	Model School, Manchester Road	200	98	34	15	6	55	5	—	—	—	5 2 0
"	New Leeds National School	50	40	13	4	5	22	1	—	—	—	2 16 0
"	St. Paul's School, Manningham	180	120	33	22	10	65	2	—	—	—	6 7 0
"	Stott Hill School	150	77	18	6	2	26	4	1	—	1	3 6 0
Bramley	Wesleyan School	50	31	7	12	7	26	—	—	—	—	3 12 0

(*a*) A payment of 1*s.* was made on account of each child "satisfactorily taught."
(*b*) A payment of 2*s.* was made on account of each child who "showed proficiency" in drawing.
(*c*) A payment of 3*s.* was made on account of each child who "excelled" in drawing, and a prize awarded to the child.
(*d*) A payment of 10*s.* was made on each exercise in which a pupil-teacher passed.

Instruction in Drawing in Schools for the Poor—*continued.*

Town.	Name of School.	No. of Children taught Drawing.	No. examined.	No. satisfactorily taught.	No. showing proficiency.	No. who excelled and obtained Prizes.	No. of Children on whom Payments were made.	No. of Pupil-teachers examined.	No. of Pupil-teachers passed.	No. of Pupil-teachers who obtained Prizes.	No. of Pupil-teachers on whom Payments were made.	Amount of Payments made to the School on account of Drawing.
												£ s. d.
Bredbury near Stockport.	National School, St. Mark's	96	16	5	3	7	15	—	—	—	—	1 12 0
Bridgewater	Dr. Morgan's Endowed School	70	26	7	13	13	33	3	1	2	3	6 2 0
Bridport	Boys' General School	30	22	3	4	13	20	2	—	—	—	3 10 0
Brighton	Central National School	300	96	29	34	21	84	4	1	1	2	9 10 0
"	Practising School	115	30	19	4	3	26	—	—	—	—	2 16 0
"	St. John's Boys' National School	276	76	29	22	10	61	4	—	—	—	6 3 0
"	St. John's Girls' National School	236	65	22	4	8	34	1	—	—	—	3 14 0
"	St. Stephen's National School	75	55	16	14	16	46	—	—	—	—	5 12 0
Bristol	Colston's Hospital	120	79	26	32	20	78	—	—	—	—	8 10 0
"	Counterslip British School	188	74	32	19	6	57	—	—	—	—	5 8 0
"	Friends' Day School	170	136	48	34	17	99	2	1	—	1	9 17 0
"	Lewin's Mead British School	60	62	10	14	5	29	3	1	1	2	4 13 0
"	Redcross Street British School	320	254	119	45	13	177	8	2	1	3	14 17 0
"	St. John's Parochial School, Redland	70	50	16	8	5	29	—	—	—	—	3 7 0
"	St. Michael's Parochial School	163	119	37	31	12	80	—	—	—	—	5 17 0
"	St. Paul's Parochial School	160	131	30	33	12	75	3	1	—	1	8 2 0
"	Stokescroft School	48	41	21	13	2	36	—	—	—	—	3 13 0
"	Wesleyan School, North Street	300	67	18	23	23	64	9	2	4	6	11 13 0
Bromsgrove	Boys' National School	190	49	18	12	6	36	1	—	—	—	4 0 0
Bunbury	Aldersey Grammar School	116	82	17	16	24	57	2	2	—	2	8 1 0
Burton-on-Trent	Christ Church School	120	96	40	20	5	65	—	—	—	—	5 15 0
Burslem	Wesleyan School	266	144	45	20	16	81	6	3	—	3	8 19 0
Bury (Lancashire)	Wesleyan School	300	119	32	26	19	77	6	2	—	2	9 1 0
Cainscross	National School	58	52	14	6	2	22	—	—	—	—	2 12 0
Cambridge	King Street National School	120	55	12	27	10	49	2	1	1	2	6 16 0
"	St. Paul's National School	48	31	13	10	3	26	—	—	—	—	3 2 0
Carlisle	Shaddon Works School	128	37	22	7	1	30	3	1	—	1	3 9 0
Carmarthen	Lancasterian School	300	111	34	12	8	54	2	1	—	1	5 12 0
"	National School	320	65	23	8	5	36	—	—	—	—	3 14 0
Carnarvon	National School	165	33	12	7	10	29	—	—	—	—	3 16 0
Carrickfergus	Model National School	50	35	3	13	17	33	5	—	—	—	5 0 0

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Instruction in Drawing in Schools for the Poor—*continued.*

Town.	Name of School.	No. of Children taught Drawing.	No. examined.	No. satisfactorily taught.	No. showing proficiency.	No. who excelled and obtained Prizes.	No. of Children on whom Payments were made.	No. of Pupil-teachers examined.	No. of Pupil-teachers passed.	No. of Pupil-teachers who obtained Prizes.	No. of Pupil-teachers on whom Payments were made.	Amount of Payments made to the School on account of Drawing.
												£ s. d.
Devonport - -	Royal Naval and Military School - -	350	245	50	33	10	93	4	—	3	3	9 16 0
Doncaster - -	British School - - - - - -	216	143	34	15	9	58	1	1	—	1	6 1 0
Dublin - - -	Christian Brothers' School - - -	500	226	60	64	68	192	45	11	10	21	31 2 0
" - - -	King's Hospital School - - -	84	55	23	15	9	47	5	1	1	2	6 0 0
" - - -	Central Model School (National), Marlboro' Street.	489	200	72	70	37	179	—	—	—	—	17 3 0
" - - -	Training School Church Education Society, Kildare Place.	400	147	61	48	15	124	16	3	2	5	13 12 0
" - - -	Mission School, Townsend Street - -	80	53	21	8	4	33	2	1	—	1	3 19 0
" - - -	Ralph Macklin (Boys') School - -	40	16	4	7	2	13	—	—	—	—	1 4 0
" - - -	Ralph Macklin (Girls') School - -	40	25	13	6	4	23	—	—	—	—	2 17 0
" - - -	St. Andrew's Parochial School - -	60	24	7	1	2	10	—	—	—	—	0 15 0
" - - -	St. Ann's Parochial School - - -	99	43	14	4	3	21	1	—	—	—	2 11 0
" - - -	St. Bride's Schools - - - -	80	25	11	10	2	23	2	—	2	2	3 17 0
" - - -	St. Catherine's Parochial School - -	50	27	7	4	2	13	—	—	—	—	1 1 0
" - - -	St. John's Parochial School - - -	56	35	10	4	2	16	1	—	1	1	1 14 0
" - - -	St. Mark's Parochial School - - -	101	20	10	5	2	17	—	—	—	—	1 6 0
" - - -	St. Mary's Parochial School - - -	120	37	14	16	2	32	—	—	—	—	3 12 0
" - - -	St. Michael's Parochial School - -	40	12	6	2	1	9	—	—	—	—	0 13 0
" - - -	St. Michan's Parochial School - -	70	36	15	4	2	21	—	—	—	—	2 9 0
" - - -	St. Nicholas and St. Luke's Parochial School	106	62	24	10	5	39	—	—	—	—	3 19 0
" - - -	St. Peter's Parochial School - - -	144	56	23	5	—	28	2	—	—	—	2 13 0
" - - -	St. Werbourg's - - - - -	50	31	6	16	4	26	—	—	—	—	3 10 0
" - - -	Tailors' Hall - - - - -	34	29	13	9	3	25	—	—	—	—	3 0 0
Dudley - - -	Baylie's Charity School - - -	224	111	63	6	1	70	8	—	—	—	4 18 0
" - - -	Blue Coat School - - - - -	254	160	76	36	7	119	—	—	—	—	9 9 0
" - - -	Holly Hall School - - - -	60	57	29	15	1	45	—	—	—	—	4 2 0
" - - -	St. John's School - - - -	85	54	20	18	9	47	2	2	—	2	6 3 0
" - - -	St. Thomas' National School - - -	80	31	15	5	1	21	—	—	—	—	2 8 0
Dunbarney - -	Parochial School - - - -	25	20	8	2	3	13	—	—	—	—	1 1 0
Dundee - -	Orphan Institution - - - -	25	23	3	12	9	24	—	—	—	—	3 14 0
" - -	Free Church School, Hilltown - -	85	20	10	4	1	15	1	1	—	1	1 11 0

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Instruction in Drawing in Schools for the Poor—*continued.*

Town.	Name of School.	No. of Children taught Drawing.	No. examined.	No. satisfactorily taught.	No. showing proficiency.	No. who excelled and obtained Prizes.	No. of Children on whom Payments were made.	No. of Pupil-teachers examined.	No. of Pupil-teachers passed.	No. of Pupil-teachers who obtained Prizes.	No. of Pupil-teachers on whom Payments were made.	Amount of Payments made to the School on account of Drawing.
												£ s. d.
Gunnerside	Wesleyan School	36	27	9	12	4	25	1	—	—	—	3 5 0
Gwennap	National School	88	41	18	7	7	32	2	—	1	1	4 3 0
Hadleigh	National School	145	25	12	8	5	25	1	—	1	1	3 13 0
Halliwell	St. Paul's School	80	40	23	11	5	39	2	1	1	2	5 10 0
Handsworth	Parish Church National School	36	25	20	2	1	23	—	—	—	—	2 7 0
"	St. Michael's National School	55	35	20	2	2	24	—	—	—	—	2 10 0
Harrowgate	Wesleyan School	50	29	12	6	1	19	—	—	—	—	1 7 0
Hartshill	Hartshill School	42	25	10	9	5	24	1	1	—	1	3 13 0
Haworth	Wesleyan School	30	17	11	3	1	15	—	—	—	—	1 0 0
Hayle	Copperhouse Wesleyan School	113	68	23	11	5	39	—	—	—	—	4 0 0
Headingley, Leeds	Town School	102	41	22	13	4	39	1	1	—	1	4 10 0
Heeley	National School	96	58	18	8	2	28	—	—	—	—	3 0 0
Helensburgh	Episcopal School	40	21	7	5	2	14	—	—	—	—	1 3 0
Henley-on-Thames	National School	137	72	22	15	4	41	1	—	1	1	4 14 0
Heywood	St. Luke's National School	200	60	15	12	6	33	2	—	—	—	3 17 0
Hogsthorpe	National School	75	20	12	1	—	13	—	—	—	—	0 14 0
Holbeck (Little)	Marshall and Co.'s Factory School	600	160	60	29	4	93	—	—	—	—	7 8 0
Holywell	Ysceiflog National School	86	28	12	2	1	15	—	—	—	—	0 19 0
Horncastle	National School	40	19	10	5	1	16	—	—	—	—	1 3 0
Huddersfield	St. Paul's School	250	156	43	36	10	89	—	—	—	—	8 5 0
"	St. Thomas' School	129	69	24	16	3	43	2	—	1	1	4 15 0
Hull	Holderness Ward British School	130	117	32	26	11	69	4	—	—	—	6 17 0
"	South Myton Wesleyan School	316	300	101	60	29	190	6	1	4	5	19 8 0
Hunslet	St. Mary's National School	155	29	12	11	2	25	—	—	—	—	3 0 0
Illogan	Bassett's School	100	62	20	10	3	33	—	—	—	—	3 9 0
"	Trevenson Pool Bassett's School	91	67	29	11	4	44	5	—	—	—	4 3 0
Inverness	Free Church Model School	147	120	64	22	5	89	—	—	—	—	7 3 0
Ipswich	British School, Turret Lane	207	181	93	22	14	129	1	—	1	1	10 9 0
"	Christ's Hospital Boarding School	20	15	8	6	1	15	—	—	—	—	1 3 0
"	Christ's Hospital Day School	102	101	50	13	7	70	—	—	—	—	5 17 0
"	District National School	240	213	75	18	4	97	—	—	—	—	7 3 0
"	St. Peter's National School	140	99	44	16	3	63	—	—	—	—	5 5 0

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Instruction in Drawing in Schools for the Poor—*continued.*

Town.	Name of School.	No. of Children taught Drawing.	No. examined.	No. satisfactorily taught.	No. showing proficiency.	No. who excelled and obtained Prizes.	No. of Children on whom Payments were made.	No. of Pupil-teachers examined.	No. of Pupil-teachers passed.	No. of Pupil-teachers who obtained Prizes.	No. of Pupil-teachers on whom Payments were made.	Amount of Payments made to the School on account of Drawing.
												£ s. d.
Llandovery - -	British School - - - - -	60	54	5	28	21	54	4	3	1	4	9 4 0
Llanelly - -	British School - - - - -	400	209	75	17	9	101	—	—	—	—	8 16 0
,, - - -	Copper Works School - - - -	420	250	59	8	10	77	5	1	2	3	7 15 0
Llanllechid - -	National School - - - -	175	52	11	8	3	22	2	—	—	—	2 16 0
Louth (Lincolnshire) - -	National School - - - -	27	24	9	2	—	11	6	—	—	—	0 13 0
Lurgan - -	Model National School - - -	100	49	24	10	3	37	12	1	—	1	4 3 0
Macclesfield -	Christ Church School - - - -	370	230	83	37	9	129	3	3	—	3	11 14 0
,, - -	Old Church National School - - -	150	64	23	22	3	48	—	—	—	—	4 16 0
,, - -	Modern Free School - - - -	112	74	17	37	11	65	—	—	—	—	7 4 0
,, -	Crompton Road National School - -	70	39	17	8	1	26	—	—	—	—	2 16 0
,, - -	St. George's National School (Sutton) -	16	13	6	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	0 10 0
,, - -	St. Paul's National School - - -	120	42	19	7	2	28	—	—	—	—	2 19 0
Madeley - -	National School - - - -	154	103	26	19	4	49	—	—	—	—	4 16 0
Madeley Wood -	Wesleyan School (Ironbridge) - -	112	79	30	17	16	63	—	—	—	—	6 12 0
Manchester - -	Jews' School - - - - -	103	44	17	18	7	42	—	—	—	—	4 14 0
,, - -	Mayfield British School - - -	325	217	56	16	10	82	4	2	—	2	7 18 0
Marlborough -	St. Peter's National School - - -	60	20	8	4	2	14	1	—	—	—	1 2 0
Metropolitan :—	Baldwin's Gardens National School -	147	98	57	17	5	79	3	—	—	—	6 6 0
	Bethnal Green Birkbeck School - -	275	180	85	30	16	131	—	—	—	—	10 13 0
	Birkbeck School, London Mechanics' Institution, Southampton Buildings.	114	87	33	24	8	65	—	—	—	—	6 5 0
	Birkbeck School, Kingsland - - -	450	352	196	60	22	278	10	3	—	3	21 12 0
	Borough Road British and Foreign School	310	256	100	34	10	144	10	1	—	1	11 8 0
	Brixton Hill British (Boys) School - -	57	39	10	3	1	14	—	—	—	—	0 19 0
	Brompton Holy Trinity School - -	165	75	36	17	4	57	—	—	—	—	5 2 0
	Camberwell British School - - -	70	48	18	5	7	30	1	—	1	1	3 19 0
	Chelsea Ranelagh Presbyterian School -	90	81	41	15	5	61	—	—	—	—	5 6 0
	Chelsea Trinity Church School - -	350	284	81	22	4	107	—	—	—	—	7 17 0
	Christ Church, Blackfriars Road - -	114	67	30	15	9	54	—	—	—	—	5 7 0
	Christ Church, Marylebone, National School.	190	156	59	9	3	71	—	—	—	—	5 6 0

Metropolitan-*cont.*	Christ Church, St. George's East, National School.	120	70	37	9	2	48	1	—	—	1	4 1 0
	Christ Church, St. Pancras, National School	140	107	45	14	2	61	1	—	—	—	4 19 0
	Clapham Parochial School	145	38	19	11	6	36	—	—	—	—	3 19 0
	Coborn School, Bow	230	220	139	35	12	186	—	—	—	—	13 15 0
	Deptford Road School, Rotherhithe	200	50	26	10	1	37	9	2	—	2	4 9 0
	Endell Street National School, St. Giles	220	146	60	12	3	75	1	—	—	—	5 13 0
	Foundling Hospital	104	58	32	7	1	40	—	—	—	—	3 9 0
	Fulham All Saints' National School	110	47	28	11	5	44	2	—	—	—	No claim.
	Gospel Oak School, Kentish Town	450	283	137	45	11	193	7	3	1	4	16 0 0
	Great Eastern Railway School, Stratford	250	80	35	21	22	78	—	—	—	—	8 0 0
	Greenwich Royal Hospital School	74	39	5	24	10	39	—	—	—	—	No claim.
	Hampden Gurney School, Upper Berkeley Street.	100	99	40	24	7	71	2	—	—	—	6 9 0
	Hawkstone Hall School	77	59	27	13	2	42	—	—	—	—	3 19 0
	Home and Colonial School, Gray's Inn Road	195	162	87	32	9	128	17	5	1	6	12 18 0
	Horbury British School, Notting Hill	162	108	47	32	7	86	2	—	—	—	7 12 0
	Kingsland British School	123	54	31	9	2	42	5	4	1	5	3 15 0
	Lambeth Chapel Wesleyan School	120	79	31	14	5	50	—	—	—	—	4 14 0
	Lambeth Parochial School	320	84	49	18	5	72	—	—	—	—	6 0 0
	Lambeth Trinity School	83	40	16	21	3	40	—	—	—	—	4 7 0
	Lincoln's Inn Fields Trinity School	90	24	15	2	—	17	—	—	—	—	0 19 0
	London Orphan Asylum	384	350	184	121	37	342	—	—	—	—	27 17 0
	Marylebone Central National School, Beaumont Street.	240	69	39	17	5	61	2	—	1	1	5 18 0
	Marylebone Eastern National School (All Souls).	166	136	64	25	5	94	3	—	—	—	7 9 0
	Marylebone Portman Chapel School	204	88	45	36	5	86	4	1	—	1	8 2 0
	Marylebone Western School	190	163	90	18	5	113	1	—	—	—	8 1 0
	Mintern St. Wesleyan Sch., New North Rd.	180	114	60	39	9	108	2	1	—	1	9 15 0
	Mrs. Newcomen's Endowed School, Southwark.	100	98	41	26	12	79	—	—	—	—	7 9 0
	Newington Trinity School, Southwark	33	23	11	9	2	22	—	—	—	—	2 15 0
	St. Andrew's, Holborn, School	182	145	65	6	3	74	—	—	—	—	5 6 0
	St. Barnabas, Pimlico	96	32	19	2	1	22	—	—	—	—	No claim.
	St. Bartholomew, Islington	27	9	6	1	1	8	—	—	—	—	0 11 0
	St. George the Martyr, Holborn	100	81	35	5	—	40	2	—	—	—	3 5 0
	St. George the Martyr, Southwark	180	20	15	3	—	18	—	—	—	—	1 1 0
	St. James', Clapham	50	26	9	13	2	24	5	—	—	—	3 1 0
	St. James', Marshall Street, Westminster (Boys).	220	205	76	19	4	99	—	—	—	—	7 6 0
	St. James', Marshall Street, Westminster (Girls).	20	12	9	—	—	9	5	1	—	1	0 19 0
	St. James' Offertory School, Swallow Street	89	44	21	8	2	31	—	—	—	—	3 3 0
	St. John the Evangelist, Tottenham Court Road, National School.	108	97	40	11	6	57	—	—	—	—	5 0 0

Instruction in Drawing in Schools for the Poor—*continued.*

Town.	Name of School.	No. of Children taught Drawing.	No. examined.	No. satisfactorily taught.	No. showing proficiency.	No. who excelled and obtained Prizes.	No. of Children on whom Payments were made.	No. of Pupil-teachers examined.	No. of Pupil-teachers passed.	No. of Pupil-teachers who obtained Prizes.	No. of Pupil-teachers on whom Payments were made.	Amount of Payments made to the School on account of Drawing. £	s.	d.
Metropolitan-*cont.*	St. John's, Walham Green	121	45	21	5	—	26	4	1	—	1	3	1	0
	St. Luke's, Chelsea	130	40	21	15	4	40	3	2	—	2	5	3	0
	St. Luke's, Nutford Place, Edgware Road	90	82	25	13	7	45	—	—	—	—	4	12	0
	St. Mark's, Old Street Road	47	44	21	5	2	28	1	—	—	—	2	17	0
	St. Martin's, Long Acre, Boys' School	170	104	47	5	4	56	—	—	—	—	5	9	0
	St. Martin's, Long Acre, Girls' School	120	38	14	3	—	17	—	—	—	—			
	St. Martin's-in-Fields School, Adelaide Place	130	66	30	24	7	61	2	1	—	1	6	7	0
	St. Mary's, Hyde Place, Westminster	300	167	63	23	11	97	1	1	—	1	8	12	0
	St. Mary's, Newington	300	143	51	25	6	82	6	1	1	2	7	19	0
	St. Matthew's, New Kent Road, School, Newington Butts.	80	46	32	6	1	39	—	—	—	—	3	7	0
	St. Michael's Pimlico	240	118	69	17	9	95	—	—	—	—	7	10	0
	St. Pancras National School	60	66	32	5	—	37	3	—	—	—	3	2	0
	St. Paul's, Bow Comn., Lancing St., Stepney	190	94	57	25	15	97	—	—	—	—	8	12	0
	St. Peter's, Vauxhall	300	154	80	31	12	123	—	—	—	—	9	18	0
	St. Philip's, Stepney	69	50	24	9	—	33	—	—	—	—	3	2	0
	St. Stephen's, Westminster, Parochial Boys' School.	250	172	79	15	8	102	10	—	—	—	14	0	0
	St. Stephen's, Westminster, Parochial Girls' School.	203	134	65	15	4	84	3	2	—	2			
	St. Thomas, Portman Square (Boys)	70	24	11	8	3	22	1	—	—	—	4	0	0
	St. Thomas, Portman Square (Girls)	35	19	10	4	2	16	—	—	—	—			
	St. Thomas', Charterhouse, School	380	253	97	87	21	205	7	—	—	—	17	14	0
	Somers Town British School	450	274	156	23	8	187	—	—	—	—	12	6	0
	Streatham National School	50	30	12	14	4	30	—	—	—	—	3	12	0
	Tabernacle School, Notting Hill	340	242	88	24	7	119	5	1	—	1	9	7	0
	West Ham and Stratford British School	120	76	31	18	18	67	4	—	4	4	10	1	0
	West Metropolitan Jewish Boys' School	66	51	18	11	11	40	—	—	—	—	7	15	0
	West Metropolitan Jewish Girls' School	56	38	18	12	—	30	2	—	—	—			
	Westminster Wesleyan Practising School	283	258	71	46	32	149	8	3	1	4	16	9	0
	Woolwich Presbyterian School	126	90	42	18	4	64	4	1	1	2	6	10	0
Middleton, Manchester.	National School	120	74	28	20	9	57	—	—	—	—	5	15	0

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Instruction in Drawing in Schools for the Poor—*continued.*

Town.	Name of School.	No. of Children taught Drawing.	No. examined.	No. satisfactorily taught.	No. showing proficiency.	No. who excelled and obtained Prizes.	No. of Children on whom Payments were made.	No. of Pupil-teachers examined.	No. of Pupil-teachers passed.	No. of Pupil-teachers who obtained Prizes.	No. of Pupil-teachers on whom Payments were made.	Amount of Payments made to the School on account of Drawing. £	s.	d.
Penzance	Wesleyan School	160	84	50	12	6	68	2	1	—	1	6	2	0
Perth	East Church Congregational School	60	19	8	6	3	17	—	—	—	—	1	9	0
,,	Fechney Industrial School	30	23	9	4	—	13	—	—	—	—	0	17	0
,,	Kinnoull Parish School	76	38	9	18	8	35	4	—	—	—	4	9	0
,,	National School, New Row	120	39	22	12	4	38	2	1	—	1	4	8	0
,,	Sharp's Educational Institute	257	146	70	46	21	137	5	1	—	1	12	5	0
,,	Stewart's Free Trades School	65	45	25	9	7	41	1	—	1	1	4	14	0
,,	St. Leonard's School	80	40	14	16	5	35	1	—	—	—	4	1	0
Pillgwenlly	Holy Trinity	25	25	8	6	1	15	—	—	—	—	1	3	0
Plymouth	Charles' National School	306	159	44	20	4	68	3	—	—	—	5	16	0
,,	Christ Church School	120	67	44	2	—	46	—	—	—	—	3	8	0
,,	George Street School	90	40	24	9	2	35	1	—	—	—	3	8	0
,,	Grey Coat School	70	65	34	4	2	40	—	—	—	—	3	8	0
,,	Public Free School	1,000	766	277	103	33	413	2	1	—	1	30	12	0
,,	St. Andrew's School	203	137	53	7	1	61	1	—	—	—	4	10	0
,,	St. Peter's School	130	117	30	15	1	46	3	—	—	—	4	3	0
,,	Prison Officers' School	30	9	3	4	2	9	1	1	—	1	1	7	0
Portland	National School	50	27	20	2	—	22	—	—	—	—	3	4	0
Portmadoc	All Saints' School	240	175	51	26	5	82	2	—	—	—	6	18	0
Preston	Central National School	266	176	65	21	8	94	3	2	—	2	8	11	0
,,	Christ Church School	251	158	28	1	—	29	4	1	—	1	3	0	0
,,	Holy Trinity School	50	30	19	3	—	22	4	1	—	1	2	15	0
,,	St. James' National School	332	187	48	30	16	94	5	3	—	3	10	6	0
,,	St. Luke's Infant School	100	48	8	1	—	9	2	—	—	—	0	10	0
,,	St. Mark's National School	100	79	38	2	1	41	2	—	—	—	3	5	0
,,	St. Mary's Boys' School	380	249	58	13	1	72	4	3	1	4	7	7	0
,,	St. Paul's School	500	288	118	34	5	157	10	1	—	1	11	11	0
,,	St. Peter's School	220	149	30	7	—	37	3	2	—	2	4	4	0
,,	St. Thomas' School	250	181	68	9	3	80	3	1	1	2	6	15	0
Preston Kirk	Free Church School	32	27	17	7	2	26	—	—	—	—	2	17	0
Reading	Blue Coat School	40	40	9	25	6	40	—	—	—	—	4	17	0
,,	British School	231	113	61	20	4	85	—	—	—	—	6	13	0

"	St. Giles' National School	130	29	21	7	1	29	2	—	—	—	—	2	18	0
"	Trinity Church National School	30	15	4	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	0	6	0
Redruth	Wesleyan School	90	54	24	14	3	41	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	0
St. Ives	Wesleyan School	79	31	21	9	1	31	1	—	—	1	1	3	12	0
St. Just	Wesleyan School	70	42	21	12	4	37	—	—	—	—	—	3	17	0
St. Mawes	Wesleyan School	58	60	31	5	4	40	1	—	—	—	—	3	13	0
St. Stephen's, near St. Austell.	Parochial School	48	38	15	5	3	23	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	0
Salisbury	St. Edmund's School	60	45	26	6	1	33	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	0
"	Wesleyan School	74	61	16	5	1	22	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	0
Santry	Training School	80	47	13	23	11	47	—	—	—	—	—	5	12	0
Sedbergh	British School	30	22	12	2	3	17	1	—	1	1	1	1	15	0
Sheffield	Crooke's Endowed School	100	50	31	7	2	40	6	1	—	—	1	4	1	0
"	Ebenezer Wesleyan School	50	32	14	8	3	25	—	—	—	—	—	2	19	0
"	Model School, Cemetery Road	130	31	19	6	3	28	—	—	—	—	—	3	0	0
"	Trinity Church School (Wicker)	170	79	55	12	2	69	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	0
Shelton	Granville School	110	25	15	5	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	0
Shrewsbury	Millington's Hospital	45	31	18	7	5	30	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	0
Smethwick	Messrs. Chance's School	298	177	85	37	9	131	2	—	—	—	—	10	6	0
"	Trinity National School	260	102	58	14	3	75	3	1	—	—	1	6	5	0
Southampton	Freemantle Church of England School	64	43	14	25	5	44	3	—	—	—	—	4	19	0
"	Royal British School	170	81	35	16	4	55	—	—	—	—	—	4	19	0
"	St. Mary's National School	320	94	35	26	14	75	4	—	3	3	—	8	19	0
"	Taunton's Charity School	62	32	7	19	6	32	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	0
"	Wesleyan Day School	64	35	24	4	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	0
Southport	St. Paul's National School	44	36	20	7	—	27	1	—	—	—	—	2	14	0
Spofforth	National School	50	45	26	6	—	32	1	—	—	—	—	2	18	0
Staple Cross	Wesleyan School	100	42	18	9	7	34	1	—	—	—	—	3	17	0
Stirling	Allan's School	200	159	56	20	4	80	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	0
Stoke - Damerel (Devonport).	Public School	90	73	34	27	2	63	4	—	—	—	—	5	14	0
Stoke-on-Trent	National School	190	122	68	22	7	97	3	1	—	—	1	8	3	0
Stroud	British School	150	41	13	20	6	39	1	1	—	—	1	5	1	0
"	National School	120	51	37	9	2	48	1	1	—	—	1	4	11	0
Sutton-on-Plym	National School	114	99	29	5	1	35	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	0
Swansea	British School	200	35	14	6	2	22	4	1	—	—	1	3	2	0
"	National School	334	118	53	41	12	106	12	3	6	9	—	14	1	0
Swindon (New)	Great Western Railway's School	368	130	74	2	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	4	18	0
Swinton	National School	80	21	13	4	1	18	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	0
Taunton	British School	216	62	38	14	1	53	2	—	—	—	—	4	9	0
"	Central National School	289	87	57	10	2	69	3	—	1	1	—	5	13	0
"	Holy Trinity National School	105	25	7	2	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	0	11	0
"	St. George's Catholic School	45	22	9	3	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	No claim.		
Tavistock	British School	110	92	54	11	1	66	—	—	—	—	—	4	19	0
"	Gulworthy School	95	90	52	16	4	72	—	—	—	—	—	5	16	0
Thorne	Brooke's Grammar School	52	39	19	5	8	32	—	—	—	—	—	3	13	0

Instruction in Drawing in Schools for the Poor—*continued.*

Town.	Name of School.	No. of Children taught Drawing.	No. examined.	No. satisfactorily taught.	No. showing proficiency.	No. who excelled and obtained Prizes.	No. of Children on whom Payments were made.	No. of Pupil-teachers examined.	No. of Pupil-teachers passed.	No. of Pupil-teachers who obtained Prizes.	No. of Pupil-teachers on whom Payments were made.	Amount of Payments made to the School on account of Drawings.
												£ s. d.
Tipton	Canal Street Wesleyan School	200	67	39	11	7	57	3	1	2	3	6 12 0
"	Great Bridge Wesleyan School	120	58	29	9	3	41	—	—	—	—	3 16 0
"	Ocker Hill National School	91	70	34	14	4	52	—	—	—	—	4 14 0
Torpoint	National School	40	20	16	2	1	19	1	—	—	—	1 3 0
Trowbridge	British School	253	170	60	27	3	90	1	—	—	—	7 3 0
"	Parochial National School	261	164	46	7	5	58	7	—	—	—	4 15 0
Truro	British School	70	59	26	20	6	52	1	—	—	—	5 4 0
"	National School (Fairmantle Street)	70	57	23	22	6	51	1	—	—	—	5 5 0
Tunbridge Wells	Grosvenor United School	70	30	11	13	4	28	1	—	—	—	3 9 0
Twerton (near Bath).	Parochial School	100	80	25	9	6	40	—	—	—	—	4 1 0
Wantage	Wesleyan School	35	22	10	3	1	14	1	—	—	—	No claim.
Wargrave	National School	120	103	40	24	9	73	3	—	—	—	6 13 0
Warminster	British School	110	59	22	5	2	29	1	—	1	1	3 18 0
Warrington	Heath Side National School	500	288	94	80	16	190	—	—	—	—	16 2 0
"	Parish National School	180	148	83	16	6	105	—	—	—	—	7 10 0
"	People's College	302	222	74	73	42	189	—	—	—	—	18 6 0
Wellington (Salop)	Wesleyan School	35	36	10	13	10	33	—	—	—	—	4 4 0
Wellington (Somerset).	British School	146	80	34	24	2	60	2	1	—	1	5 18 0
"	National School	83	30	15	3	2	20	2	—	1	1	2 17 0
Wenlock (Much)	National School	200	40	20	17	2	39	1	1	—	1	4 0 0
West Bromwich	Goldshill School (Messrs. Bagnall's)	169	110	53	30	3	86	1	—	1	1	7 12 0
Weston (Leamington).	Reformatory Institution	72	37	17	16	1	34	—	—	—	—	3 12 0
Wigan	Ince National School	120	106	44	9	5	58	2	1	1	2	5 17 0
"	National and Blue Coat School	120	82	33	13	4	50	1	1	—	1	5 11 0
"	St. George's National School	55	35	13	1	2	16	3	1	2	3	2 11 0
"	St. Thomas' National School	48	25	16	3	2	21	1	—	—	—	2 8 0
Wilton	National School	60	57	20	2	2	24	—	—	—	—	2 10 0
Wisbech	British School	70	48	22	14	7	43	4	1	1	2	5 11 0
Wolverhampton	St. George's National School	110	97	24	2	—	26	—	—	—	—	2 8 0

"	-	St. John's National School (Girls')	-	-	40	30	12	1	—	13	4	—	—	—	2 16 0
"	-	St. Mark's National School	-	-	83	58	23	3	2	28	—	—	—	—	2 15 0
"	-	St. Mary's National School	-	-	145	93	25	6	1	32	—	—	—	—	3 0 0
"	-	St. Paul's National School	-	-	125	76	27	10	3	40	—	—	—	—	3 16 0
"	-	St. Peter's National School (Boys')	-	-	240	187	75	26	11	112	—	—	—	—	9 0 0
"	-	Wesleyan School	-	-	180	149	61	26	14	101	2	—	2	2	9 15 0
Wooburn	-	Church of England School	-	-	100	80	18	1	1	20	—	—	—	—	2 3 0
Woodhill	-	Church of England School	-	-	30	24	14	4	1	19	—	—	—	—	No claim.
Woodplumpton	-	Church of England School	-	-	88	34	22	5	2	29	—	—	—	—	2 18 0
Worcester	-	St. Martin's Boys' School	-	-	162	45	31	10	3	44	—	—	—	—	4 0 0
"	-	St. Peter's Boys' National School	-	-	95	26	23	2	—	25	—	—	—	—	2 7 0
Wotton - under - Edge.		British School	-	-	115	29	5	12	12	29	2	1	—	1	4 15 0
Yarmouth (Great)		British School	-	-	350	103	20	51	32	103	3	—	3	3	13 8 0
"	-	Charity School	-	-	54	32	18	5	3	26	—	—	—	—	2 17 0
"	-	Children's Hospital (Boys')	-	-	175	74	38	24	10	72	—	—	—	—	
"	-	Children's Hospital (Girls')	-	-	93	32	27	1	—	28	—	—	—	—	9 5 0
"	-	Methodist School	-	-	50	25	17	3	2	22	—	—	—	—	2 0 0
York	- - -	Bilton Street School	-	-	190	71	40	12	1	53	1	—	—	—	4 7 0
"	- - -	Hope Street British School	-	-	400	150	81	42	20	143	11	2	—	2	13 5 0
"	- - -	Model School	-	-	51	43	15	22	3	40	—	—	—	—	4 18 0
"	- - -	Practising School (Training College)		-	45	19	12	4	—	16	—	—	—	—	1 10 0
"	- - -	Wesleyan School (Priory Street)		-	340	169	74	48	19	141	15	3	3	6	15 7 0
		Total 560 Schools	-	-	80,084	45,520	17,896	8,323	3,650	29,869	954	198	142	340	2,894 13 0

H. A. Bowler.

Appendix C.

EXAMINATION OF TRAINING COLLEGES.

TABLE B.—RESULT of the EXAMINATION of the DIOCESAN and other TRAINING COLLEGES for CERTIFICATES in DRAWING, in November 1866.

Name of School. (For Masters only.)	Students. No. Examined.	Students. No. Successful.	Teachers. No. Examined.	Teachers. No. Successful.	Certificates granted.	Proportion of Success.
Bangor (British & Foreign School Society's)	27	26	2	—	3	·96
Battersea (National Society's)	76	67	2	1	15	·88
Borough Road (British & Foreign School Society's)	62	60	8	5	18	·96
Carmarthen (National Society's)	27	21	—	—	4	·77
Carnarvon (Ch. of Eng.)	20	16	1	—	4	·80
Chelsea, St. Mark's (Nat. Soc.)	95	79	3	3	11	·83
Chester (Diocesan)	8	8	3	3	2	1·00
Chichester (Diocesan)	4	3	—	—	1	·75
Culham (Oxford Diocesan)	45	37	2	1	5	·82
Durham (Diocesan)	30	25	9	5	9	·83
Edinburgh (Scottish Episcopal Minto House)	13	12	—	—	5	·92
Exeter (Diocesan)	30	27	—	—	2	·90
Hammersmith, St. Mary's (R. C.)	26	17	—	—	3	·65
Highbury (Metropolitan)			Nil.			
Peterborough (Ch. of Eng.)	34	29	4	1	5	·85
Saltley (Worcester Diocesan)	85	71	22	10	19	·83
Winchester (Diocesan)	23	20	4	3	5	·87
York (York and Ripon)	44	31	9	4	7	·70
(For Mistresses only.)						
Bishops Stortford			Nil.			
Brighton (Chichester Diocesan)	44	19	—	—	2	·43
Bristol (Diocesan)	73	42	6	5	5	·57
Derby (Lichfield Diocesan)	43	32	—	—	2	·74
Durham (Diocesan)	44	27	—	—	2	·61
Gray's Inn Road (Home and Colonial Society)	151	80	4	—	4	·53
Lincoln (Diocesan)	36	23	1	1	4	·64
Liverpool (Roman Catholic)	41	33	7	1	3	·80
Norwich (Diocesan)	40	24	1	1	3	·60
Ripon (York and Ripon Diocesan)	56	54	—	—	1	·60
St. Leonard's-on-Sea (R. Cath.)			Nil.			
Salisbury (Diocesan)	59	34	—	—	1	·57
Stockwell (British and Foreign School Society's)	93	89	—	—	7	·95
Truro (Exeter Diocesan)	31	17	1	1	1	·56
Warrington (Chester Diocesan)	98	39	—	—	2	·49
Whitelands (National Society's)	105	43	—	—	1	·41
(For Masters and Mistresses.)						
Cheltenham (Ch. of Eng.) Male	65	59	4	3	13	·74
" " Female	54	30	1	1	1	
Edinburgh (Estab. Ch.) Male	53	44	—	—	8	·62
" " Female	52	21	—	—	—	
Edinburgh (Free Church) Male	48	40	2	2	5	·70
" " Female	62	38	1	1	4	
Glasgow (Established Ch.) Male	48	48	3	2	6	·87
" " Female	45	33	1	—	—	
Glasgow (Free Church) Male	40	28	5	5	5	·56
" " Female	51	23	—	—	—	
Westminster (Wesleyan) Male	61	43	7	5	4	·62
" " Female	55	29	—	—	4	
Totals for 1866	2,197	1,521	113	65	206	·69
Ditto for 1865	2,284	1,674	45	26	186	·73
Ditto for 1864	2,561	1,956	23	18	159	·76
Ditto for 1863	2,914	1,601	31	10	102	·55
Ditto for 1862	2,836	1,661	27	19	147	·58
Ditto for 1861	2,773	1,498	40	25	122	·54
Ditto for 1860	2,655	1,558	66	42	79	·58
Ditto for 1859	2,557	1,441	226	60	58	·45
Ditto for 1858	2,213	954	317	104	62	·41

H. A. BOWLER.

LIST OF NIGHT CLASSES for INSTRUCTION in DRAWING, aided by the SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT.—(Table C.)

Name of Place.	Where held.	Secretary.	Teachers, and Grade of their Certificates.	Number receiving Instruction in Drawing.	Number examined in Second Grade.	Number successful in Second Grade.	Number of Second Grade Prizes.	Number of Artizans whose Works were found satisfactory.	Number of Third Grade Prizes.	Payments made on Results of the Examinations.	Aid on account of Prizes, Examples, &c.	TOTAL AID.
										£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Accrington -	Peel Institution -	Radcliff, William	Hale, Robert, 3rd Grade -	14	10	5	2	—	—	5 0 0	1 14 2	6 14 2
Banbury -	Elementary School -	Beale, J. H. - -	Mardon, Danl., 2nd Grade -	36	17	7	1	—	—	6 0 0	0 10 0	6 10 0
Birmingham -	St. John's, Ladywood, National School.	Hopkins, J. T.; Mooyaart, Rev. R. G.	Copham, Alfred „ -	14	13	10	5	—	—	2 10 0	2 3 5	4 13 5
Brimscombe -	Reading Room - -	Hassall, Charles -	Randall, W. F. „ -	25	13	2	—	—	—	3 0 0	—	3 0 0
Bristol - -	Diocesan Trade School.	Wilkson, John -	Plant, Edmund C. „ -	36	29	21	11	—	—	10 10 0	1 0 0	11 10 0
„ - -	St. John's Parochial School, Redland.	Walsh, Rev. H. G.	Hiscox, Geo. D. „ -	27	10	6	2	—	—	6 0 0	3 9 8	9 9 8
Crewe - -	Mechanics' Institute	Stubbs, Thomas -	Davidson, Ellis A., 3rd Grade	33	14	6	1	—	—	5 10 0	0 10 0	6 0 0
Falkirk - -	Grammar School -	Begg, Rev. William	Wright, Peter, 2nd Grade -	196	27	15	6	—	—	4 10 0	2 17 11	7 7 11
Farnworth -	Wesleyan Day School	Nuttall, John -	Faulkner, Josh. „ -	36	28	8	1	—	—	6 0 0	0 10 0	6 10 0
Faversham -	The Institute - -	Cowper, J. M. -	Paul, Alfred „ -	57	57	22	7	—	—	20 0 0	3 3 10	23 3 10
Haslingden -	Mechanics' Institute	Binns, John - -	Hale, Robert, 3rd Grade -	17	5	2	—	—	—	1 0 0	—	1 0 0
Holbeck -	Mechanics' Institute	Tinker, George -	Smith, Walter „ -	30	10	8	3	5	6	9 10 0	1 4 0	10 14 0
Hunslet - -	Mechanics' Institute	Child, William -	Smith, Walter „ -	26	18	8	4	6	2	10 0 0	1 9 7	11 9 7
Keighley -	Mechanics' Institute	Wright, J.; Hardcastle, C. D.	Smith, Walter „ -	45	34	18	7	14	6	19 10 0	3 8 4	22 18 4
Kilmarnock -	- - - -	Railton, William -	Black, Francis M., 2nd Grade	54	47	23	11	8	9	18 10 0	6 13 0	25 3 0
Kirkstall -	Educational Institute	Bowers, Rev. Thos. S.	Smith, Walter, 3rd Grade -	41	38	15	7	16	6	18 0 0	5 5 8	23 5 8
Lakenham -	St. Mark's National School.	Leach, Rev. J.; Garry, Rev. N. T.	Cochrane, Robt., 3rd Grade	71	39	7	2	6	4	9 0 0	0 15 3	9 15 3
Macclesfield -	Crompton Road School	Moran, Rev. L. F.	Botheras, Richd., 2nd Grade	20	14	9	3	—	—	6 10 0	0 16 9	7 6 9

List of Night Classes for Instruction in Drawing, &c.—*cont.*

Name of Place.	Where held.	Secretary.	Teachers, and Grade of their Certificates.	Number receiving Instruction in Drawing.	Number examined in Second Grade.	Number successful in Second Grade.	Number of Second Grade Prizes.	Number of Artizans whose Works were found satisfactory.	Number of Third Grade Prizes.	Payments made on Results of the Examinations.	Aid on account of Prizes, Examples, &c.	Total Aid.
										£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Metropolitan District:—												
Battersea -	Sherwood Mutual Improvement Society.	Maplesden, S. -	Randal, J., 3rd Grade - -	24	15	6	1	—	—	4 0 0	0 10 0	4 10 0
Bethnal Green.	National School -	Halliday, J. - -	Pike, Robt. W., 2nd Grade -	72	57	19	5	—	—	13 10 0	1 9 8	14 19 8
Leicester Square.	Archbishop Tenison's School.	Maul, Rev. R. G. -	Stopford, H., 3rd Grade -	25	13	12	4	—	—	10 0 0	2 0 0	12 0 0
Middleton -	National School -	Durnford, Rev. Canon.	Wheeler, Geo. H., 2nd Grade	27	16	8	3	—	—	6 0 0	0 18 9	6 18 9
Newport -	Athenæum - -	Maynard, Edwin -	Bush, James, 2nd Grade -	12	13	8	1	4	3	9 10 0	0 10 0	10 0 0
Norwich -	Octagon Chapel School.	Dowson, Jno. W. -	Cochrane, Robt., 3rd Grade	53	41	22	3	4	3	17 0 0	1 10 0	18 10 0
Oldbury - -	National School -	Bowlby, Rev. H. -	Spencer, Peter, 2nd Grade -	35	18	14	5	—	—	9 0 0	2 9 1	11 9 1
Raglan - -	National School -	Wyatt, Rev. A. M.	Heywood, Edmund, 2nd Grade.	13	13	10	8	—	—	7 0 0	3 17 11	10 17 11
Redruth -	The Institute - -	Grylls, W. M. -	Handley, Robt., 2nd Grade -	14	11	4	1	—	—	4 0 0	0 10 0	4 10 0
St. Just - -	The Institute - -	Boynes, Richard -	Geoffroi, Henry, 3rd Grade -	33	19	13	7	—	—	10 0 0	3 3 2	13 3 2
Santry - -	Santry School - -	Hackett, Rev. Jno. W.	Mayne, Arthur J., 3rd Grade.	80	23	18	11	—	—	10 10 0	6 6 11	16 16 11
Willenhall -	Literary Institute -	Tildesley, J. C. -	Gregory, Charles, 2nd Grade	31	12	5	2	6	4	8 10 0	0 19 1	9 9 1
Wilton - -	- - - - -	Nightingale, J. E.	Short, J. Thurlow, 3rd Grade	17	13	10	1	—	—	9 0 0	4 1 2	13 1 2
Wolverhampton.	St. Peter's National School.	Langley, J. N. -	Gregory, Charles, 2nd Grade	26	15	5	1	—	—	5 10 0	0 9 1	5 19 1
			Totals - - - -	1,140	702	346	126	69	43	284 10 0	64 6 5	348 16 5

H. A. Bowler.

5. Abstract of Returns from Schools of Art for the Year 1866.

Aberdeen.—(Population in 1861—73,794.)

Established in 1853. Situate at the Mechanics' Institution, Market Street.

The committee of management consists of 7 members, and the officers are :—

James Matthews, Chairman.
James Sinclair, Secretary.
Peter Cleland, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
William Billington, Assistant-Master.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 346, showing a decrease of 105 since last year. This total includes 136 students of private schools, who paid 150*l.*; and 210 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 72*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 222*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, showing an increase of 1*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—4 students, who have paid 15*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 5*l.* 5*s.* Evening classes—206 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 67*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 251*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

The school received 1 Queen's prize of books at the national competition; in addition to which 10 third grade prizes of books, &c. were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 6 second grade prizes, were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th and 13th March, at which 30 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 12 were successful.

The school has expended from its own funds 6*l.* 2*s.* 11½*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 36*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examination, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Abingdon.—(Population in 1861, 7,000.)

Established in 1866. Situate at Market Square.

The committee of management consists of 8 members, and the officers are :—

John Hyde, Chairman.
Edwin J. Gubb, Secretary.
Alexander Macdonald, Head-Master; 5 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 31. This total includes 1 student of a private school, who paid 1*l.*, and 30 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 24*l.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 25*l.*

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—9 students, who have paid 1*l.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 9*l.* Evening

Appendix C. Schools of Art.

classes—22 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 16*l.*

The total income of the school is returned as 87*l.*

No examination of the school has yet taken place.

The school has expended from its own funds 12*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

ANDOVER.—(Population in 1861—5,221.)

Established in 1854. Situate at Bridge Street.

The committee of management consists of 7 members, and the officers are:—

The Hon. and Rev. Samuel Best, Chairman.
Henry Thompson, Secretary.
J. Thurlow Short, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
Henry Fuller, Assistant-Master.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 79, showing an increase of 5 since last year. This total represents 79 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 36*l.* 5*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 36*l.* 5*s.*, showing a decrease of 7*l.* 9*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—15 students, who have paid 12*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 29*l.* Evening classes—64 students, who have paid from 1*d.* to 2*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 7*l.* 5*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 98*l.* 10*s.*

Thirteen third grade prizes of books, &c. were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and three second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th and 13th March, at which 19 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 9 were successful.

The school has expended from its own funds 3*l.* 5*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 47*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

BATH.—(Population in 1861—52,528.)

Established in 1854. Situate at 33, The Paragon.

The committee of management consists of 8 members, and the officers are:—

Major R. S. Allen, Chairman.
Charles E. Davis, Secretary.
R. Campbell Puckett, Head-Master; 6 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 250, showing an increase of 62 since last year. This total includes 64 students of private schools, who paid 38*l.*; and 186 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 118*l.* 8*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees has

been 156*l.* 8*s.*, showing an increase of 21*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—67 students, who have paid 1*l.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 72*l.* 14*s.* Evening classes—119 students who have paid 6*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total 45*l.* 14*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 200*l.* 3*s.*

The school received 1 Queen's prize of books at the national competition, in addition to which 1 third grade prize was awarded at the examination of works sent up for inspection, and 14 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, at which 46 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 27 were successful.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 52*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Birkenhead.—(Population in 1861—51,649.)

Established in 1861. Situate at 9, Hamilton Street.

The committee of management consists of 7 members, and the officers are:—

James Taylor, Chairman.
William E. Hinde, Secretary.
J. Bentley, Head-Master; 5 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 131, showing a decrease of 13 since last year. This total represents 131 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 197*l.* 2*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 197*l.* 2*s.*, showing a decrease of 7*l.* 5*s.* 4½*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—24 students, who have paid 1*l.* 1*s.*, 2*l.* 2*s.*, and 2*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 108*l.* 1*s.* Evening classes—107 students, who have paid 6*s.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 89*l.* 1*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 372*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*

Nine third grade prizes of books, &c. were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and six second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, at which 48 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 19 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in November, and was attended by many visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 46*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Appendix C.

Schools of Art.

Birmingham.—(Population in 1861—295,955.)

Established in 1842. Situate at Paradise Street.

The committee of management consists of 23 members, and the officers are:—

The Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth, Chairman.
Charles R. Cope, Vice-Chairman.
Edwin Laundy, Secretary.
David W. Raimbach, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
W. Wallis, E. Blizard (3 certificates), and C. H. Whitaker (3 certificates), Assistant-Masters.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 1,007, showing a decrease of 2 since last year. This total represents 1,007 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 779*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 779*l.* 10*s.*, showing an increase of 24*l.* 11*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—266 students, who have paid 7*s.* 6*d.* and 10*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 268*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—741 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 511*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 1,148*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 1 gold medal, 1 silver medal, and 2 bronze medals at the national competition; in addition to which 24 third grade prizes of books, &c. were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 14 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examinations.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th and 13th March, at which 178 persons presented themselves, of whom 47 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in February, and was attended by 901 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 199*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Boston.—(Population in 1861—15,038.)

Established in 1860. Situate at Market Place.

The committee of management consists of 7 members, and the officers are:—

Rev. G. B. Blenkin, M.A., Chairman.
William Gane, Secretary.
Vernon Howard, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 94, showing a decrease of 24 since last year. This total represents 94 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 103*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 103*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 5*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—38 students, who have paid 8*s.*, and 5*s.* per month, and entrance fees of 5*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*; total, 65*l.* 14*s.* Evening classes—59 students, who have paid 2*s.* and 4*s.* per month, and 2*s.* and 1*s.* entrance fees; total, 37*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 126*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

Three third grade prizes of books, &c. were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 4 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, when 35 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 14 were successful.

The school has expended from its own funds 1*l.* 5*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 27*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

BRADFORD.—(Population in 1861—104,000.)

Established in 1865. Situate at the High School, Hallfield Road.

The committee of management consists of 8 members, and the officers are:—

J. V. Godwin, Chairman.
Arthur Briggs, Secretary.
Walter Smith, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
W. M. Arundale and D. Smith, Assistant-Masters.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866 has been 106, from whom 103*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 103*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—28 students, who have paid 8*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 35*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* Evening classes—78 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 67*l.* 16*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 216*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*

The school received 1 silver medal at the national competition; in addition to which 2 third grade prizes of books, &c. were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 5 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th and 13th March, at which 88 persons presented themselves, of whom 18 were successful.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 23*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

BRIDGNORTH.—(Population in 1861—6,569.)

Established in 1858. Situate at the New Market Buildings, Listley Street.

The committee of management consists of 12 members, and the officers are:—

The Rev. H. J. Ward, M.A., Chairman.
The Rev. D. D. Evans, Secretary.
Joseph Kennedy, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number of students receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866 has been 22, from whom 17*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 17*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

Appendix C. — Schools of Art.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—11 students, who have paid 12*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 10*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—11 students, who have paid 3*s.*, 4*s.*, 5*s.*, and 6*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 6*l.* 18*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 17*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th and 13th March, at which 5 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 2 were successful.

Bridport.—(Population in 1861—7,672.)

Established in 1865. Situate at East Street.

The committee of management consists of 10 members, and the officers are:—

J. M. P. Montague, Chairman.
The Rev. R. L. Carpenter, Secretary.
J. A. D. Campbell, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866 has been 95. This total represents 95 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 130*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 130*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.*

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—59 students, who have paid 15*s.* 9*d.* and 1*l.* 6*s.* per term, and no entrance fee; total, 119*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.* Evening classes—36 students, who have paid 3*s.* and 4*s.* per term, and no entrance fee; total, 11*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 139*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.*

One third grade prize was awarded at the examination of works sent up for inspection, and 5 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school which took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, when 42 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 12 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in June, and was attended by about 250 visitors.

The school has expended from its own funds 1*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 8*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Brighton.—(Population in 1861—77,693.)

Established in 1859. Situate at the Royal Pavilion.

The committee of management consists of 11 members, and the officers are:—

John Griffith, Chairman.
F. Merrifield, and H. N. Goulty, Secretaries.
John White, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
Henry Farncombe, Assistant-Master.

The total number of students receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866 has been 135, showing an increase of 33 since last year. The total amount of fees received in the Central School has been 95*l.* 7*s.* showing an increase of 10*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—35 students, who have paid 2*l.* 2*s.* per session, and entrance fees of 6*s.*; total, 60*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—100 students, who have paid 8*s.* 6*d.* per session, and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 34*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 95*l.* 7*s.*

No examination of the school took place in 1866.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in the school every Saturday during the sessions, and was attended by some 100 visitors.

The school has expended from its own funds 1*l.* 16*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

BRISTOL.—(Population in 1861—154,095.)

Established in 1853. Situate at Queen's Road, Clifton.

The committee of management consists of 14 members, and the officers are :—

Phillip W. S. Miles, Chairman.
Rev. James Heyworth and W. H. Mills, Secretaries.
John N. Smith, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
Alfred Nichols, Assistant-Master; 5 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 331, showing an increase of 15 since last year. This total includes 30 students of private schools, who paid 70*l.* 10*s.*; and 301 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 288*l.* 11*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 359*l.* 1*s.*, showing an increase of 8*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—148 students, who have paid 6*s.*, 9*s.*, 12*s.*, and 18*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 206*l.* 19*s.* Evening classes—153 students, who have paid 1*s.*, 2*s.*, 3*s.*, and 4*s.*, per month, and 1*s.*, and 2*s.* entrance fees; total, 81*l.* 12*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 510*l.* 6*s.*

The school received 2 Queen's prizes of books at the national competition; in addition to which 14 third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 20 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th and 13th March, at which 148 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 73 were successful.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 94*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examination, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

BROMSGROVE.—(Population in 1861—10,822.)

Established in 1860. Situate at High Street.

The committee of management consists of 7 members, and the officers are :—

The Rev. J. D. Collis, D.D., Chairman.
G. W. Gibson, Secretary.
William P. Bowen, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866 has been 92, showing an increase of 6 since last year.

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This total represents 92 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 62*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 62*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, showing an increase of 10*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—44 students, who have paid 7*s.* 6*d.* and 10*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 48*l.* 10*s.* Evening classes—48 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 13*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 86*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*

Three third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to the students whose works were sent up for inspection; and 1 second grade prize was awarded at the local examination of the school which took place on the 12th and 13th March, when 21 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 2 were successful.

The school has expended from its own funds 2*l.* 15*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 8*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Burnley.—(Population in 1861—37,975.)

Established in 1858. Situate at Mechanics' Institution, Market Street.

The committee of management consists of 8 members, and the officers are:—

Sir J. P. K. Shuttleworth, Bart., Chairman.
John Sutherland, Secretary.
Robert Hale, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 117, showing an increase of 13 since last year. This total includes 22 students of private schools, who paid 22*l.*; and 95 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 58*l.* 12*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 80*l.* 12*s.*, showing a decrease of 4*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—32 students, who have paid 10*s.*, 20*s.*, and 30*s.* per session, and no entrance fee; total, 46*l.* 9*s.* Evening classes—63 students, who have paid 3*s.* and 5*s.* per session, and no entrance fee; total, 12*l.* 3*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 94*l.* 17*s.*

Three third grade prizes of books, &c,, were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection; and 1 second grade prize was awarded at the local examination of the school which took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, when 23 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 4 were successful.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 16*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Cambridge, with branches at Huntingdon and Royston.—(Population in 1861—23,361.)

Established in 1858. Situate at the Town Hall.

The committee of management consists of 8 members, and the officers are:—

The Ven. Archdeacon Emery, B.D., Chairman.
The Rev. W. J. Beamont, M.A., Secretary.
W. M. Fawcett, M.A., Assistant Secretary.
Daniel Wood, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 252, showing an increase of 1 since last year. This total includes 89 students of Huntingdon and Royston schools, who paid 57*l.* 2*s.*; and 163 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 181*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 238*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 58*l.* 14*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—108 students, who have paid 7*s.*, 4*s.*, and 3*s.* per month, and entrance fees of 5*s.* and 2*s.*; total, 146*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—55 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 3*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, and 1*s.* entrance fees; total, 35*l.* 10*s.*

The total income of the school and branches is returned as 319*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*

Fifteen third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 6 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school which took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, when 59 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 18 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in November, and was attended by 1,536 visitors.

The school has expended from its own funds 26*l.* 6*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 59*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Carlisle.—(Population in 1861—29,436.)

Established in 1854. Situate at Finkle Street.

The committee of management consists of 11 members, and the officers are:—

Robert Creighton, Mayor, Chairman.
Samuel Binning and Thomas H. Hannah, B.A., Secretaries.
Herbert Lees, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 256, showing a decrease of 6 since last year. This total includes 155 students of private schools, who paid 80*l.*; and 101 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 32*l.* 9*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 112*l.* 9*s.*, showing a decrease of 12*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—5 students, who have paid 6*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 3*l.* 11*s.*

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Evening classes—96 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 28*l.* 18*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 175*l.* 18*s.*

The school received 1 bronze medal at the national competition; in addition to which 6 third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 4 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th and 13th March, at which 45 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 15 were successful.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 25*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Carmarthen.—(Population in 1861—9,702.)

Established in 1854. Situate at Parade Road.

The officers of the committee of management consists of 7 members, and the officers are:—

W. Morris, M.P., Chairman.
W. Rickard, Secretary.
F. F. Hosford, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
W. Jones, Assistant-Master.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 201, showing an increase of 97 since last year. This total includes 135 students of private schools, who paid 74*l.*; and 66 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 45*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 119*l.* 16*s.*, 6*d.*, showing an increase of 28*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—31 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 12*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 34*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—35 students, who have paid 6*s.* and 3*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 11*l.* 2*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 161*l.* 1*s.*

Four third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and two second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th and 13th March, when 18 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 5 were successful.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 18*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Carnarvon, with branches at Bangor and Portmadoc.—(Population in 1861—8,530.)

Established in 1853. Situate at Llanberis Road.

The committee of management consists of 6 members, and the officers are:—

The Rev. J. C. Vincent, Chairman.
H. P. Manley, Secretary.
J. C. Rowland, Head-Master; 1 certificate.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 208, showing a decrease of 35 since last year. This total includes 136 students of private schools, who paid 81*l.* 19*s.*; and 72 students who have attended the Central School and branches, from whom 23*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 105*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 20*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been: Evening classes—72 students, who have paid 3*s.*, 5*s.*, 6*s.*, and 10*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 23*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 127*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

Five third grade prizes of books, &c. were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 13 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, when 39 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 22 were successful.

The school has expended from its own funds 3*l.* 10*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 35*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

CHELTENHAM.—(Population in 1861—39,590.)

Established in 1853. Situate at No. 45, Winchcomb Street.

The committee of management consists of 10 members, and the officers are:—

Rev. A. Barry, D.D., Chairman.
John Middleton, Secretary.
James P. Knight, Head-Master; 1 certificate.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 332, showing a decrease of 78 since last year. This total includes 208 students of private schools who paid 110*l.*; and 124 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 157*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 267*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 33*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes — 66 students, have paid 21*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 124*l.* 15*s.* Evening classes—58 students, who have paid 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 32*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 289*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

Six third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 6 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th and 13th March, when 38 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 14 were successful.

The school has expended from its own funds 3*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 45*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Appendix C.
Schools of Art.

Chester, with Branches at Crewe and Wrexham.—(Population in 1861—31,101.)

Established in Chester, 1853, Wrexham, 1855, Crewe, 1858.

The committee of management consists of 5 members, and the officers are:—

The Mayor, W. M. Williams, Chairman.
The Rev. A. Rigg, Hon. Secretary.
Ellis A. Davidson, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 270, showing a decrease of 17 since last year. This total includes 166 students of private schools, who paid 94*l.*; and 104 students who have attended the Central School and branches, from whom 47*l.* 3*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 141*l.* 3*s.*, showing an increase of 3*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—10 students, who have paid 10*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 18*l.* 10*s.* Evening classes—94 students, who have paid 3*s.* and 2*s.* per month, and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 28*l.* 13*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 302*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

Twelve third grade prizes of books, &c. were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection; and 5 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, when 46 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 22 were successful.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 63*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Chippenham.—(Population in 1861—1,603.)

Established in 1865. Situate at the New Hall.

The committee of management consists of 8 members, and the officers are:—

Thomas A. Fellowes, Chairman.
John Wilson, M.A., Secretary.
R. C. Puckett, Head-Master; 6 certificates.
F. W. Stevens, Assistant-Master.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 56. This total includes 24 students of private schools, who paid 33*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*; and 32 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 19*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 52*l.* 18*s.*

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—24 students, who have paid 5*s.* 3*d.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 33*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* Evening classes—32 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 19*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 81*l.* 17*s.*

Three third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th and 13th March, at which 21 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 7 were successful.

The school has expended from its own funds 20*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* on account

of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 7*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

CIRENCESTER.—(Population in 1861—6,334.)

Established in 1860. Situate at Corn Hall Buildings, Dyer Street.

The committee of management consists of 11 members, and the officers are:—

The Rev. Canon Powell, Chairman.
Henry Zachary, Secretary.
James Miller, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 181, showing an increase of 1 since last year. This total includes 60 students of private schools, who paid 60*l.*; and 121 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 89*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 149*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 6*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—55 students, who have paid 20*s.* and 10*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 57*l.* 17*s.* Evening classes—73 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee: total, 31*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 188*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 1 silver medal, 2 bronze medals, and 2 Queen's prizes of books at the national competition; in addition to which 4 third grade prizes of books, &c. were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 6 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, at which 30 persons presented themselves, of whom 12 were successful.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 70*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

CLONMEL.—(Population in 1861—11,190.)

Established in 1854. Situate at Mechanics' Institute, Anglesea Street.

The committee of management consists of 8 members, and the officers are:—

Alderman Hackett, J.P., Chairman.
P. J. Purcell, Secretary.
Edward A. Fraser, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 257, showing a decrease of 24 since last year. This total includes students of private schools, who paid 50*l.*; and 26 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 16*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 66*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, showing a decrease of 4*s.* 10*d.* from the sum received last year.

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Schools of Art.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—3 students, who have paid 15*s.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 5*s.* ; total, 4*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* Evening classes—23 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* entrance fee ; total, 11*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 66*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

Two second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, when 9 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 2 were successful.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 8*l.* 19*s.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Coalbrookdale and Wenlock.—(Population in 1861—15,662.)

Established in 1856. Situate at Coalbrookdale, with branches at Wenlock, Broseley, Madeley, and Dawley.

The committee of management consists of 8 members, and the officers are :—

Henry Dickinson, Chairman.
William G. Norris, Secretary.
Henry Woolner, Head-Master ; 4 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 64, showing an increase of 10 since last year. This total includes 12 students of private schools, who paid 23*l.* ; and 52 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 40*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 63*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 29*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—17 students, who have paid from 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee ; total, 20*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—35 students, who have paid 3*s.* to 6*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee ; total, 20*l.* 11*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 114*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

Two second grade prizes were awarded at the public examination of the school, which took place on the 12th and 13th March, when 17 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 9 were successful.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 53*l.* 8*s.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Cork.—(Population in 1861—101,434.)

Established in 1850. Situate at Nelson Place.

The committee of management consists of 8 members, and the officers are :—

Francis Lyons, the Mayor, Chairman.
T. S. Dunscombe, Secretary.
James Brenan, Head-Master ; 4 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 342, showing a decrease of 7 since last year. This total includes 170 children of public schools,

and 172 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 171*l.* 15*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 171*l.* 15*s.*, showing an increase of 14*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—101 students, who have paid 10*s.* and 20*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 134*l.* 16*s.* Evening classes—71 students, who have paid 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 36*l.* 19*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 422*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

The school received 2 Queen's prizes of books at the national competition; in addition to which 4 third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 8 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, at which 43 persons presented themselves, of whom 21 were successful.

The school has expended from its own funds 2*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 34*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Coventry.—(Population in 1861—41,647.)

Established in 1844. Situate at Ford Street.

The committee of management consists of 25 members, and the officers are:—

The Right Hon. Lord Leigh, Chairman.
John Gulson, Secretary.
John Anderson, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 806, showing a decrease of 32 since last year. This total includes student of private schools, who paid 30*l.*; and 193 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 103*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 133*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 33*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—82 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* and 10*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 57*l.* 15*s.* Evening classes—111 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 45*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 326*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 2 bronze medals, and 1 Queen's prize of books at the national competition; in addition to which 12 third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 6 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th and 13th March, at which 48 persons presented themselves, of whom 13 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in October, and was attended by about 2,500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 78*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of

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the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Darlington.—(Population in 1861—26,109.)

Established in 1857. Situate at Mechanics' Institute, Skinnergate.

The committee of management consists of 13 members, and the officers are:—

Henry Pease, Chairman.
J. C. P'Anson, Secretary.
Saml. Elton, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 227, showing an increase of 32 since last year. This total includes 42 students of private schools, who paid 75*l.*; and 185 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 107*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 182*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 3*l.* 15*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—28 students, who have paid 15*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 39*l.* 18*s.* Evening classes:—157 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 67*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 279*l.* 4*s.*

Ten third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection; and 8 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, when 90 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 35 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in October and was attended by about 300 visitors.

The school has expended from its own funds 7*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 58*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Devizes.—(Population in 1861—6,638.)

Established in 1864. Situate at the Council House (Assize Courts).

The committee of management consists of 9 members, and the officers are:—

George Gundry (Mayor), Chairman.
Samuel Wittey, Secretary.
George Ryles, Head-Master, 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 61, showing a decrease of 5 since last year. This total includes 17 students of private schools who paid 33*l.*, and 44 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 52*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 85*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, showing an increase of 1*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—20 students, who have paid 31*s.* 6*d.*, or 21*s.* per session, and an entrance fee of

2*s.* 6*d.*; total, 37*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* Evening classes—24 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 2*s.* 6*d.* entrance fee; total, 15*l.* 8*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 108*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*

Seven third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection; and 5 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, when 39 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 13 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in November, and was attended by 650 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 18*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Devonport and Plymouth.—(Population in 1861—50,504.)

Established in 1859. Situate at Duke Street, Devonport.

The committee of management consists of 7 members, and the officers are:—

A member of the Local Committee, Chairman.
U. H. King and I. C. Radford, Secretaries.
T. Holmes, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866 has been 192, showing a decrease of 2 since last year. The total amount of fees received in the Central School has been 132*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 5*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—29 students, who have paid 12*s.* 6*d.* and 18*s.* per quarter, and entrance fees of 5*s.* and 3*s.*; total, 51*l.* 5*s.* Evening classes—163 students, who have paid 3*s.* 9*d.* per quarter, and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 81*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 197*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 1 bronze medal at the national competition; in addition to which 9 third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 16 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the schools took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, at which 119 persons presented themselves, of whom 53 were successful.

The amount of aid afforded to the schools by the Department has been 79*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Dublin.—(Population in 1861—254,808.)

Established in 1849. Situate at Kildare Street.

The committee of management consists of 12 members, and the officers are:—

Lieut.-Colonel Adamson, Chairman.
William E. Steele, M.D., Secretary.
Edwin Lyne, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
Mary Julyan, Mistress (1 certificate).
W. H. Murray, Edmond Byrne, and Francis Walker, Assistant Masters.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the

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agency of the school during 1866 has been 431 showing a decrease of 53 since last year. This total represents 431 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 418*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 418*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, showing an increase of 1*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—248 students, who have paid 3*s.*, 7*s.*, and 15*s.*, per month, and an entrance fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*; total, 342*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* Evening classes—183 students, who have paid 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, and 3*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 75*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 493*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

The school received 2 silver medals, 5 bronze medals, and 1 Queen's prizes of books at the national competition; in addition to which 14 third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 24 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, at which 119 persons presented themselves, of whom 52 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in December, and was attended by 2,080 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 101*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Dudley.—(Population in 1861—44,975.)

Established in 1853. Situate at Upper King Street.

The committee of management consists of 7 members, and the officers are :—

Rev. J. C. Browne, D.C.L., Chairman.
C. H. Westley, Secretary.
Archibald Gunn, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Richard Freestone, Assistant-Master.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866 has been 89, showing an increase of 42 since last year. The total amount of fees received in the Central School has been 50*l.* 11*s.*, showing an increase of 13*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—20 students, who have paid 15*s.* and 21*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 35*l.* 5*s.* Evening classes—69 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 15*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 150*l.* 1*s.*

Two third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th and 13th March, at which 7 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 2 were successful.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 23*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Dundee.—(Population in 1861—90,425.)

Established in 1856. Situate at the High School, Euclid Crescent.

The committee of management consists of 14 members, and the officers are :—

John Sturrock, Chairman.
Andrew W. Cumming, Secretary.
John Kennedy, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866 has been 500, showing an increase of 61 since last year. The total amount of fees received in the Central School has been 464*l.* 10*s.*, showing a decrease of 13*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—295 students, who have paid 11*s.* and 13*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 378*l.* Evening classes—205 students, who have paid 6*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 86*l.* 10*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 503*l.* 10*s.*

The school received 1 Queen's Prize of books at the national competition; in addition to which 4 third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 7 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, at which 39 persons presented themselves, of whom 24 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in July, and was attended by 2,000 visitors.

The school has expended from its own funds 11*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 34*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Durham.—(Population in 1861—13,743.)

Established in 1853. Situate at Saddler Street.

The committee of management consists of 10 members, and the officers are :—

John Bramwell, Chairman.
The Rev. W. Greenwell, Secretary.
George H. Newton, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 121, showing a decrease of 6 since last year. The total amount of fees received in the Central School has been 137*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 4*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—50 students, who have paid 1*l.* 1*s.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 1*s.*; total, 95*l.* 13*s.* 6*s.* Evening classes—71 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 6*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 41*l.* 19*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 177*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

Two third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and no public examination of the school took place in 1866.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 13*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examination, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the

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grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

EDINBURGH, Male.—(Population in 1861—170,444.)

Established in 1760. Affiliated with the Science and Art Department in 1858. Situate at the Royal Institution, Princes Street.

The Board of Manufacturers acts as the committee of management, and the officers are:—

Any one of its Members, Chairman.
The Hon. B. F. Primrose, Secretary.
Charles D. Hodder, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
William A. Morley, Assistant-Master; 4 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 399, showing an increase of 16 since last year. This total represents 399 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 297*l.* 15*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 297*l.* 15*s.*, showing an increase of 25*l.* 15*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—57 students, who have paid 20*s.* and 30*s.* per session, and 5*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total 93*l.* Evening classes—342 students, who have paid 10*s.* and 5*s.* per session, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 204*l.* 15*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 401*l.* 19*s.*

The school received 1 silver medal and 4 bronze medals at the national competition, in addition to which 36 third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 12 second grade prizes, were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, at which 79 persons presented themselves, of whom 47 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in January, and was attended by 1,573 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 142*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

EDINBURGH, Female.—(Population in 1861—170,444.)

Established in 1760. Affiliated with the Science and Art Department in 1858. Situate at the Royal Institution, Princes Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Board of Manufacturers, any Member of, Chairman.
The Hon. B. F. Primrose, Secretary.
Susan A. Ashworth, Mistress; 2 certificates.
Isabella Byres, Assistant-Mistress.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866 has been 222, showing an increase of 24 since last year. The total amount of fees received in the Central School has been 291*l.*, showing an increase of 35*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—102 students, who have paid 2*l.*, 1*l.* 10*s.*, and 1*l.* per session, and no entrance fee; total, 217*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—120 students, who have paid 10*s.* and 5*s.* per session, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 73*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 347*l.* 10*s.*

The school received 1 silver medal, 1 bronze medal, and 2 Queen's prizes of books at the national competition; in addition to which 15 third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 18 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th and 13th March, at which 87 persons presented themselves, of whom 44 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in January, and was attended by 1,573 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 72*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Exeter.—(Population in 1861—40,000.)

Established in 1855. Situate in Fore Street.

The committee of management consists of 8 members, and the officers are:—

Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart., C.B., M.P., Chairman.
W. Miles and C. Wescomb, Secretaries.
James B. Birkmyer, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866 has been 281, showing an increase of 32 since last year. This total represents 281 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 356*l.* 14*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 356*l.* 14*s.*, showing an increase of 8*l.* 13*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—94 students, who have paid 21*s.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 213*l.* 16*s.* Evening classes—187 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 2*s.* and 4*s.* entrance fees; total, 142*l.* 18*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 542*l.* 13*s.*

Five third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 20 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, when 112 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 54 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in January 1866, and was attended by 1,000 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 83*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Frome.—(Population in 1861—1,121.)

Established in 1865. Situate at the Savings' Bank, Market Place.

The committee of management consists of 8 members, and the officers are:—

The Rev. Prebendary Horner, Chairman.
J. W. Singer, Secretary.
(Vacant), Head-Master.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866, has been 73. This total represents 73

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students who have attended the Central School, from whom 36*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 36*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.*

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—22 students, who have paid 7*s.* 6*d.* per month, and no entrance fee, total 22*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.* Evening classes—51 students who have paid 2*s.* per month, and no entrance fee, total 14*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 75*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.*

Seven third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and nine second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school which took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, when 45 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 22 were successful.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 30*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Glasgow.—(Population in 1861—395,503.)

Established in 1845. Situate at 16, Ingram Street.

The committee of management consists of 8 members, and the officers are :—

James Hannan, Chairman.
James Alex. Campbell, Secretary.
(Vacant), Head-Master.
Robert Greenlees, Alex. Banner (3 certificates), Assistant-Masters.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 1,137, showing an increase of 171 since last year. This total includes 230 students of private schools, who paid 118*l.* 0*s.*; and 907 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 681*l.* 3*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 799*l.* 3*s.*, showing an increase of 178*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—327 students, who have paid 15*s.*, 10*s.*, 7*s.*, 5*s.*, 4*s.*, and 2*s.* per quarter, and entrance fees of 2*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, and 1*s.*; total, 391*l.* 3*s.* Evening classes—580 students, who have paid 7*s.*, 5*s.*, 4*s.*, 3*s.*, and 2*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* and 1*s.* entrance fees; total, 290*l.*

The total income of the school is returned as 901*l.* 3*s.*

The school received 1 gold medal and 2 bronze medals at the national competition; in addition to which 37 third grade prizes of books, &c. were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 12 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, at which 95 persons presented themselves, of whom 42 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by 850 visitors.

The school has expended from its own funds 15*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 141*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examination, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Gloucester.—(Population in 1861—16,320.)

Established in 1859. Situate in Longsmith Street.

The committee of management consists of 6 members, and the officers are:—

T. Gambier Parry, Chairman.
J. D. T. Niblett, Secretary.
John Kemp, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866 has been 147, showing an increase of 13 since last year. The total amount of fees received in the Central School has been 147*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 11*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—61 students, who have paid 20*s.* and 15*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 94*l.* 13*s.* Evening classes—86 students, who have paid 6*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 53*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 214*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 1 bronze medal at the national competition; in addition to which 8 third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th & 13th March, at which 53 persons presented themselves, of whom 21 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in December, and was attended by 500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 51*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payment on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Greenock.—(Population in 1861—42,098.)

Established in 1857. Situate at Old Town Hall, Hamilton Street.

The committee of management consists of 9 members, and the officers are:—

T. O. Hunter, Chairman.
A. Mackenzie, Secretary.
(Vacant), Head-Master.
Walter Yuill, Assistant-Master.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 369, showing a decrease of 23 since last year. This total includes 253 students of private schools who paid 52*l.* 15*s.*; and 116 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 26*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 79*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*, showing an increase of 2*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Evening classes—116 students, who have paid 4*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, and 6*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 26*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 91*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*

Seven third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 5 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, when 28 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 14 were successful.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 21*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of

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the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

HALIFAX.—(Population in 1861—37,015.)

Established in 1859. Situate at Crossley Street.

The committee of management consists of 10 members, and the officers are:—

James Stansfield, Chairman.
Charles J. Fox, Secretary.
Stephen Thomas, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
Herbert W. Cockroft, Assistant-Master.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 210, showing a decrease of 198 since last year. This total includes 75 students of private schools, who paid 70*l.*, and 135 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 100*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*; have been received. The total amount of fees has been 170*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*, showing a decrease of 48*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—51 students, who have paid 5*s.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, and 1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 44*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—84 students, who have paid 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 56*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 237*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

The school received 1 bronze medal at the national competition; in addition to which 8 third grade prizes of books, &c. were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 10 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, at which 52 persons presented themselves, of whom 30 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by 300 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 48*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

HANLEY.—(Population in 1861—33,009.)

Established in 1847. Situate at Pall Mall.

The committee of management consists of 9 members, and the officers are:—

Francis Wedgwood, Chairman.
Edwin Powell, Secretary.
James Carter, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866 has been 177, showing an increase of 8 since last year. The total amount of fees received in the Central School has been 103*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 5*l.* 12*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—4 students, who have paid 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, and 6*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 12*l.* Evening classes—173 students, who have paid 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 91*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 282*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 2 silver medals; and 3 bronze medals at the

national competition; in addition to which 26 third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 7 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th and 13th March, at which 45 persons presented themselves, of whom 28 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in March, and was attended by 500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 99*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Henley-on-Thames.—(Population in 1861—5,437.)

Established in 1864. Situate at Water Side.

The committee of management consists of 8 members, and the officers are:—

Charles Lane, Chairman.
John Cooper, Secretary.
Charles Richard Havell, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
Isaac Berry Basten, Assistant-Master.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 50, showing an increase of 3 since last year. This total includes 14 students of private schools, who paid 24*l.* 10*s.*, and 35 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 36*l.* 19*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 61*l.* 9*s.*, showing a decrease of 19*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—21 students, who have paid 15*s.* and 1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total 32*l.* 18*s.* Evening classes—15 students who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total 4*l.* 1*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 71*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

Five second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th and 13th March, when 15 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 9 were successful.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 12*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Hull.—(Population in 1861—98,994.)

Established in 1861. Situate at Kingston Square.

The committee of management consists of 13 members, and the officers are:—

Bethel Jacobs, Chairman.
G. H. Lovell, Secretary.
Edwin Chandler, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 283, showing an increase of 29 since last year. This total includes 100 students of private schools, who paid 20*l.*; and 183 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 133*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* have been received. The

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total amount of fees has been 153*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, showing an increase of 12*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—39 students, who have paid 15*s.* and 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and entrance fees of 5*s.* and 10*s.* 6*d.*; total, 63*l.* 1*s.* Evening classes:—144 students, who have paid 6*s.* and 12*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* entrance fees; total, 70*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 195*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*

The school received 1 Queen's prize of books at the national competition; in addition to which 2 third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 6 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examinations of the school took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, at which 57 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 32 were successful.

The school has expended from its own funds 3*l.* 10*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 40*l.* 1*s.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Inverness.—(Population in 1861—12,499.)

Established in 1865. Situate at the High School.

The committee of management consists of 18 members, and the officers are:—

W. Dallas, Chairman.
G. Galloway, Secretary.
Robert L. Bain, Head-Master; 1 certificate.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866, has been 89, from whom 65*l.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 65*l.*

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—57 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 50*l.* Evening classes—32 students, who have paid 6*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 15*l.*

The total income of the school is returned as 99*l.*

Six second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th and 14th March, when 30 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 15 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in June, and was attended by 300 visitors.

The school has expended from its own funds 14*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 18*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes. &c.

Ipswich.—(Population in 1861—37,949.)

Established in 1858. Situate at Northgate Street.

The committee of management consists of 11 members, and the officers are:—

Rev. C. H. Gaye, M.A., Chairman.
G. C. E. Bacon, Secretary.
William T. Griffiths, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866 has been 210, showing an increase of 10 since last year. The total amount of fees received in the Central School has been 178*l.* 15*s.* 9½*d.*, showing an increase of 36*l.* 12*s.* 2½*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—65 students, who have paid 18*s.* and 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and entrance fees of 3*s.* and 5*s.*; total, 110*l.* 0*s.* 3½*d.* Evening classes—145 students, who have paid 6*s.* and 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 68*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 212*l.* 10*s.* 9½*d.*

Eight third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 15 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on 12th, 13th, and 14th March, when 167 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 44 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in March.

The school has expended from its own funds 5*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 35*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Kidderminster.—(Population in 1861—15,398.)

Established in 1862. Situate at the Public Rooms, Vicar Street.

The committee of management consists of 12 members, and the officers are:—

John Brinton, Chairman.
J. K. Harvey, Secretary.
Joseph Kennedy, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 99, showing an increase of of 1 since last year. This total includes 30 students of private schools, who paid 30*l.*; and 69 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 44*l.* 5*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 74*l.* 5*s.*, showing an increase of 1*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—16 students, who have paid 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 14*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* Evening classes—53 students, who have paid 5*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 29*l.* 13*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 188*l.* 12*s.*

The school received 1 silver medal and 1 bronze medal at the national competition; in addition to which 7 third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 2 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th, 13th, and

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14th March, at which 41 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 11 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in January 1866, and was attended by 3,000 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 33*l.* 14*s.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

LANCASTER.—(Population in 1861—14,487.)

Established in 1856. Situate at Castle Hill.

The committee of management consists of 7 members, and the officers are:—

William Wane, Mayor, Chairman.
Wm. Storey, Secretary.
Herbert Gilbert, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
Thomas Shaw, Assistant-Master.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866 has been 264, showing an increase of 77 since last year. The total amount of fees received in the Central School has been 212*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 19*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—164 students, who have paid 5*s.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*, and 21*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 148*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—100 students, who have paid 1*s.* 3*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* 3*d.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 64*l.* 4*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 232*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 1 bronze medal at the national competition, in addition to which, 3 third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 5 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, at which 68 persons presented themselves, of whom 20 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in November, and wa attended by many visitors.

The school has expended from its own funds 15*s.* on account o examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting printing. &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 24*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examination, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

LEEDS.—(Population in 1861—207,153.)

Established in 1847. Situate in East Parade.

The committee of management consists of 8 members, and the officers are:—

Thomas Dawson, Chairman.
Henry Wardman, Secretary.
Walter Smith, Head-Master, 4 certificates.
Andrew Stevenson, Assistant Master, 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in the Central

School and branches during 1866 has been 479, showing a decrease of 111 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 270*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 37*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—73 students, who have paid 4*s.*, 8*s.*, 15*s.*, and 2*l.* 2*s.* per term, and no entrance fee; total, 104*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* Evening classes—406 students, who have paid 4*s.*, 5*s.*, 6*s.* 8*d.*, 8*s.*, and 15*s.* per term, and no entrance fee; total, 165*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

The total income of the school and branches is returned as 495*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

The Central school received 1 bronze medal, and 1 Queen's prize of books at the national competition; in addition to which 17 third grade prizes of books, &c. were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 46 second grade prizes were awarded at the local nation.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, at which 192 persons presented themselves, of whom 93 were successful.

The school has expended from its own funds 8*l.* 14*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the Central School by the Department has been 186*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

LIMERICK.—(Population in 1861—46,320.)

Established in 1852. Situate at the Athenæum, Cecil Street.

The committee of management consists of 5 members, and the officers are :—

The Mayor, Chairman.
J. Connihan, Secretary.
N. A. Brophy, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866 has been 116, showing a decrease of 27 since last year. The total amount of fees received in the Central School has been 120*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 32*l.* 15*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—46 students, who have paid 1*l.* and 1*l.* 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 79*l.* 17*s.* Evening classes—70 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, and 10*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* 6*d.* and 1*s.* entrance fees; total, 41*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 136*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Nine second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, when 28 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 16 were successful.

The school has expended from its own funds 7*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 42*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

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Lincoln.—(Population in 1861—20,995.)

Established in 1863. Situate at Silver Street.

The committee of management consists of 13 members, and the officers are :—

Charles Doughty, Chairman.
The Rev. J. S. Gibney, Secretary.
Edward R. Taylor, Head-Master, 4 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 233, showing a decrease of 17 since last year. This total includes 40 students of the Training College, and 193 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 172*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees received in the Central School has been 172*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, showing a decrease of 13*l.* 18*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—67 students, who have paid 7*s.* 6*d.* and 1*l.* per quarter, and entrance fees of 4*s.* and 6*s.*; total, 104*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* Evening classes—126 students, who have paid 1*s.*, 5*s.*, and 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 2*s.* entrance fees; total, 68*l.* 14*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 335*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*

The school received 1 Queen's prize of books at the national competition; in addition to which 27 third grade prizes of books, &c. were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 19 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, at which 135 persons presented themselves, of whom 51 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in November, and was attended by 1,000 visitors.

The school has expended from its own funds 11*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 117*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Liverpool (North District).—(Population in 1861—443,874.)

Established in 1855. Situate at Shaw Street.

The committee of management consists of 7 members, and the officers are :—

The Rev. Geo. Butler, M.A., Chairman.
J. Gregory Jones, Secretary.
W. J. Bishop, Head-Master.
S. Burkinshaw, Assistant-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 743, showing a decrease of 41 since last year. This total includes 164 students of private schools, who paid 70*l.*; and 579 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 402*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 472*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*, showing an increase of 11*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—436 students, who have paid from 7*s.* to 12*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 357*l.* 1*s.* Evening classes—143 students who have paid from 2*s.* to 7*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 45*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 499*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

Four third grade prizes of books, &c. were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 22 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, when 191 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 60 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in December, and was attended by 1,046 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 40*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Liverpool (South District).—(Population in 1861—443,874.)

Established in 1855. Situate at the Liverpool Institute, Mount Street.

The committee of management consists of 6 members, and the officers are:—

C. S. Samuel, Chairman.
Charles Sharp, Secretary.
John Finnie, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Ephraim Pugh, Assistant-Master.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866 has been 574, showing an increase of 277 since last year. The total amount of fees received in the Central School has been 296*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, showing an increase of 74*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—345 students, who have paid 1*s.* 6*d.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*, and 21*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 186*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—229 students, who have paid 3*s.* 3*d.*, 6*s.* 6*d.*, 10*s.*, and 15*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 109*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 354*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

The school received 1 bronze medal at the national competition; in addition to which 4 third grade prizes of books, &c. were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 14 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th and 13th March, at which 146 persons presented themselves, of whom 75 were successful.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 67*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Llanelly.—(Population in 1861—27,973.)

Established in 1854; re-opened 1858. Situate at the Athenæum.

The committee of management consists of 7 members, and the officers are:—

C. W. Nevill, Chairman.
Samuel Bevan, Secretary.
F. F. Hosford, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
W. Morgan, Assistant-Master.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 68, showing an increase of 3 since last year. This total includes 18 students of private schools, who paid 16*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, and 50 students who have attended the Central School,

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from whom 20*l.* 13*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 36*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*, showing an increase of 1*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—9 students, who have paid 7*s.* 6*d.* and 15*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 8*l.* 5*s.* Evening classes—41 students, who have paid 6*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 12*l.* 8*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 51*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*

Seven third grade prizes of books, &c. were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 2 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, when 27 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 3 were successful.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 20*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

MACCLESFIELD.—(Population in 1861—36,095.)

Established in 1851. Situate at Park Green.

The committee of management consists of 13 members, and the officers are:—

Joseph Wright (Mayor), Chairman.
William Jeffery, Secretary.
James Ford, Head-Master; 5 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 138, showing a decrease of 2 since last year. This total includes 50 students of private schools, who paid 55*l.* 13*s.*; and 88 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 42*l.* 19*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 98*l.* 12*s.*, showing an increase of 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—15 students, who have paid 12*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 18*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—73 students, who have paid 4*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 24*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 186*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 1 bronze medal at the national competition; in in addition to which 3 third grade prizes of books, &c. were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 3 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th and 13th March, at which 41 persons presented themselves, of whom 14 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in November, and was attended by 600 visitors.

The school has expended from its own funds 1*l.* 1*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 59*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Manchester.—(Population in 1861—338,346.)

Established in 1842. Situate at the Royal Institution, Bond Street.

The committee of management consists of 17 members, and the officers are:—

Thomas Bazley, M.P., Chairman.
Richard Aspden, Secretary.
W. J. Muckley, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
John Evans and Thomas Mahir, Assistant-Masters.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 558, showing a decrease of 144 since last year. This total includes 200 students of private schools, who paid 80*l.*; and 358 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 695*l.* 12*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 775*l.* 12*s.*, showing an increase of 43*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—154 students, who have paid from 6*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.* per quarter, and entrance fees of 2*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.*; total, 526*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—244 students, who have paid from 4*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 2*s.* to 3*s.* entrance fees; total, 169*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 1,248*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

The school received 2 silver medals, 6 bronze medals, and 1 Queen's prize of books at the national competition; in addition to which 5 third grade prizes of books, &c. were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 10 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, at which 66 persons presented themselves of whom 26 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in January 1866, and was attended by many visitors.

The school has expended from its own funds 8*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 120*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

METROPOLIS.—(Population in 1861—2,803,034.)

An account of the District Schools which receive instruction in drawing under the superintendence of the Head-Master of the National Art Training School, and are practising schools for the masters and mistresses, will be found in the Head-Master's report, page 160. In addition to these, the following Schools of Art are established in London:—

Female School.—Bloomsbury.

Established 1842–3. Situate at 43, Queen's Square, W.C.

The committee of management consists of 13 members, and the officers are:—

The Rev. Emilius Bayley, Chairman.
Geo. J. J. Mair, Secretary.
Louisa Gann, Head-Mistress; 1 certificate.
Helena Wilson, 3 certificates; Laure de la Belinaye, 1 certificate, Assistant-Mistresses.
M. A. Williams, teacher of the wood engraving class.

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The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 150, showing an increase of 27 since last year. This total represents 150 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 500*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 500*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, showing an increase of 126*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—116 students, who have paid from 2*s.* to 1*l.* per month, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 465*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* Evening classes—34 students, who have paid from 2*s.* to 4*s.* per month, and 5*s.* entrance fee; total, 34*l.* 14*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 627*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*

The school received 1 gold medal, 1 silver medal, and 2 bronze medals at the national competition; in addition to which 11 third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection; and 16 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th and 13th March, at which 40 persons presented themselves; of whom 29 were successful.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 134*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Lambeth.

Established in 1854. Situate at Millers Lane, Upper Kennington Lane, S.

The committee of management consists of 8 members, and the officers are:—

The Rev. Robt Gregory, Chairman.
The Rev. G. W. Herbert, Secretary.
John Sparkes, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
Edwin Bale, Assistant-Master; 4 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866 has been 352 showing a decrease of 12 since last year. The total amount of fees received in the Central School has been 227*l.* 12*s.*, showing a decrease of 26*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—20 students, who have paid 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 64*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* Evening classes—332 students, who have paid 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 2*s.* 6*d.* entrance fee; total, 163*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 308*l.* 17*s.*

The school received 3 gold medals and 2 silver medals at the national competition; in addition to which 7 third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students who works were sent up for inspection, and 23 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, at which 95 persons presented themselves, of whom 54 were successful.

The school has expended from its own funds 12*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 165*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

St. Martin's.

Established in 1854. Situate at Castle Street, Long Acre, W.C.

The committee of management consists of 7 members, and the officers are:—

Rev. W. G. Humphry, Chairman.
Rev. R. G. Maul, Secretary.
W. L. Casey, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
W. H. Stopford, Assistant-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866 has been 188, showing a decrease of 90 since last year. The total amount of fees received in the Central School has been 120*l.* 18*s.*, showing a decrease of 1*l.* 11*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Evening classes—188 students, who have paid 1*s.*, 2*s.*, 3*s.*, and 4*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 122*l.* 18*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 199*l.* 13*s.*

The school received 2 bronze medals and 3 Queen's prizes of books at the national competition; in addition to which 16 third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 16 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, at which 85 persons presented themselves, of whom 52 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in December, and was attended by 520 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 96*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

St. Thomas', Charter House.

Established in 1853. Situate at 42, Goswell Street, E.C.

The committee of management consists of 6 members, and the officers are:—

The Rev. John Rogers, Chairman.
Miss E. Parkinson, Secretary.
John Menzies, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866 has been 221, showing an increase of 7 since last year. The total amount of fees received in the Central School has been 119*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 34*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—10 students, who have paid 12*s.* and 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 2*s.*; total, 3*l.* 11*s.* Evening classes—211 students, who have paid 6*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, and 9*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 116*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 173*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 1 silver medal at the national competition; in addition to which 8 third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 5 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th, 13th,

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and 14th March, at which 49 persons presented themselves, of whom 28 were successful.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 62*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Spitalfields.

Established in 1842. Situate at 12, White Lion Street, Norton Folgate, N.E.

The committee of management consists of 9 members, and the officers are:—

John Vanner, Chairman.
W. J. Tyler, Secretary.
Samuel F. Mills, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
James S. Goepel, Assistant-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866 has been 180, showing a decrease of 3 since last year. This total represents 180 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 100*l.* 10*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 100*l.* 10*s.*, showing an increase of 19*l.* 6*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Evening classes—180 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 100*l.* 10*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 190*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

Nine third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection; and 16 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th and 13th March, when 48 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 29 were successful.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 76*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

West London.

Established in 1862. Situate at 204, Great Portland Street, W.

The committee of management consists of 17 members, and the officers are—

A. J. B. Beresford Hope, M.P., Chairman.
S. M. Hubert, Secretary.
Charles M. Clarke, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
Wilmot Pilsbury, 5 certificates, and William Coulter, Assistant-Masters.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866 has been 492, showing a decrease of 36 since last year. This total represents 492 students who have attended the Central School and branch classes from whom 310*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 310*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, showing an increase of 45*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—30 students, who have paid 1*l.* 10*s.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 52*l.* 9*s.* Evening classes—462 students, who have paid 3*s.*, 5*s.*, 7*s.*, and 10*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 258*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 753*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

The school received 1 silver medal, 1 bronze medal, and 1 Queen's prize of books at the national competition; in addition to which 28 third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection; and 36 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th and 13th March, at which 139 persons presented themselves, of whom 94 were successful.

The school has expended from its own funds 34*l.* 3*s.* 9½*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 166*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Westminster.

Established in 1861 as a Drawing Class, and in 1863 as a District School of Art. Situate at Hide Place, Vincent Square, Westminster.

The committee of management consists of 7 members, and the officers are:—

The Rev. A. Borradaile, Chairman.
V. Borradaile, Secretary.
E. S. Burchett, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 180, showing an increase of 17 since last year. This total includes 50 students of private schools, who paid 90*l.*; and 130 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 71*l.* 10*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 161*l.* 10*s.*, showing an increase of 15*l.* 1*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Evening classes—130 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 71*l.* 10*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 210*l.*

Four third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection; and 7 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school which took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, when 35 persons presented themselves for examiuation, of whom 22 were successful.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 53*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Newcastle-under-Lyme.—(Population in 1861—12,938.)

Established in 1853. Situate at Stubbs Street.

The committee of management consists of 8 members, and the officers are:—

The Rev. J. S. Broad, Chairman.
E. Earl, Secretary.
J. P. Bacon, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the

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agency of the school during 1866 has been 46, showing a decrease of 25 since last year. This total includes 9 students of private schools, who paid 16*l.*; and 37 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 13*l.* 6*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 29*l.* 6*s.*, showing a decrease of 27*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Evening classes—37 students, who have paid 5*s.* 3*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 13*l.* 6*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 67*l.* 16*s.*

The school received 1 bronze medal at the national competition; in addition to which 8 third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection; and 1 second grade prize was awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th and 13th March, at which 13 persons presented themselves, of whom 4 were successful.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 41*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—(Population in 1861—109,291.)

Established in 1844. Situate at Museum Place, Westgate Street.

The committee of management consists of 6 members, and the officers are:—

Joseph Watson, Chairman.
James Leathart, Secretary.
William C. Way, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
William Harrison Assistant Master.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866 has been 457, showing a decrease of 21 since last year. The total amount of fees received in the Central School has been 283*l.* 3*s.* 7½*d.*, showing an increase of 39*l.* 15*s.*, 4½*d.*, over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—133 students, who have paid 10*s.* and 1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total 148*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* Evening classes—324 students, who have paid 7*s.* 6*d.*, 6*s.* and 3*s.*, per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 133*l.* 15*s.* 10½*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 384*l.* 18*s.* 7½*d.*

Thirteen third grade prizes of books, &c,, were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 21 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th, March, when 139 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 72 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in January 1866, and was attended by about 350 visitors.

The school has expended from its own funds 6*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 89*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

NORWICH.—(Population in 1861—75,000.)

Established in 1846. Situate at Broad Street, St. Andrew's.

The committee of management consists of 13 members, and the officers are:—

John Barwell, Chairman.
Henry Blake, Secretary.
Robert Cochrane, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 240. This total includes children of public schools, and 165 students who have attended the Central School, showing an increase of 11 since last year. The total amount of fees paid in the Central School has been 107*l.* 1*s.*, showing a increase of 3*l.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—61 students, who have paid 30*s.* per session, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per year and no entrance fee; total, 68*l.* 3*s.* Evening classes—104 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 38*l.* 18*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 277*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

Seventeen third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 5 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, at which 87 persons presented themselves, of whom 33 were successful.

The school has expended from its own funds 3*l.* 12*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 94*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examination, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

NOTTINGHAM.—(Population in 1861—74,531.)

Established in 1843. Situate at Waverley Street.

The committee of management consists of 11 members, and the officers are:—

Richard Birkin, Chairman.
Henry L. Petty, Secretary.
John Samuel Rawle, Head-Master; 5 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866, has been 716. This total includes 8 students of private schools, and 276 students who have attended the Central School, showing an increase of 35 since last year. The total amount of fees received in the Central School has been 166*l.* 4*s.* showing an increase of 37*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—69 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 10*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 84*l.* 9*s.* Evening classes—207 students who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 81*l.* 15*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 310*l.* 11*s.*

Ten third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 15 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, when 60 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 43 were successful.

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An exhibition of the students' works took place in October, and was attended by 2,516 visitors.

The school has expended from its own funds 6*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 75*l.* 19*s.* 5½*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Oxford.—(Population in 1861—27,561.)

Established in 1865. Situate at Taylor Buildings, and Randolph Gallery.

The committee of management consists of 11 members, and the officers are:—

The Very Rev. Dr. Liddell, Chairman.
The Rev. C. L. Wingfield, and Frank E. Spiers, Secretaries.
Alexander Macdonald, Head-Master; 5 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866 has been 284, from whom 250*l.* 4*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 250*l.* 4*s.*

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—214 students, who have paid 5*s.*, 10*s.*, 20*s.*, 25*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 221*l.* 12*s.* Evening classes—70 students, who have paid 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 28*l.* 12*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 295*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

Ten third grade prizes of books, etc., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 12 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th and 13th March, when 69 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 38 were successful.

The school has expended from its own funds 19*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 32*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Paisley.—(Population in 1861—47,406.)

Established in 1848. Situate at Gilmour Street.

The committee of management consists of 16 members, and the officers are:—

David Murray, Chairman.
William Hodge, Secretary.
William Stewart, Head-Master.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866 has been 128, showing an increase of 15 since last year. The total amount of fees received in the Central School has been 71*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 4*l.* 5*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—7 students, who have paid 12*s.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 2*s.*; total, 5*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—121 students, who have paid 6*s.* and 8*s.* per quarter and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 66*l.* 11*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 117*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Twelve third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 10 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th and 13th March, when 33 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 22 were successful.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 56*l.* 12*s.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

PENZANCE.—(Population in 1861—9,414.)

Established in 1853. Situate at Regent House, Voundervour Lane.

The committee of management consists of 10 members, and the officers are:—

The Mayor, Francis Boase, Chairman.
Wm. Hy. Rodd, Secretary.
Henry Geoffroi, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
John H. Trounson, Assistant-Master.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 144, showing an increase of 23 since last year. This total includes 32 students of private schools, who paid 58*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; and 112 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 89*l.* 16*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 147*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 11*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—19 students, who have paid 15*s.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 1*s.*; total, 36*l.* 16*s.* Evening classes—93 students, who have paid 4*s.* 6*d.*, 9*s.*, and 10*s.* per quarter, and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 53*l.*

The total income of the school is returned as 288*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

Five third grade prizes of books, &c. were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 14 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, when 55 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 32 were successful.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 50*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

PERTH.—(Population in 1861—25,250.)

Established in 1863. Situate at 16, North William Street.

The committee of management consists of 8 members, and the officers are:—

Dr. Hugh Barclay, LL.D., Chairman.
John McNeill, Secretary.
David C. Hutton, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
David Miller, Assistant-Master.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866 has been 119, showing an increase of 24 since last year. The total amount of fees received in the Central School has been 83*l.* 4*s.* showing an increase of 17*l.* 3*s.* 7½*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—47 students,

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who have paid 10*s.* 6*d.* or 14*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 54*l.* 6*s.* Evening classes—72 students, who have paid 4*s.* and 6*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 28*l.* 18*s.*

The total income of the School is returned as 133*l.* 19*s.*

Twelve third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 12 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th and 13th March, when 56 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 25 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by 450 visitors.

The school has expended from its own funds 1*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 47*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

PRESTON.—(Population in 1861—82,985.)

Established in 1860. Situate at Avenham.

The committee of management consists of 14 members, and the officers are:—

Major Wilson, Chairman.
John Burton, Secretary.
Herbert Gilbert, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
George A. Wade, Assistant-Master.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866 has been 152, showing a decrease of 8 since last year. The total amount of fees received in the Central School has been 125*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 5*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—75 students, who have paid from 4*s.* 3*d.* to 1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 94*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* Evening classes—77 students, who have paid from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 30*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 138*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

The school received one bronze medal at the national competition; in addition to which 3 third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 3 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, at which 47 persons presented themselves, of whom 16 were successful.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 15*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

READING.—(Population in 1861—25,876.)

Established in 1860. Re-opened in 1863. Situate at 123, Castle Street.

The committee of management consists of 9 members, and the officers are:—

John O. Taylor, Chairman.
William Brown, Secretary.
Charles R. Havell, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
Isaac B. Basten, Assistant-Master.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 237, showing an increase of 17 since last year. This total includes 130 students of private schools, who paid 130*l.*, and 107 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 92*l.* 19*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 222*l.* 19*s.*, showing an increase of 18*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—24 students, who have paid 10*s.* 6*d.*, 15*s.*, and 21*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 39*l.* 15*s.* Evening classes—83 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 53*l.* 4*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 269*l.* 19*s.*

Seven third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 8 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, when 84 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 41 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in August, and was attended by numerous visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 54*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Salisbury.—(Population in 1861—12,000.)

Established in 1865. Situate at Salisbury.

The committee of management consists of 8 members, and the officers are:—

The Lord Bishop of Salisbury, Chairman.
William Jonas Wilton, Secretary.
J. Thurlow Short, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866 has been 110, showing an increase of 63 since last year. The total amount of fees received in the Central School has been 56*l.* 6*s.*, showing an increase of 23*l.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—24 students, who have paid from 6*s.* to 15*s.* 9*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 34*l.* 11*s.* Evening classes—86 students who have paid 2*s.* to 6*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 21*l.* 15*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 131*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

Twenty third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 3 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th and 13th March, at which 31 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 14 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in October, and was attended by many visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 66*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

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Schools of Art.

Sheffield.—(Population in 1861—185,157.)

Established in 1843. Situate at Arundel Street.

The committee of management consists of 13 members, and the officers are:—

Frederick T. Mappin, Chairman.
Benjamin Wightman, Secretary.
William H. Sounes, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866 has been 317, showing an increase of 44 since last year. The total amount of fees received in the Central School has been 273*l.* 8*s.*, showing an increase of 32*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—38 students, who have paid 15*s.* to 25*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 71*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—279 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, and 10*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 202*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 559*l.*

The school received two Queen's prizes of books at the national competition; in addition to which 23 third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 13 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, at which 54 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 25 were successful.

The school has expended from its own funds 10*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 102*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Shrewsbury.—(Population in 1861—22,163.)

Established in 1854. Situate at the Museum, College Hill.

The committee of management consists of 10 members, and the officers are:—

The Rev. T. B. Lloyd, Chairman.
Robert Pool, Secretary.
Henry J. Noyes, Head-Master; 1 certificate.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in this school during 1866 has been 72, showing an increase of 8 since last year. The total amount of fees received in the Central School has been 76*l.* 8*s.*, showing an increase of 9*l.* 19*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—24 students, who have paid 1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 45*l.* 6*s.* Evening classes—48 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 10*s.* per quarter, and 5*s.* entrance fee; total, 31*l.* 2*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 115*l.*

Four third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection; and 1 second grade prize was awarded at the public examination of the school, which took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, when 20 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 8 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in September.

The school has expended from its own funds 9*s.* 9*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 19*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

SOUTHAMPTON.—(Population in 1861—46,970.)

Established in 1855. Situate at the Victoria Rooms, Portland Terrace.

The committee of management consists of 11 members, and the officers are:—

Samuel Emanuel, Mayor, Chairman (ex officio).
Robert Critchlow, Secretary.
William John Baker, Head-Master; 1 certificate.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 1,171, showing a decrease of 49 since last year. This total includes students of private schools, who paid 167*l.* 9*s.*; and 195 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 148*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 316*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, showing a decrease of 17*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—100 students, who have paid 1*l.* 4*s.* and 12*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 105*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* Evening classes—95 students, who have paid 6*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 43*l.* 14*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 345*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*

Seven third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 14 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, when 93 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 34 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in March, and was attended by 400 visitors.

The school has expended from its own funds 3*l.* 10*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 41*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

STIRLING.—(Population in 1861—13,846.)

Established in 1857. Situate at High School, Spittal Street.

The committee of management consists of 8 members, and the officers are:—

Provost Murrie, Chairman.
G. Johnstone, Secretary.
Leonard Baker, Head-Master; 1 certificate.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 333, showing an increase of 37 since last year. This total includes children of public schools, and 133 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 117*l.* 4*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees received in the Central School has been 117*l.* 4*s.*, showing a decrease of 16*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—68 students, who have paid 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 102*l.*

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Evening classes—65 students, who have paid 2*s.* and 1*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 15*l.* 4*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 144*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

Nine second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, when 44 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 16 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in June, and was attended by many visitors.

The school has expended from its own funds 10*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 30*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT.—(Population in 1861—13,727.)

Established in 1847. Situate at Eldon Place.

The committee of management consists of 8 members, and the officers are:—

The Rev. Sir L. T. Stamer, Bart., Chairman.
William Keary, Secretary.
J. P. Bacon, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
H. Green, Assistant-Master.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 110, showing a decrease of 10 since last year. This total includes 9 students of private schools, who paid 13*l.* 10*s.*; and 101 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 61*l.* 3*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 74*l.* 13*s.*, showing a decrease of 2*l.* 13*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—5 students, who have paid 1*l.* 10*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 7*l.* 5*s.* Evening classes—96 students, who have paid 6*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 53*l.* 18*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 191*l.* 18*s.*

The school received 2 bronze medals, and 1 Queen's prize of books at the national competition; in addition to which 6 third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 9 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th and 13th March, at which 23 persons presented themselves, of whom 20 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in March, and was attended by about 800 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 64*l.* 18*s.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Stourbridge.—(Population in 1861—22,958.)

Established in 1852. Situate at Talbot Street.

The committee of management consists of 9 members, and the officers are :—.

The Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton, Chairman.
William H. King, Secretary.
William P. Bowen, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 848, showing a decrease of 66 since last year. This total includes 20 students of private schools, who paid 20*l.*; and 147 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 128*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* have been received. Total, 148*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, showing an increase of 22*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—39 students, who have paid 5*s.* 3*d.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 46*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* Evening classes—108 students, who have paid 3*s.*, 5*s.*, and 6*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 81*l.* 18*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 270*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*

Five third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection; and 7 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, when 49 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 31 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in December, and was attended by 1,200 visitors.

The school has expended from its own funds 2*l.* 10*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 47*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Stroud.—(Population in 1861—9,000.)

Established in 1860. Situate at High Street.

The committee of management consists of 10 members, and the officers are :—

J. W. Hallewell, Chairman.
S. S. Dickinson, Secretary.
John Kemp, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 131, showing an increase of 27 since last year. The total amount of fees received in the Central School has been 121*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 18*l.* 2*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—87 students, who have paid 5*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, 10*s.*, and 15*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 99*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—44 students, who have paid 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 22*l.* 7*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 144*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*

Four third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection; and 5 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, when 39 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 19 were successful.

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An exhibition of the students' works took place in December, and was attended by 200 visitors.

The school has expended from its own funds 9*s.* 9*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 35*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

TAUNTON.—(Population in 1861—15,538.)

Established in 1856. Situate at Bath Place.

The committee of management consists of 10 members, and the officers are:—

Henry Badcock, Chairman.
The Rev. W. A. Jones, Secretary.
John Rowe, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 132, showing a decrease of 47 since last year. This total includes 39 students of private schools, who paid 57*l.*; and 93 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 131*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 188*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 46*l.* 15*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—61 students, who have paid 15*s.* and 1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter, and entrance fees of 5*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*; total, 114*l.* 13*s.* Evening classes—32 students, who have paid 10*s.* and 5*s.* per quarter, and 1*s.* and 2*s.* entrance fees; total, 16*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 220*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

Six third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection; and 5 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, when 53 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 24 were successful.

The school has expended from its own funds 6*l.* 6*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 28*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

TAVISTOCK.—(Population in 1861—8,864.)

Established in 1865. Situate at West Street.

The committee of management consists of 5 members, and the officers are:—

John Benson, Chairman.
T. W. Greenfield, Secretary.
Francis R. Robjohns, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 52, showing a decrease of 36 since last year. This total includes 5 students of private schools, who paid 31*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; and 47 students who have attended the Central

School, from whom 19*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 50*l.* 14*s.*, showing an increase of 3*l.* 2*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—12 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 15*s.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 1*s.*; total, 10*l.* 9*s.* Evening classes—35 students, who have paid 5*s.* per quarter, and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 87*l.* 15*s.*

Five third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, at which 23 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 5 were successful.

The school has expended from its own funds 1*l.* 10*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 19*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Torquay.—(Population in 1861—16,419.)

Established in 1865. Situate at Braddons Hill Road, Fleet Street.

The committee of management consists of 8 members, and the officers are :—

A. B. Sheppard, Chairman.
The Rev. C. E. Strong, Secretary.
T. Holmes, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866, has been 189. This total represents 189 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 154*l.* 3*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 154*l.* 3*s.*

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—51 students, who have paid 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* and 2*l.* 5*s.* per quarter, and entrance fees of 3*s.* and 6*s.*; total, 82*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—138 students, who have paid 6*s.* per quarter, and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 71*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 192*l.* 13*s.*

Eight second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th and 13th March, 16 persons presenting themselves for examination, of whom 12 were successful.

The school has expended from its own funds 65*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 30*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Trowbridge.—(Population in 1861—10,487.)

Established in 1864. Situate at Rooms attached to the Market House.

The committee of management consists of 8 members, and the officers are :—

Major Clark, Chairman.
Arthur Gregory, Secretary.
George Ryles, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

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The total number receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866, has been 46, showing an increase of 5 since last year. The total amount of fees received in the Central School has been 66*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 2*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—28 students who have paid 1*l.* 1*s.* and 1*l.* 10*s.* per session, and an entrance fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*; total, 56*l.* 18*s.* Evening classes—18 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 1*s.* 6*d.* entrance fee; total, 9*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 122*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

Seven third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 5 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, when 20 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 13 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in December, and was attended by 750 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 23*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

TRURO.—(Population in 1861—11,336.)

Established in 1853. Situate at River Street.

The committee of management consists of 7 members, and the officers are :—

C. Barham, M.D., Chairman.
Thos. Solomon, Secretary.
R. Griffiths, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 70, showing a decrease of 2 since last year. This total includes children of public schools, and of the Training College, and 30 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 16*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees received in the Central School has been 16*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 1*l.* 7*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Evening classes—30 students, who have paid 6*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 16*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 38*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

Three third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 2 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, when 15 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 5 were successful.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 11*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, which sum includes payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

WARMINSTER.—(Population in 1861—6,500.)

Established in 1861. Situate at the Athenæum.

The committee of management consists of 8 members, and the officers are :—

Rev. J. E. Philipps, Chairman.
William J. Stent, Secretary.
George Ryles, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the

agency of the school during 1866 has been 47, showing a decrease of 2 since last year. This total includes 16 students of private schools, who paid 28*l.* 15*s.*; and 31 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 39*l.* 12*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 68*l.* 7*s.*, showing an increase of 2*l.* 13*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—19 students, who have paid 21*s.* and 25*s.* per session, and an entrance fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*; total, 31*l.* 10*s.* Evening classes—12 students who have paid 2*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 8*l.* 2*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 94*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*

Four third grade prizes of books, &c., were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 12 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th and 13th March, when 36 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 21 were successful.

The school has expended from its own funds 5*s.* 6*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 24*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Warrington.—(Population in 1861—26,431.)

Established in 1853. Situate at the Museum, Bold Street.

The committee of management consists of 14 members, and the officers are :—

Colonel W. Patten, M.P., Chairman.
Henry B. White, Secretary.
J. C. Thompson, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 321, showing an increase of 20 since last year. This total includes 182 students of private schools, who paid 196*l.*; and 139 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 163*l.* 14*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 359*l.* 14*s.*, showing an increase of 14*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—82 students, who have paid 1*l.* 1*s.* and 12*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fees; total, 116*l.* 16*s.* Evening classes—57 students, who have paid 2*s.* and 3*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 46*l.* 18*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 438*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*

The school received 2 gold medals, 1 bronze medal, and 2 Queen's prizes of books at the national competition; in addition to which 2 third grade prizes of books, &c. were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 13 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th and 13th March, at which 53 persons presented themselves, of whom 26 were successful.

The school has expended from its own funds 3*l.* 19*s.* 10½*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 122*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also

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the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

WATERFORD.—(Population in 1861—23,000.)

Established in 1852. Situate at the Savings Bank, King Street.

The committee of management consists of 17 members, and the officers are:—

The Very Rev. E. N. Hoare, Chairman.
George Gibson, Secretary.
Samuel McCloy, Head-Master; 1 certificate.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 160, showing a decrease of 3 since last year. This total includes 83 students of private schools, who paid 30*l.*; 42 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 30*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* has been received; and 35 students of the Portlaw Branch, from whom 22*l.* 13*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 83*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*, showing a decrease of 36*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes held in the Central School has been:—Day classes—19 students, who have paid 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 21*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—23 students, who have paid 6*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 8*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* Portlaw Branch, 35 students, who have paid 1*s.* and 10*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 22*l.* 13*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 108*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

One third grade prize was awarded at the examination of works sent up for inspection.

No public examination of the school took place in 1866.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 13*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—(Population in 1861—8,038.)

Established in 1864. Situate at High Street.

The committee of management consists of 8 members, and the officers are:—

The Ven. Archdeacon Browne, Chairman.
Lieut. J. Townsend, R.N., Secretary.
James A. Davis, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866 has been 73, showing a decrease of 4 since last year. The total amount of fees received in the Central School has been 58*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, showing a decrease of 16*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—33 students, who have paid 10*s.* and 21*s.* per quarter, and entrance fees of 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.*; total, 34*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* Evening classes—40 students, who have paid 6*s.* and 3*s.* per quarter, and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 24*l.* 11*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 71*l.* 12*s.*

One third grade prize was awarded at the examination of works sent up for inspection, and 6 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, when 37 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 16 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in the Town Hall, and was attended by 2,000 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 16*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—(Population in 1861—60,858.)

Established in 1854. Situate at Darlington Street.

The committee of management consists of 8 members, and the officers are:—

Henry Loveridge, Chairman.
Edward J. Gibbs, Secretary.
Archibald Gunn, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
W. Robinson, Assistant Master.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866 has been 137, showing an increase of 9 since last year. The total amount of fees received in the Central School has been 76*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 12*s.* 3*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—42 students, who have paid 5*s.*, 10*s.*, and 21*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 32*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* Evening classes—95 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 44*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*

The total income of the school is returned as 218*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Twelve third grade prizes of books, &c. were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection; and 7 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th and 13th March, when 27 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 20 were successful.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 53*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

WORCESTER.—(Population in 1861—31,131.)

Established in 1852. Situate at Pierpoint Street.

The committee of management consists of 9 members, and the officers are:—

The Right Hon. the Earl of Dudley, Chairman.
The Rev. M. Day and R. W. Binns, Secretaries.
G. P. Yeats, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
James Hadley, Assistant-Master.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 313, showing an increase of 100 since last year. This total includes students of private schools, who paid 40*l.*; and 223 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 85*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 125*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, showing a decrease of 9*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—49 students, who have paid 3*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.* 6*d.*, and 12*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 33*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* Evening classes—174 students, who have paid 3*s.*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, and 5*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 51*l.* 15*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 319*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*

The school received 2 Queen's prizes of books at the national competition; in addition to which 4 third grade prizes of books, &c. were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 8 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

Appendix C. — Schools of Art.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th and 13th March, at which 45 persons presented themselves, of whom 20 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by 1,100 visitors.

The school has expended from its own funds 17*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 57*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—(Population in 1861—34,810.)

Established in 1857. Situate at South Quay Street.

The committee of management consists of 13 members, and the officers are:—

The Mayor, E. P. Youell, Chairman.
Captain F. A. Cubitt, Secretary.
John S. Dominy, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1866 has been 199, showing an increase of 74 since last year. This total includes 145 students of private schools, who paid 28*l.*; and 54 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 65*l.* 1*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 93*l.* 1*s.*, showing an increase of 26*l.* 7*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—8 students, who have paid 8*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* per session of 5 months, and an entrance fee of 3*s.*; total, 45*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* Evening classes—4 students, who have paid 2*l.* 11*s.* per session of 5 months, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 19*l.* 18*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 207*l.* 2*s.*

The school received 1 bronze medal at the national competition, and 5 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination of the school took place on the 12th and 13th March, at which 21 persons presented themselves, of whom 10 were successful.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 26*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

YORK.—(Population in 1861—45,000.)

Established in 1842. Situate at Minster Yard.

The committee of management consists of 8 members, and the officers are:—

Rev. J. Spencer, Chairman.
The Rev. R. W. B. Hornby and Edward Taylor, Secretaries.
John Charles Swallow, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in the school during 1866 has been 118, showing a decrease of 25 since last year. The total amount of fees received in the Central School has been 113*l.* 1*s.*, showing an increase of 12*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—18 students, who have paid 15*s.* and 21*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total

55*l.* 9*s.* Evening classes—100 students, who have paid 5*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, and 15*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 57*l.* 12*s.*

The total income of the school is returned as 266*l.* 9*s.*

The school received 1 Queen's prize of books at the national competition; in addition to which 5 third grade prizes of books, &c. were awarded to students whose works were sent up for inspection, and 8 second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination of the school, which took place on the 12th and 13th March, when 37 persons presented themselves for examination, of whom 14 were successful.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in August.

The school has expended from its own funds 10*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 102*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, which sum includes the payments made on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of Art pupil-teachers, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, and the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

In addition to the foregoing, examinations were held in March last at the under-mentioned schools, and the results were as follows, viz.:—

Farnham Grammar School.—Of the numbers who presented themselves for examination in the 2nd grade (namely 11), five were successful:—1 meriting a prize, and four certificate cards.

Slough, Mechanics' Institute.—Of the numbers who presented themselves for examination in the 2nd grade (namely 18), 17 were successful:—5 meriting prizes, and 12 certificate cards.

Woodhouse Grove School, near Leeds.—Of the numbers who presented themselves for examination in the second grade (namely 69), 46 were successful:—9 meriting prizes, and 37 certificate cards.

Christ's Hospital, London.—Of the numbers who presented themselves for examination in May last (namely 434), 355 were successful:—In the second grade, 18 meriting prizes, and 24 certificate cards. In the first grade, 313 meriting the mark "good."

Stoke Newington Road National Schools.—Of the numbers who presented themselves for examination in the second grade (namely 25), 16 were successful:—3 meriting prizes, and 13 certificate cards.

Appendix C.

SCHOOLS OF ART.

6. LIST of SCHOOLS OF ART throughout the United Kingdom in connex COUNCIL

Name of Place.	Established.	Population in 1861.	Chairman.	Secretary.
Aberdeen	1853	73,794	Matthews, James	Sinclair, James
Abingdon	1865	5,691	Hyde, John	Gubb, Edwin J.
Andover	1854	5,221	Best, The Hon. and Rev. Samuel.	Thompson, H.
Basingstoke	1854	4,664	No return.	
Bath	1854	52,528	Allen, Major Ralph	Davis, Charles E., F.S.
Birkenhead	1861	52,587	Taylor, James	Hinde, Wm. E.
Birmingham, with branch at Spon Lane.	1842	295,955	Cope, Charles Rogers.	Laundy, Edwin
Bolton	1857	70,396	Powell, Rev. H.	Lowe, Rev. Joseph
Boston	1860	15,038	Blenkin, Rev. G.B., M.A.	Gane, William
Bradford	1865	106,218	Godwin, J. V.	Briggs, Arthur
Bridgnorth	1858	16,569	Ward, Rev. H. J., M.A.	Evans, Rev. D.D.
Bridgewater	1860	11,361	The Mayor	Bailey, Samuel A., an Gale, John.
Bridport	1865	7,672	Montagu, J., M.P.	Carpenter, Rev. R. L
Brighton	1859	77,693	Griffith, Rev. John, M.A.	Merrifield, F. and Go ty, H. N.
Bristol	1853	154,093	Miles, P. W. S.	Heyworth, Rev. J., a Mills, W. H.
Bromsgrove	1860	10,822	Collis, Rev. John D., D.D.	Gibson, G. W.
Burnley	1858	37,975	Shuttleworth, Sir J. K. Bart.	Sutherland, John
Burslem	1853		No return.	In abeyance.
Cambridge, with branches at Ely, Huntingdon, & Royston.	1858	26,361	Emery, the Ven. Archdeacon, B.D.	Beamont, Rev. W. and Fawcett, W.
Carlisle	1854	29,436	The Mayor	Hannah, Thomas H.
Carmarthen and Swansea	1854	52,573	Morris, William, M.P.	Rickard, Wearn
Carnarvon, with branches at Bangor and Portmadoc	1853	8,530	Vincent, Rev. J. C.	Manley, H. P.
Cheltenham	1853	39,590	Barry, Rev. A., B.D.	Middleton, John
Chester, with branches at Crewe and Wrexham.	1853	31,101	Rigg, Rev. Arthur	Rigg, Rev. Arthur
Chippeham	1865	1,603	Fellowes, Thomas A.	Wilson, J.
Cirencester	1860	6,334	Powell, Rev. Canon	Zachary, Henry
Clonmel	1854	11,190	Hackett, John, J. P., Alderman.	Purcell, P. J.
Coalbrookdale and Wenlock, with branches at Madeley and Broseley.	1856	15,662	Dickinson, Henry	Norris, William G gory.

with the SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT of the COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION, 1866. (TABLE D.)

Masters, and the Certificates they have obtained.	No. of Students taught in Schools of Art.	No. of Students examined in 2nd Grade.	No. of Students successful in 2nd Grade.	No. of Students who obtained 2nd Grade Prizes.	No. of Artizans whose works were found satisfactory. Elementary.	No. of Artizans whose works were found satisfactory. Advanced.	No. of Students who obtained 3rd Grade Prizes.	National Competition. No. of Students who obtained Medals. Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.	No. of Students who obtained Queen's Prizes.	Name of Place.
Cleland, Peter, 1 .	210	30	12	6	15	8	10		—		1	Aberdeen.
Macdonald, Alexander, 1, 2, 3, 6 a, 6 b.	30	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	Abingdon.
Short, J. Thurlow, 1, 2, 6 a, 6 b.	79	19	9	3	24	3	13		—		—	Andover.
No return.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	Basingstoke.
Puckett, R. Campbell, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 a.	186	46	27	14	18	1	1		—		—	Bath.
Bentley, John, 1, 4, 6 a, 6 b.	131	48	19	6	7	3	9		—		—	Birkenhead.
Raimbach, D. W., 1; Wallis, W. Blizard E., 1, 6 a, 6 b; Whitaker, C. H., 1, 4, 5.	1,007	178	47	14	152	39	24	1.	1.	2.	—	Birmingham, with branch.
No return; in abeyance.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	Bolton.
Howard, Vernon, 1, 2, 6 a.	94	35	14	4	9	3	3		—		—	Boston.
Smith, Walter, 1, 4, 5, 6 a.	106	88	18	5	4	6	2		1.		—	Bradford.
Kennedy, Joseph, 1, 6 a, 6 b.	22	5	2	0	—	—	—		—		—	Bridgnorth.
Davis, James A., 1, 6 a.	—	—	—	—	No report.		—		—		—	Bridgewater.
Campbell, Dewar, 1, 2, 6 a, 6 b.	95	42	12	5	6	0	1		—		—	Bridport.
White, John, 1, 6 a.	135	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	Brighton.
Smith, John, N., 1, 2, 6 a, 6 b; Nichols, Alfred, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 a.	301	148	73	20	20	5	14		—		2	Bristol.
Bowen, Wm. P., 1, 2.	92	21	2	1	2	1	3		—		—	Bromsgrove.
Hale, Robert, 1, 6 a.	95	23	4	1	5	1	3		—		—	Burnley.
No return.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	Burslem.
Wood, Daniel, 1, 2, 4, 6 a.	252	59	18	6	34	2	15		—		—	Cambridge, with brnchs.
Lees, Herbert, 1, 2, 6 a.	101	45	15	4	2	4	6			1.	—	Carlisle.
Mosford, F. F., 1, 2.	66	18	5	2	6	0	4		—		—	Carmarthen & Swansea.
Rowland, J. C., 1 .	72	39	22	13	3	0	5		—		—	Carnarvon, with brnchs.
Knight, James P., 1.	124	38	14	6	16	0	6		—		—	Cheltenham.
Praister, Walter, 1 .	104	46	22	5	33	3	12		—		—	Chester, with branches.
Puckett, R. C., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 a.	32	21	7	0	8	0	3		—		—	Chippenham.
Miller, James, 1, 6 a, 6 b.	121	30	12	6	6	8	4		1.	2.	2	Cirencester.
Fraser, Edward A., 1, 6 b.	26	9	2	2	—	—	—		—		—	Clonmel.
Coolner, Henry, 1, 4, 5, 6 a.	52	17	9	2	1	5	—		—		—	Coalbrookdale, with branches.

Appendix C.

SCHOOLS OF ART.

List of Schools of Art—*continued.*

Name of Place.	Established.	Population in 1861.	Chairman.	Secretary.
Cork	1850	101,434	The Mayor . .	Dunscombe, Thomas
Coventry . . .	1844	41,647	Leigh, The Rt. Hon. Lord.	Gulson, John .
Darlington . . .	1857	24,109	Pease, Henry . .	I'Anson, J. C.
Devizes . . .	1864	6,638	Gundry, George .	Wittey, Samuel
Devonport and Plymouth .	1859	50,504	A Member of Local Committee.	King, U. H., and Radford, J. C.
Dublin . . .	1849	254,808	Adamson, Lt.-Col. .	Steele, Wm. E., M.D.
Dudley . . .	1853	44,975	Browne, Rev. J. C., D.C.L.	Westley, Charles H.
Dundee . . .	1856	90,425	Sturrock, John .	Cumming, A. W.
Durham . . .	1853	13,743	Bramwell, J. . .	Greenwell, Rev. W.
Edinburgh (Male) . .	1858	170,444	The Board of Manufactures (any Member of).	Primrose, The Hon. B. F.
„ (Female) .	1858	170,444	„ „	„ „
Exeter . . .	1853	40,000	Northcote, Sir Stafford, Bart., C.B., M.P.	Miles, W., and Wecombe, C.
Frome . . .	1865	9,523	Horner, Rev. John S.	Singer, John W.
Glasgow . . .	1845	395,503	Hannan, James .	Campbell, James A.
Gloucester . . .	1859	16,320	Parry, T. Gambier .	Niblett, J. D. T.
Greenock . . .	1857	42,098	Hunter, Thomas O. .	Mackenzie, Alexande
Guildford . . .	1858		No return.	No return.
Halifax . . .	1859	37,015	Stansfeld, James .	Fox, Charles J.
Hanley . . .	1847	25,369	Wedgwood, Francis .	Powell, Edwin
Henley-on-Thames . .	1864	5,437	Lane, Charles .	Cooper, John .
Hull	1861	98,994	Jacobs, Bethel .	Lovell, G. H. .
Inverness . . .	1865	12,499	Dallas, W. . .	Galloway, G. .
Ipswich . . .	1858	37,949	Gaye, Rev. C. H., M.A.	Bacon, G. C. E.
Kidderminster . .	1862	15,398	Brinton, John .	Harvey, J. K. .
Lancaster . . .	1856	14,478	The Mayor . .	Storey, William
Leeds	1847	207,153	Dawson, Thomas .	Wardman, Henry
Limerick . . .	1852	46,320	Monsell, The Right Hon. W., M.P.	Connihan, Jeremiah

List of Schools of Art—*continued.*

Masters, and the Certificates they have obtained.	No. of Students taught in Schools of Art.	No. of Students examined in 2nd Grade.	No. of Students successful in 2nd Grade.	No. of Students who obtained 2nd Grade Prizes.	No. of Artizans whose works were found satisfactory.		No. of Students who obtained 3rd Grade Prizes.	National Competition.				Name of Place.
					Elementary.	Advanced.		No. of Students obtained Medals.			No. of Students who obtained Queen's Prizes.	
								Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.		
Brenan, James J., 1, 2, 3, 6 a.	172	43	21	8	4	4	4		—		2	Cork.
Anderson, John, 1, 2, 3, 6 a.	193	48	13	6	19	13	12			2.	1	Coventry.
Elton, Samuel, 1, 6 a.	185	90	35	8	16	7	10		—		—	Darlington.
Ryles, George, 1, 6 a.	44	39	13	5	4	0	7		—		—	Devizes.
Robjohns, F. R., 1, 2, 6 a.	192	119	53	16	21	2	9			1.	—	Devonport & Plymouth.
Lyne, Edwin, 1, 2, 3, 6 a; Healy, Jas., 1, and Julyan, Mary, 1, 2, 3.	431	119	52	24	15	12	14		2.	5.	1	Dublin.
Gunn, Archibald, 1, 6 a, 6 b . .	89	7	2	0	7	1	2		—		—	Dudley.
Kennedy, John, 1, 2, 6 a	500	39	24	7	7	1	4		—		1	Dundee.
Newton, Geo. H., 1, 2, 3.	121	—	—	—	4	0	2		—		—	Durham.
Hodder, Charles D., 1, 2; Morley, W. A., 1, 4, 5, 6 a.	399	79	47	12	68	18	36		1.	4.	—	Edinburgh (Male).
Ashworth, Susan, 1, 2; Byres, Isabella.	222	87	44	18	14	8	15		1.	1.	2	„ (Female).
Birkmyer, James B., 1, 2, 6a, 6 b.	281	112	54	20	27	5	5		—		—	Exeter.
Vacant . .	73	45	22	9	17	0	7		—		—	Frome.
(———) Greenlees, Robert; Banner, Alexr., 1, 6 a, 6 b.	907	95	42	12	65	22	37	1.		2.	—	Glasgow.
Kemp, Jno., 1, 2, 6 a	145	50	21	7	25	6	8			1.	—	Gloucester.
(———) Yuill, Walter, assistant.	116	28	14	5	9	0	7		—		—	Greenock.
No return.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	Guildford.
Thomas, Stephen, 1, 2, 6 a, 6 b.	135	52	30	10	12	9	8			1.	—	Halifax.
Carter, James, 1, 2, 3, 6 a	177	45	28	7	32	17	26		2.	3.	—	Hanley.
Havell, Chas. Rd., 1	36	15	9	5	2	1	—		—		—	Henley-on-Thames.
Chandler, Edwin, 1, 2, 3, 6 b.	183	57	32	6	6	0	2		—		1	Hull.
Bain, R. L., 1 .	89	30	15	6	0	0	—		—		—	Inverness.
Griffiths, W. T., 1, 6 a, 6 b.	210	167	44	15	2	1	8		—		—	Ipswich.
Kennedy, Joseph, 1, 6 a, 6 b.	69	41	11	2	17	4	7		1.	1.	—	Kidderminster.
Gilbert, Herbert, 1, 6 a	264	68	20	5	3	2	3			1.	—	Lancaster.
Smith, Walter, 1, 4, 5, 6 a; Stevenson, A., 1, 6 a.	479	192	93	46	67	3	17			1.	1	Leeds.
Brophy, N. A., 1, 6 a, 6 b.	116	28	16	9	0	0	—		—		—	Limerick.

Appendix C.

SCHOOLS OF ART.

List of Schools of Art—*continued.*

Name of Place.	Established.	Population in 1861.	Chairman.	Secretary.
Lincoln	1863	20,995	Doughty, Charles	Gibney, Rev. J. S.
Liverpool, North District	1855	443,874	Butler, Rev. G.	Jones, J. Gregory
Liverpool, South District	1855		Samuell, C. S.	Sharp, Charles
Llanelly	1854	27,973	Nevill, C. W.	Bevan, S., and Bu[illegible]ley, J. W.
Macclesfield	1851	36,095	The Mayor	Jeffrey, William
Manchester	1842	338,346	Bazley, Thomas, M.P.	Aspden, Richard
Metropolitan Schools:—				
Female School of Art, Bloomsbury.	1842	2,803,034	Bayley, Rev. Emilius	Mair, G. J. J.
Lambeth	1854		Gregory, Rev. Robert	Herbert, Rev. G. W
St. Martin's	1854		Humphry, Rev. W. G.	Maul, Rev. R. G.
St. Thomas', Charterhouse.	1853		Rodgers, Rev. John	Parkinson, Emma
Spitalfields	1842		Vanner, John	Tyler, W. J.
West London	1862		Hope, A. J. B., Beresford, M.P.	Hubert, S. (*pro. te*
Westminster	1861		Borradaile, Rev. A.	Borradaile, Vincen
Hampstead	1856		Lane, Rev. Charles	Basilico, A.
Rotherhithe	1854		Blick, Rev. E.	Moore, Robert
* St. George's-in-the-East	1858		MacGill, Rev. G. H.	Duke, James
South Kensington	1854			Science and Art [illegible]partment.
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1853	12,938	Broad, Rev. John Samuel.	Earl, Emanuel
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1844	109,291	Watson, Joseph	Leathart, James
Norwich	1846	75,000	Barwell, John	Blake, Henry
Nottingham	1843	74,531	Birkin, Richard	Petty, Henry L.
Oxford	1865	27,561	Liddell, D.D., The Very Rev. Henry.	Wingfield, Rev. C.
Paisley	1848	47,406	Murray, David	Hodge, William
Penzance	1853	9,414	The Mayor	Rodd, William He
Perth	1863	25,250	Barclay, Dr. Hugh, LL.D.	McNeill, John

* In connexion with the Training School at South Kensington.

List of Schools of Art—*continued.*

Masters, and the Certificates they have obtained.	No. of Students taught in Schools of Art.	No. of Students examined in 2nd Grade.	No. of Students successful in 2nd Grade.	No. of Students who obtained 2nd Grade Prizes.	No. of Artizans whose works were found satisfactory.		No. of Students who obtained 3rd Grade Prizes.	National Competition. No. of Students who obtained Medals.			No. of Students who obtained Queen's Prizes.	Name of Place.
					Elementary.	Advanced.		Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.		
Taylor, Edward R., 1, 2, 3, 6a.	193	135	51	19	72	14	27		—		1	Lincoln.
Bishop, W. J.; Burkinshaw, J., 1, 2, 6a.	579	191	60	22	19	1	4		—		—	Liverpool, N.D.
Finnie, Jno., 1, 2, 6a.	574	146	75	14	2	5	4			1.	—	Liverpl., S.D.
Hosford, F. F., 1, 2 .	50	27	3	2	9	0	7		—		—	Llanelly.
Ford, James, 1, 2, 4, 6a, 6b.	88	41	14	3	2	8	3			1.	—	Macclesfield.
Muckley, W. G., 1, 2, 3, 6a; Evans, Jno.; and Mahir, Thos.	358	66	26	10	4	29	5		2.	5.	1	Manchester.
												Metropolitan Schools:—
Gann, Louisa, 1; Wilson, Helena, 1, 2, 3; De la Belinaye, Laura, 1; Williams, M. A.	150	40	29	16	10	18	11	1.	1.	2.	—	Bloomsbury.
Sparks, John, 1, 2, 6a, 6b; Bale, Edwin, 1, 4, 5, 6a.	352	95	54	23	17	25	7	3.	2.		—	Lambeth.
Casey, W. L., 1, 2, 3; Stopford, W. H., 1, 6a, 6b.	188	85	52	16	27	11	16			2.	3	St. Martin's.
Fisher, Alex., 1, 4, 6a, 6b.	221	49	28	5	22	7	8		1.		—	St. Thomas', Charter-ho.
Mills, S. F., 1, 2, 6a, 6b; Goepel, Jas. S., 1, 6b.	180	48	29	16	34	6	9		—		—	Spitalfields.
Clarke, C. Macdonald, 1, 2; Pilsbury, Wilmot, 1, 2, 3, 6a, 6b.	492	139	94	36	65	22	28		1.	1.	1	W. London.
Burchett, E. Stanley, 1, 6a, 6b.	130	35	22	7	21	6	4		—		—	Westminster.
Masters in Training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	Hampstead.
Masters in Training	28	18	11	4	0	1	—		—		—	Rotherhithe.
Masters in Training	31	12	5	2	4	0	2		—		—	St. George's-in-East.
Burchett, R., and others . .	†770	276	146	60	12	0	F. 15 M. 13	1. 1.	3.	2. 2.	3 F. 2 M.	South Kensington.
Bacon, J. P., 1, 6a .	37	13	4	1	6	3	8			1.	—	Newcastle-under-Lyme.
Way, Wm. Cosens, 1, 2, 6a, 6b.	457	139	72	21	23	5	13		—		—	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Cochrane, Robert, 1, 2, 6a.	165	87	33	6	63	8	17		—		—	Norwich.
Rawle, J. S., 1, 2, 3, 6a, 6b.	276	60	43	15	16	8	10		—		—	Nottingham.
Macdonald, Alex., 1, 2, 3, 6a, 6b.	284	69	38	12	15	1	10		—		—	Oxford.
Stewart, William .	128	33	22	10	24	3	12		—		—	Paisley.
Geoffroi, Henry M., 1	112	55	32	14	11	0	5		—		—	Penzance.
Hutton, David C., 1	119	56	25	12	27	1	12		—		—	Perth.

† Exclusive of 37 students in training at South Kensington.

Appendix C.

SCHOOLS OF ART.

List of Schools of Art—*continued.*

Name of Place.	Established.	Population in 1861.	Chairman.	Secretary.
Preston	1860	82,985	Wilson, Major	Burton, John.
Reading	1860	25,876	Taylor, John O.	Brown, William
Salisbury	1865	11,833	Salisbury, The Bishop of	Wilton, Wm. Jona
Sheffield	1843	185,157	Mappin, Fred. Thorp.	Wightman, Benjam
Shrewsbury	1861	22,163	Lloyd, Rev. T. B.	Pool, Robert.
Southampton	1855	46,970	The Mayor (ex officio)	Critchlow, Robt. B.
Stirling	1857	13,846	Murrie, J. (Provost)	Johnstone, G.
Stoke-upon-Trent	1847	13,727	Stamer, Rev. Sir L. T., Bart.	Keary, William
Stourbridge	1852	22,958	Lyttelton, The Right Hon. Lord.	King, William Henr
Stroud	1860	9,000	Hallewell, J. W.	Dickinson, S. S.
Taunton	1856	15,538	Badcock, Henry	Jones, Rev. W. A.
Tavistock	1865	8,864	Benson, John.	Greenfield, T. W.
Torquay	1865	16,419	Sheppard, Alfred B.	Strong, Rev. C. E.
Trowbridge	1864	10,487	Clark, Thomas	Gregory, Arthur
Truro	1853	11,336	Barham, Charles, M.D.	Solomon, Thomas
Warminster	1861	6,500	Philipps, Rev. J. E.	Stent, William J.
Warrington	1853	26,852	Patten, Col. Wilson, M.P.	White, Henry B.
Waterford	1852	23,000	Hoare, The Very Rev. E. N., Dean of Waterford.	Gibson, George
Weston-super-Mare	1864	8,038	Brown, Ven. Archn.	Towns end, John, R
Wolverhampton	1854	60,858	Loveridge, Henry	Loveridge, Henry
Wolverton	1865	—	No return.	No return.
Worcester	1851	31,123	Dudley, The Earl of	Binns, R. W.; Da Rev. M.
Yarmouth, Great	1857	34,800	The Mayor	Cubitt, Captain H.
York	1842	45,300	Spencer, Rev. J.	Hornby, Rev. R. W. Taylor, Edward.

List of Schools of Art—*continued.*

Masters, and the Certificates they have obtained.	No. of Students taught in Schools of Art.	No. of Students examined in 2nd Grade.	No. of Students successful in 2nd Grade.	No. of Students who obtained 2nd Grade Prizes.	No. of Artizans whose works were found satisfactory.		No. of Students who obtained 3rd Grade Prizes.	National Competition.				Name of Place.
					Elementary.	Advanced.		No. of Students who obtained Medals.			No. of Students who obtained Queen's Prizes.	
								Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.		
Gilbert, Herbt., 1, 6 a	152	47	16	3	3	2	3			1.	—	Preston.
Havell, Chas. Rd., 1	107	84	41	8	16	2	7		—		—	Reading.
Short, J. Thurlow, 1, 2, 6 a, 6 b.	110	31	14	3	50	0	20		—		—	Salisbury.
Sounes, William H., 1, 4, 5, 6 a.	317	54	25	13	74	13	23		—		2	Sheffield.
Noyes, H. J., 1 .	72	20	8	1	2	0	4		—		—	Shrewsbury.
Baker, Wm. John, 1	195	93	34	14	5	3	7		—		—	Southamptn.
Baker, Leonard .	133	44	26	9	0	0	—		—		—	Stirling.
Green, H.; Bacon, J. P., 1, 6 a.	101	23	20	9	16	13	6			2.	1	Stoke-upon-Trent.
Bowen, William P., 1, 2.	147	49	31	7	11	0	5		—		—	Stourbridge.
Kemp, John, 1, 2, 6 a	131	39	19	5	10	2	4		—		—	Stroud.
Rowe, John, 1, 6 a; Tucker, W., 1.	93	53	24	5	7	1	6		—		—	Taunton.
Robjohns, Francis R., 1, 2, 6 a.	47	23	5	0	11	1	5		—		—	Tavistock.
Holmes, T., 1, 2, 6 a	189	16	12	8	0	0	—		—		—	Torquay.
Ryles, George, 1, 6 a	40	20	13	5	1	2	7		—		—	Trowbridge.
Griffiths, Rd., 1, 6 a	30	15	5	2	3	0	3		—		—	Truro.
Ryles, George, 1, 6 a	31	36	21	12	1	0	4		—		—	Warminster.
Thompson, J. C., 1, 2	139	53	26	13	3	12	2	2.		1.	2	Warrington.
McCloy, Samuel, 1 .	77	—	—	—	1	2	1		—		—	Waterford.
Davis, Jas. A., 1, 6 a	73	37	16	6	1	1	1		—		—	Weston-super-Mare.
Gunn, Archibald, 1, 6 a, 6 b.	137	27	20	7	18	4	12		—		—	Wolverhampton.
No return.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	Wolverton.
Yeats, G. P., 1, 2, 3 .	223	45	20	8	3	11	4		—		2	Worcester.
Dominy, John S., 1, 2, 6 a, 6 b.	54	21	10	5	0	3	—			1.	—	Yarmouth, Great.
Swallow, John C., 1, 2, 4, 6 a.	118	37	14	8	12	4	5		—		1	York.
Totals . .	18,139	5,482	2,508	890	1,537	486	767	10.	20.	50.	33	

H. A. BOWLER.

Appendix C.

NUMBERS UNDER INSTRUCTION IN DRAWING.

7. TABLE (E.) showing the NUMBER of PERSONS receiving INSTRUCTION in DRAWING from PERSONS holding DRAWING CERTIFICATES granted by the SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT in 1866, compared with that of previous Years.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
1. Public and other Schools	18,988	22,746	30,802	65,465	67,490	74,267	76,303	71,423	79,845	94,083	86,967	80,084
2. Provincial Schools of Art	8,274	10,204	10,238	10,784	13,787	11,121	11,569	11,521	12,497	12,733	13,045	15,597
3. Metropolitan District Schools of Art (including those in connexion with the National Art Training School at South Kensington).	610	602	778	1,147	1,309	1,530	1,791	2,342	2,522	2,794	2,657	2,542
4. Students in Training for Masters at South Kensington	79	106	71	62	64	68	50	59	52	42	39	37
5. Schoolmasters and Pupil-teachers in the Provinces	1,547	1,425	1,323	2,012	2,322	2,495	2,123	2,044	1,461	1,028	919	1,049
6. Night Classes for Instruction in Drawing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,140
7. Private Schools, Grammar Schools, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*4,219
Totals	29,498	35,083	43,212	79,470	84,972	89,481	91,836	87,389	96,377	110,680	103,627	104,668

* In former years this number was included under head No. 1.

H. A. BOWLER.

8. TABLE (F.) showing the TOTAL INCOME of SCHOOLS of ART and the AMOUNT of FEES paid during the Year ending the 31st December 1866, by the various Classes of Persons under Instruction in Drawing, in the Metropolitan and Provincial Schools of Art. Appendix C. — TABLE OF FEES.

Name of School.	From Subscriptions, Departmental Aid, and other Sources.	Fees paid.			Total Income.
		By Private Schools.	Schools of Art.		
			By Morning Classes.	By Evening Classes.	Total Fees.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberdeen	28 10 0	150 0 0	5 5 0	67 13 9	222 18 9	251 8 9
Abingdon	62 0 0	. . .	9 0 0	16 0 0	25 0 0	87 0 0
Andover	62 5 0	Not stated.	29 0 0	7 5 0	36 5 0	98 10 0
Basingstoke	No return.					
Bath	43 15 0	38 0 0	72 14 0	45 14 0	156 8 0	200 3 0
Birkenhead	175 6 2	Not stated.	108 1 0	89 1 0	197 2 0	372 8 2
Birmingham and Spon Lane.	368 12 6	Not stated.	268 0 6	511 9 6	779 10 0	1,148 2 6
Bolton	No return.					
Boston	23 15 0	Not stated.	65 14 0	37 7 6	103 1 6	126 16 6
Bradford	113 0 0	Not stated.	35 4 3	67 16 0	103 0 3	216 0 3
Bridgnorth	. . .	Not stated.	10 7 6	6 18 0	17 5 6	17 5 6
Bridgewater	In abeyance.					
Bridport	9 0 0	Not stated.	119 6 5½	11 12 1	130 18 6½	139 18 6½
Brighton	*. .	Not stated.	60 16 6	34 10 6	95 7 0	95 7 0
Bristol	151 5 0	70 10 0	206 19 0	81 12 0	359 1 0	510 6 0
Bromsgrove	23 17 8	Not stated.	48 10 0	13 15 9	62 5 9	86 3 5
Burnley	14 5 0	22 0 0	46 9 0	12 3 0	80 12 0	94 17 0
Burslem	In abeyance.					
Cambridge and branches.	80 12 10	57 2 0	146 1 6	35 10 0	238 13 6	319 6 4
Carlisle	63 9 0	80 0 0	3 11 0	28 18 0	112 9 0	175 18 0
Carmarthen and Swansea.	41 4 6	74 0 0	34 14 6	11 2 0	119 16 6	161 1 0
Carnarvon and branches.	21 10 0	81 19 0	. . .	23 16 6	105 15 6	127 5 6
Cheltenham	22 0 0	110 0 0	124 15 0	32 9 6	267 4 6	289 4 6
Chester with branches.	161 8 4	94 0 0	18 10 0	28 13 0	141 3 0	302 11 4
Chippenham	28 19 0	. . .	33 4 10	19 13 2	52 18 0	81 17 0
Cirencester	39 10 0	60 0 0	57 17 0	31 7 6	149 4 6	188 14 6
Clonmel	. .	50 0 0	4 14 5	11 6 3	66 0 8	66 0 8
Coalbrookdale with branches.	50 15 0	23 0 0	20 7 6	20 11 0	63 18 6	114 13 6
Cork	251 3 9	Not stated.	134 16 0	36 19 0	171 15 0	422 18 9
Coventry	192 18 0	30 0 0	57 15 0	45 10 6	133 5 6	326 3 6
Darlington	96 8 6	75 0 0	39 18 0	67 17 6	182 15 6	279 4 0
Devizes	23 3 4	33 0 0	37 2 9	15 8 0	85 10 9	108 14 1
Devonport and Plymouth	65 0 0	Not stated.	51 5 0	81 3 6	132 8 6	197 8 6
Dublin	75 0 0	Not stated.	342 8 9	75 12 7	418 1 4	493 1 4
Dudley	99 10 0	Not stated.	35 5 0	15 6 0	50 11 0	150 1 0
Dundee	39 0 0	. . .	378 0 0	86 10 0	464 10 0	503 10 0
Durham	39 17 0	Not stated.	95 13 6	41 19 0	137 12 6	177 9 6
Edinburgh { Male	104 4 0	Not stated.	93 0 0	204 15 0	297 15 0	401 19 0
Edinburgh { Fem.	56 10 0	Not stated.	217 17 6	73 2 6	291 0 0	347 10 0
Exeter	185 19 0	Not stated.	213 16 0	142 18 0	356 14 0	542 13 0
Frome	39 0 0	Not stated.	22 7 0	14 10 0	36 17 0	75 17 0
Glasgow	102 0 0	118 0 0	391 3 0	290 0 0	799 3 0	901 3 0
Gloucester	66 13 0	Not stated.	94 13 0	53 2 6	147 15 6	214 8 6
Greenock	12 10 0	52 15 0	. .	26 14 10	79 9 10	91 19 10
Guildford	No return.					
Halifax	66 13 0	70 0 0	44 14 6	56 2 3	170 16 9	237 9 9
Hanley	178 5 0	Not stated.	12 0 0	91 18 6	103 18 6	282 3 6
Henley on Thames	9 18 4	24 10 0	32 18 0	4 1 0	61 9 0	71 7 4
Hull	41 10 0	20 0 0	63 1 0	70 10 9	153 11 9	195 1 9
Inverness	34 0 0	Not stated.	50 0 0	15 0 0	65 0 0	99 0 0
Ipswich	33 15 0	Not stated.	110 0 3½	68 15 6	178 15 9½	212 10 9½
Kidderminster	114 7 0	30 0 0	14 12 0	29 13 0	74 5 0	188 12 0
Lancaster	19 10 0	. .	148 6 6	64 4 0	212 10 6	232 0 6
Leeds and branches	224 13 0	Not stated.	104 13 9	165 13 9	270 7 6	495 0 6
Limerick	16 0 0	Not stated.	79 17 0	41 0 6	120 17 6	136 17 6
Lincoln	162 10 0	Not stated.	104 3 10	68 14 0	172 17 10	335 7 10

* The Committee did not avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them for obtaining aid from the Department.

Appendix C.

TABLE OF FEES.

TABLE showing the Amount of Fees paid during the Year, &c.—*cont.*

Name of School.	From Subscriptions, Departmental Aid, and other Sources.	FEES PAID. By Private Schools.	FEES PAID. Schools of Art. By Morning Classes.	FEES PAID. Schools of Art. By Evening Classes.	Total Fees.	Total Income.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Liverpool, N. D.	26 15 0	70 0 0	357 1 0	45 8 10	472 9 10	499 4 10
Liverpool, S. D.	58 15 0	Not stated.	186 8 6	109 11 10	296 0 4	354 15 4
Llanelly	15 0 0	16 6 3	8 5 0	12 8 0	36 19 3	51 19 3
Macclesfield	88 5 6	55 13 0	18 17 6	24 1 6	98 12 0	186 17 6
Manchester	472 11 4	80 0 0	526 6 6	169 5 6	775 12 0	1,248 3 4
Metropolitan District Schools:—						
Bloomsbury	126 15 6	Not stated.	465 15 9	34 14 0	500 9 9	627 5 3
Lambeth	81 5 0	Not stated.	64 2 3	163 9 9	227 12 0	308 17 0
St. Martin's	78 15 0	Not stated.	. .	120 18 0	120 18 0	199 13 0
St. Thomas, Charter-ho.	53 15 0	Not stated.	3 11 0	116 5 6	119 16 6	173 11 6
Spitalfields	90 0 2	Not stated.	. .	100 10 0	100 10 0	190 10 2
West London	442 10 0	Not stated.	52 9 0	258 10 8	310 19 8	753 9 8
Westminster	48 10 0	90 0 0	. .	71 10 0	161 10 0	210 0 0
*Rotherhithe	. .	. .	. .	13 19 0	13 19 0	13 19 0
*St. George's in the East.	. .	. .	. .	16 18 0	16 18 0	16 18 0
*South Kensington.	. .	. .	1,797 2 9	443 3 6	2,240 6 3	2,240 6 3
Newcastle-under-Lyme.	38 10 0	16 0 0	. .	13 6 0	29 6 0	67 16 0
Newcastle-on-Tyne	102 15 0	Not stated.	148 7 9	133 15 10½	282 3 7½	384 18 7½
Norwich	170 12 6	Not stated.	68 3 0	38 18 0	107 1 0	277 13 6
Nottingham	144 7 0	. .	84 9 0	81 15 0	166 4 0	310 11 0
Oxford	45 0 6	Not stated.	221 12 0	28 12 0	250 4 0	295 4 6
Paisley	45 15 0	Not stated.	5 6 6	66 11 0	71 17 6	117 12 6
Penzance	140 10 0	58 3 6	36 16 0	53 0 0	147 19 6	288 9 6
Perth	50 15 0	Not stated.	54 6 0	28 18 0	83 4 0	133 19 0
Preston	13 3 4	Not stated.	94 18 9	30 1 9	125 0 6	138 3 10
Reading	47 0 0	130 0 0	39 15 0	53 4 0	222 19 0	269 19 0
Salisbury	75 13 4	Not stated.	34 11 0	21 15 0	56 6 0	131 19 4
Sheffield	285 12 0	Not stated.	71 2 6	202 5 6	273 8 0	559 0 0
Shrewsbury	38 12 0	Not stated.	45 6 0	31 2 0	76 8 0	115 0 0
Southampton	29 15 0	167 9 0	105 0 3	43 14 0	316 3 3	345 18 3
Stirling	27 15 4	Not stated.	102 0 0	15 4 0	117 4 0	144 19 4
Stoke-upon-Trent	117 5 0	13 10 0	7 5 0	53 18 0	74 13 0	191 18 0
Stourbridge	122 3 6	20 0 0	46 7 5	81 18 0	148 5 5	270 8 11
Stroud	22 7 7	Not stated.	99 11 6	22 7 0	121 18 6	144 6 1
Taunton	31 13 0	57 0 0	114 13 0	16 15 6	188 8 6	220 1 6
Tavistock	37 1 0	31 7 6	10 9 0	8 17 6	50 14 0	87 15 0
Torquay	38 10 0	Not stated.	82 5 6	71 17 6	154 3 0	192 13 0
Trowbridge	55 15 1	Not stated.	56 18 0	9 11 6	66 9 6	122 4 7
Truro	21 13 4	Not stated.	. .	16 10 6	16 10 6	38 3 10
Warminster	26 3 4	28 15 0	31 10 0	8 2 0	68 7 0	94 10 4
Warrington	78 13 3	196 0 0	116 16 0	46 18 0	359 14 0	438 7 3
Waterford	25 0 0	30 0 0	21 13 6	31 7 3	83 0 9	108 0 9
Weston-super-Mare.	12 18 4	Not stated.	34 2 8	24 11 0	58 13 8	71 12 0
Wolverhampton	142 10 0	Not stated.	32 2 3	44 0 3	76 2 6	218 12 6
Wolverton	No return.					
Worcester	193 17 6	40 0 0	33 16 9	51 15 0	125 11 9	319 9 3
Yarmouth (Great)	114 1 0	28 0 0	45 3 0	19 18 0	93 1 0	207 2 0
York	153 8 0	Not stated.	55 9 0	57 12 0	113 1 0	266 9 0
Grand Totals. For 1866	7,966 3 4	2,492 0 3	9,878 5 11	6,302 2 4½	†18,672 8 6½	26,638 11 10½
For 1865	Not reported.	3,417 3 1	8,555 18 0	5,383 18 3	19,592 15 0	Not reported.
For 1864	Not reported.	3,178 10 9	8,181 18 5	5,126 2 11	19,093 7 4½	Not reported.
For 1863	Not reported.	3,039 9 0	7,213 18 9½	5,143 3 9½	18,425 17 5½	Not reported.
For 1862	Not reported.	2,682 3 4	6,664 19 10	5,037 18 5	18,017 10 6	Not reported.

H. A. BOWLER.

* In connexion with the Training School at South Kensington.

† Under the Minutes now in action, aid is given to Schools for the Poor by payments made direct to the managers of such schools, and the fees paid by them for instruction have for the most part ceased to be returned as part of the income of Schools of Art, although many of the Schools for the Poor are still instructed by teachers who also teach in Schools of Art.

9. RETURN showing the GRANTS made by the SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT to SCHOOLS of ART, NIGHT CLASSES, and SCHOOLS for the POOR, in 1866, exclusive of the Cost of Circulation of Art Objects, Loans of Books, Pictures, &c.

(Table G.)

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Payments on Results.			Cost of Prizes and Examples.			TOTAL.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Aberdeen	28	10	0	7	11	5	36	1	5
Abingdon	—			—			—		
Andover	40	5	0	7	9	3	47	14	3
Basingstoke	—			10	0	0	10	0	0
Bath	43	15	0	8	6	8	52	1	8
Birkenhead	29	5	0	16	18	9	46	3	9
Birmingham and Spon Lane	158	5	0	40	18	10	199	3	10
Bolton	—			—			—		
Boston	23	15	0	3	10	9	27	5	9
Bradford	13	0	0	10	4	2	23	4	2
Bridgewater	—			0	5	1	0	5	1
Bridgnorth	—			—			—		
Bridport	5	10	0	2	17	8	8	7	8
Brighton	—			—			—		
Bristol	71	5	0	22	18	9	94	3	9
Bromsgrove	6	16	8	1	16	11	8	13	7
Burnley	14	5	0	2	1	10	16	6	10
Burslem	—			—			—		
Cambridge and branch at Royston	49	0	0	10	16	1	59	16	1
Carlisle	20	10	0	5	1	9	25	11	9
Carmarthen and Swansea	15	10	0	3	8	6	18	18	6
Carnarvon and branches	21	10	0	14	3	5	35	13	5
Cheltenham	22	0	0	16	18	9	38	18	9
Chester and branches	57	1	8	6	2	0	63	3	8
Chippenham	6	0	0	1	6	2	7	6	2
Cirencester	39	10	0	30	14	1	70	4	1
Clonmel	-	-	-	8	19	0	8	19	0
Coalbrookdale and branches	18	15	0	34	13	0	53	8	0
Cork	24	0	0	10	10	8	34	10	8
Coventry	46	5	0	32	4	5	78	9	5
Darlington	46	5	0	11	18	3	58	3	3
Devizes	12	13	4	5	8	3	18	1	7
Devonport and Plymouth	65	0	0	14	17	2	79	17	2
Dublin	75	0	0	26	4	6	101	4	6
Dudley	15	5	0	8	11	7	23	16	7
Dundee	27	15	0	7	1	5	34	16	5
Durham	12	0	0	1	3	7	13	3	7
Edinburgh — Male	104	4	0	37	18	1	142	2	1
Edinburgh — Female	56	10	0	16	7	9	72	17	9
Exeter	64	5	0	19	7	5	83	12	5
Frome	23	0	0	7	13	1	30	13	1

Appendix C.

GRANTS TO SCHOOLS OF ART.

Return of Grants, &c.—*continued.*

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Payments on Results.			Cost of Prizes and Examples.			TOTALS.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Glasgow	102	0	0	39	3	11	141	3	11
Gloucester	45	0	0	6	15	6	51	15	6
Greenock	12	0	0	9	3	1	21	3	1
Guildford	—			—			—		
Halifax	40	5	0	8	10	8	48	15	8
Hanley	63	5	0	35	18	4	99	3	4
Henley-on-Thames	9	18	4	2	3	6	12	1	10
Hull	24	10	0	15	11	0	40	1	0
Inverness	6	0	0	12	3	11	18	3	11
Ipswich	23	15	0	11	5	3	35	0	3
Kidderminster	26	10	0	7	4	0	33	14	0
Lancaster	19	10	0	5	6	2	24	16	2
Leeds (Central)	123	15	0	63	2	4	186	17	4
Limerick	15	0	0	27	9	3	42	9	3
Lincoln	94	10	0	22	16	1	117	6	1
Liverpool, N. D. School	26	15	0	13	15	2	40	10	2
Liverpool, S. D. School	58	15	0	8	12	11	67	7	11
Llanelly	15	10	0	4	13	8	20	3	8
Macclesfield	39	0	0	20	4	3	59	4	3
Manchester	55	5	0	65	6	6	120	11	6
Metropolitan District Schools:—									
Bloomsbury	80	0	0	54	4	5	134	4	5
Lambeth	113	5	0	51	18	7	165	3	7
St. Martin's	78	15	0	18	4	6	96	19	6
St. Thomas Charterhouse	53	15	0	8	19	4	62	14	4
Spitalfields	58	10	0	17	15	5	76	5	5
West London	147	10	0	19	1	8	116	11	8
Westminster	48	10	0	4	16	7	53	6	7
In connexion with Training School:—									
Hampstead	—			—			—		
Rotherhithe	-	-	-	1	14	4	1	14	4
St. George's in the East	-	-	-	1	16	1	1	16	1
South Kensington	-	-	-	72	3	3	72	3	3
Newcastle-under-Lyme	17	15	0	23	17	8	41	12	8
Newcastle on-Tyne	72	15	0	17	3	1	89	18	1
Norwich	75	0	0	19	10	3	94	10	3
Nottingham	59	0	0	16	19	5½	75	19	5½
Oxford	21	15	0	10	14	11	32	9	11
Paisley	45	15	0	10	17	0	56	12	0
Penzance	42	10	0	8	1	6	50	11	6
Perth	34	5	0	12	15	11	47	0	11
Preston	13	3	4	2	16	0	15	19	4
Reading	47	0	0	7	14	10	54	14	10

Return of Grants, &c.—*continued.*

Name of School.	Payments on Results.			Cost of Prizes and Examples.			Totals.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Salisbury	50	13	4	15	16	11	66	10	3
Sheffield	87	15	0	14	19	3	102	14	3
Shrewsbury	14	11	0	5	4	8	19	15	8
Southampton	29	15	0	11	15	3	41	10	3
Stirling	22	0	0	8	15	2	30	15	2
Stoke-upon-Trent	*466	0	0	21	3	0	487	3	0
Stourbridge	41	10	0	6	3	9	47	13	9
Stroud	19	13	4	15	12	5	35	5	9
Taunton	19	11	2	9	2	8	28	13	10
Tavistock	18	5	0	0	17	10	19	2	10
Torquay	8	10	0	21	13	10	30	3	10
Trowbridge	14	13	4	8	14	0	23	7	4
Truro	9	13	4	2	0	6	11	13	10
Warminster	16	3	4	8	2	5	24	5	9
Warrington	54	10	0	68	5	3	122	15	3
Waterford	12	0	0	1	6	7	13	6	7
Weston-super-Mare	12	18	4	3	5	7	16	3	11
Wolverhampton	42	10	0	10	18	10	53	8	10
Wolverton	-	-	-	4	15	0	4	15	0
Worcester	45	10	4	11	16	10	57	7	2
Yarmouth (Great)	23	15	0	2	14	7	26	9	7
York	36	0	0	66	8	5	102	8	5
Total Aid to Schools of Art	4,112	14	10	1,546	12	10½	5,659	7	8½
Schools not in connexion with Schools of Art.†	15	0	0	12	19	5	27	19	5
Aid to Night Classes (see Table, page 89).	284	10	0	64	6	5	348	16	5
Aid to Schools for the Poor (see Table, page 72).	2,894	13	0	609	16	8	3,504	9	8
Grand Totals	7,306	17	10	2,233	15	4½	9,540	13	2½

* This item includes 422*l.* 5*s.* towards building the School of Art.
† Details will be found in full at page 145.

H. A. Bowler.

Appendix C.

TRAINING SCHOOL, SOUTH

10. REPORT of the TRAINING SCHOOL for 1866.

NATIONAL ART TRAINING SCHOOL,
January 1867.

SIR,

HAVE the honour to submit my annual report of the Training and Normal School for the scholastic year ending 31st July 1866.

During this period 24 students in training, and 13 national scholars have been in receipt of allowances, of from 10*s.* to 2*l.* a week; 2 students in training were appointed to masterships of schools, and 3 were employed in the relief of masters of provincial schools who were temporarily invalided; 1 died, and 1 left in consequence of bad health. Of the 13 national scholars, 1 was recommended to, and obtained a good appointment as draughtsman in a manufactory; 2 were transferred as assistants to the studio of the late Mr. Sykes, where they are now employed; and 2 have been engaged as modellers for the terra-cotta work of the building in course of erection, as a memorial to Josiah Wedgwood, at Burslem.

The average time in the training school of the 24 students in training included in this report has been seven sessions, showing a decrease of three months as compared with the preceding year; 3 national scholars have been one session in the training school; 5 two, 3 three, and 2 four sessions.

Twenty-seven students won "free studentships" for one year by passing examinations or obtaining medals; 15 men belonging to the detachment at the Royal Engineers receive instruction in drawing in the classes of the school; 35 others, being either former students in training, national scholars, or persons employed by the department, attended the schools without payment of fees, making a general total of 114 free students.

As a portion of their education, 15 students in training are practised in teaching, of these 4 males and 4 females are employed as pupil-teachers in the normal schools. The schools at Lambeth, Spitalfields, Charterhouse, Westminster, and Marylebone continue to be assisted by teachers from the training school, and the schools at Rotherhithe and St. George's-in-the-East are still taught by students in training. Four parochial schools also receive instruction in drawing from the training school.

The advantages of the training school, and its whole course of instruction are open to the general public, whether in preparation for entry to its classes as students in training for Art teachers, or national scholars, or as Art students, or amateurs on the payment of adequate fees. A class for artizans is also carried on, and instruction given to schoolmasters, mistresses, and pupil-teachers.

The year is divided into two sessions of five months each; at present the fees are for five whole days, including evenings, in each week, 5*l.* per session; for three whole days, including evenings, 4*l.* per session; for five mornings, 4*l.* per session; for five afternoons, 3*l.* per session; to each of these fees is added an entrance fee of 10*s.*

Monthly fees, whole days, 1*l.* 10*l.*; morning or afternoon, 1*l.*; evening class, male, five evenings per week, 2*l.* per session; evening class, female, three evenings per week; advanced classes, 1*l.* 10*s.*; elementary, 15*s.* per session.

For schoolmasters, &c., two evenings in each week, 5*s.* per session.

Artizan class, three evenings in each week, 10*s.* per session, or 3*s.* per month.

The number of students of all classes who paid fees in the half-year ending 28th February 1866, was 269 males and 185 females; total, 454. The amount of fees received, 1,056*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*; of this sum 221*l.* 3*s.* was paid by "evening" students only; and 835*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* by day students.

In the half-year ending 31st July 1866, 265 males and 246 females; total 511. The amount of fees, 1,183*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, of this sum 222*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* was paid by "evening," and 961*l.* 18*s.* by "day students;" making a total amount for the year of 2,420*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, being 232*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* more than the fees of the preceding year, and showing an increase of fees of 811*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* since the removal of the schools to the present building in October 1864.

The whole number of students in the schools in the session ending 28th February 1866, was 532, of these 332 were males and 214 females. This includes 76 artisans, and 8 schoolmasters, mistresses, and pupil-teachers.

In the session ending 31st July 1866, the whole number taught was 609, of these 329 were males and 280 females; including 71 artizans, and 15 schoolmasters, mistresses, and pupil-teachers.

The number of *individual* students during the year has been 807, of which number 467 were males and 340 females.

The schools were open 202 days during the year, and the attendance of every student was recorded on 199 days. The smallest attendance was 90, the largest 406; the total number 54,671, and the average daily attendance 270.

The results of the annual examination were as follows:—Of certificates of the third or highest grade—

One, 1st or Elementary,
Two, 2nd or Painting,
One, 6th or Architectural,

were taken by students in training receiving allowances, and three 1st or elementary, by students not in receipt of allowances, being a total of seven certificates.

At the national competition, 1 gold medal, 3 silver medals, 2 bronze medals, and 2 Queen's prizes of books. 15 third grade prizes, and 5 "honourable mentions" in the elementary stages were obtained by the students of the male school; 1 gold and 2 bronze medals, and 3 Queen's prizes of books. 16 third grade prizes, and 6 "honourable mentions" were won by the female students; by the district school of St. George's-in-the-East, 2 third grade prizes, and 1 honourable mention was obtained.

At the second grade examination 154 students were examined, and 127 passed, including 30 students from Rotherhithe and St. George's-in-the-East.

At the first grade examination 211 students were examined; 49 certificates and 13 prizes were obtained by students of the four parochial schools taught from the training school.

The etching class, on which Mr. Lane will furnish a report, continues in a very satisfactory state, and I trust will shortly be made accessible to all qualified students.

During the past year six students have been admitted to the schools of the Royal Academy on drawings and models made here. Of five gold medals given for applied design in the last competition, two were obtained by this school. It may be well to mention that all students in training and national scholars do not compete, and that, therefore, the highest class of work of the school here is not represented at the national competition.

In conclusion I have the great pleasure of saying that the general progress of the school, not only financially, but in the more advanced character of the work done by the general students is very satisfactory, and containing, as it does, students of all ranks in its classes without separation or exclusiveness, and giving to all the same real and severe

Appendix C. — Training School, South Kensington.

instruction, I believe it is producing a good result, far wider in its effects than the mere tuiton it imparts.

I have the honour to be, &c.

The Secretary, R. Burchett.
Science and Art Department.

Establishment of Etching Class.

11. Report on the Establishment of an Etching Class, by Mr. Lane, A.E.R.A.

Sir, January 1867.

I have the honour to report on the working of the Etching Class under my superintendence at the South Kensington Museum during the past year.

Fifty of the etchings done by the students since January 1866 have been printed in a collected form, and published by the Arundel Society under the direction of the Department at the price of five guineas; and two groups of the etchings have been arranged in frames for the approaching Paris Exhibition.

When it has been expedient to withdraw one or more of the students from the class, the deficiency has been supplied by the head master, in consultation with the inspector-general for art; and in anticipation of the retirement of two more of the original members, whose proficiency was deemed sufficient for all purposes of qualification as teachers, six new students were introduced to me by the head master on October 31; and subsequently, on November 20, one more, for whose initiation a short course was thought sufficient.

In addition to the sum of 20*l.* 10*s.* which, according to my last report, had been awarded in premiums of from 1*l.* to 3*l.*, further sums, amounting to 89*l.*, have been paid for successful etchings to the respective students, making an aggregate of 109*l.* 10*s.*

I hope that, in continuation of the encouragement that is given to the class by the publication of their works (that have been passed by the Board), it may be resolved to continue the issue of their etchings according to the original intention, "to be distributed as prizes, or published "through the usual trade channels."

In pursuance of the principle that is advocated by the Department of bringing into combination the efforts of the artist and the artisan, the students have been steadily and thoroughly qualified to print their own works.

Referring to the report of last year (page 75), in which I noticed the formation of a private club for miscellaneous etching by a section of the students under my direction, together with the encouragement offered to their project by the Department, I have to add that two impressions each of the few etchings that were done by the original members have been deposited in the Art Library, and that several of the new students propose to join the club.

I remain, &c.

The Secretary, Richard J. Lane.
Science and Art Department.

12. Details of Prizes issued, 1866.

(Table H.)

	Quantity.	Value. £	s.	d.
Art Schools.				
First grade Prizes.				
Small Drawing Boards and T Squares	2,132	284	5	4
Universal Compasses	1,096	150	14	0
Small Colour Boxes	544	54	8	0
Total	3,772	489	7	4
Second grade Prizes.				
Boxes of Instruments	264	132	0	0
„ Water Colours	348	174	0	0
Drawing Boards, T Squares, &c.	39	15	2	3
Burchett's Geometry copies of	235	45	0	10
„ Perspective, „	192	50	8	0
Wornum's Analysis, and Lindley's School Botany, copies of each	71	36	1	10
Cotman's Pencil Landscapes	13	6	10	0
„ Sepia „	46	23	0	0
Boxes of Crayons	75	37	10	0
Stanley on Mathematical Instruments, copies of	15	2	12	6
Total	1,298	522	5	5
Third grade Prizes.				
Local Medals and Cases	8	2	0	8
Chevreul on Colour copies of	2	0	15	2
Gullick and Timbs' Painting „	119	46	12	2
Scott's "Half-Hour Lectures" „	110	58	4	2
Wornum's Lectures „	48	18	16	0
Duppa's "Michael Angelo" „	48	18	8	0
Timbs' Biography of Painters „	63	26	15	6
Photographs of Raphael cartoons sets of	145	76	2	6
Ruskin's Elements of Drawing copies of	74	36	13	10
Crowe and Cavalcaselle on Painting „	20	13	0	0
Bradley's Elements of Geometry, Part 1 „	24	12	16	0
„ „ „ 2 „	11	5	17	4
Photographs from Raphael Drawings sets of	71	53	5	0
Total	743	369	6	4
Certificates.				
First grade Certificate Cards	13,375			
Second grade Certificate Cards	3,732			
„ Certificates	210			
School Teachers' Certificates	2			
Art Masters' Certificates	13			
Total	17,332			

Appendix C.

PRIZES ISSUED, 1866.

	Quantity.	Value. £	s.	d.
National Prizes.				
Gold Medals and Cases	7	113	1	0
Parcel Gilt Medals and Cases	2	4	0	0
Silver Medals and Cases	20	27	0	0
Bronze Medals and Cases	50	13	15	0
Leslie's Handbook - - copies of	5	3	7	6
Works of Sir J. Reynolds - - „	9	7	19	0
Streets Architecture - - „	4	5	4	0
Eastlake's Materials, &c. - - „	1	0	18	6
Wornum's Epochs - - - „	1	1	5	0
Books instead of Medals - - - „	3	2	10	0
Total - -	102	179	0	0
Local Medal Awards.				
Examples - - - - - -	359	62	2	3
Casts - - - - - -	79	42	5	0
Books - - - - - -	94	52	14	1
Electrotypes - - - - -	7	15	15	6
Photographs - - - - -	165	15	8	6
Total - -	704	188	5	4
National Medal Awards.				
Examples - - - - - -	98	76	16	1
Casts - - - - - -	294	82	18	11
Books - - - - - -	62	83	4	5
Electrotypes - - - - -	26	51	19	0
Photographs - - - - -	54	4	13	2
Drawings - - - - - -	17	70	8	5
Total - -	551	370	0	0
TRAINING COLLEGES.				
Second grade Prizes.				
Boxes of Instruments - - - -	195	97	10	0
„ Water Colours - - - -	188	94	0	0
Drawing Boards, T Squares, &c. - - -	10	3	17	6
Burchett's Geometry and Perspective, copies of each	60	27	5	0
Wornum's Analysis and Lindley's School Botany copies of each - - - - -	16	8	2	8
Cotman's Pencil Landscapes - - sets of	5	2	10	0
„ Sepia „ - - „	43	21	10	0
Boxes of Crayons - - - - -	31	15	10	0
Binns' Orthographic Projection, and Burchett's Geometry, copies of each - - -	8	4	4	8
Total - -	556	274	9	10
Certificates.				
Second grade Certificate Cards - - -	1,113			
School Teachers' Certificates - - -	176			
Total - -	1,289			

	Quantity.	Value. £	s.	d.
PUPIL-TEACHERS.				
Second grade Prizes.				
Boxes of Instruments	20	10	0	0
„ Water Colours	13	6	10	0
Drawing Boards, T Squares, &c.	1	0	7	9
Burchett's Geometry, copies of	9	1	14	6
„ Perspective „	6	1	11	6
Wornum's Analysis and Lindley's School Botany, copies of each	2	1	0	4
Cotman's Pencil Landscapes, sets of	2	1	0	0
„ Sepia „ „	3	1	10	0
Boxes of Crayons	3	1	10	0
Total	59	25	4	1
Certificates.				
Second grade Certificate Cards	97			
„ Certificates	9			
School Teachers' Certificates	37			
Art Masters Certificates	2			
Total	145			
SCIENCE SCHOOLS.				
Book Prizes.				
Books, Class A.	19	27	12	4
„ B.	28	25	10	2
„ C.	209	126	5	10
„ D.	159	47	17	4
„ E.	868	165	16	1
Total	1,283	393	1	9
Medals.				
Gold Medals in Cases	12	87	18	0
Silver „	16	20	16	0
Bronze „	31	17	1	0
Old Bronze „	5	1	12	1
Total	64	127	7	1
Certificates	128			
Royal School of Naval Architecture.				
Book Prizes	11	20	0	0
Total for Art Schools	26,550	2,407	18	4
„ Science	1,486	540	8	10
Grand Total	28,036	2,948	7	2

W. G. GROSER, Storekeeper.

Appendix C.

AID BY ART EXAMPLES.

13. AID by ART EXAMPLES granted to SCHOOLS for the POOR, MECHANICS' and other INSTITUTIONS for ARTIZANS, &c.

(Table I.)

Date.	Name of School or Institution.	Amount. £	s.	d.
1866.				
Jan. 2	School of Art, Bath	0	16	7
„ 5	School of Art, Torquay	13	1	6
„ 6	George Street Day School, Plymouth	2	16	2
„ „	School of Art, Perth	1	1	2
„ 10	School of Art, Torquay	4	16	9
„ 11	School of Art, Salisbury	4	5	0
„ 20	Branch School of Art, Otley	1	8	3
„ 22	Church of England Young Men's Association	0	11	6
„ „	Schools, Village of Keele	1	11	6
„ „	National School, Great Budworth	0	5	0
„ „	National School, Penzance	0	5	8
„ „	St. John's School, Darlington	1	6	10
„ „	All Saints' Boys and Girls, Preston	1	5	10
„ „	Mechanics' Institution, Over Darwen	4	5	3
„ „	The Blue School, Wells	0	9	4
„ 30	School of Art, Inverness	3	18	4
„ „	School of Art, Inverness	6	2	1
„ „	School of Art, Bradford	3	7	0
„ „	School of Art, Bradford	2	3	8
„ „	St. Andrew's Evening Drawing School, Derby	0	18	6
„ „	National School, Woolwich	2	16	2
„ „	Old Park British School, Wednesbury	0	11	3
Feb. 3	Camberwell British School	1	1	5
„ 6	Wooburn School, Wooburn	0	11	10
„ „	Boy's National, Whitchurch	0	7	7
„ „	British School, Doncaster	1	0	1
„ 8	Public School, Lower Islington	1	15	9
„ „	National School, Redditch	1	5	2
„ 9	Christ Church School, Macclesfield	1	8	0
„ 13	The Burgh School, Lanark	0	4	10
„ „	St. Stephen's National, Brighton	0	8	3
„ 19	St. Myton Wesleyan School, Hull	4	1	3
„ „	St. Mawes' Day School, St. Mawes	1	7	2
„ „	National School, Parisnett	0	9	8
„ „	National School, Bishop's Cleeve	0	10	0
„ „	King Stanley National School, Stroud	0	7	1
„ 20	Tower Street British School, Chichester	2	6	11
„ „	St. Thomas National, Preston	1	14	3
„ „	Girls' School, Chatteris	1	10	0
„ „	National School, Hogsthorpe	0	10	5
„ „	Night Class, Wilton	0	18	6
„ „	Night Class, Wilton	2	12	8
„ 27	National School, Baldon	1	7	1
„ „	National School, Cleckheaton	0	13	1
„ „	District Institution, Thrapstone	1	2	4
„ „	Parochial School, Warrington	1	8	3
„ „	British School, Rothwell	0	12	9
„ „	National School, Boston	0	10	3
„ „	Free Industrial, Warwick	1	6	0

Aid by Art Examples—*continued.*

Date.	Name of School or Institution.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
1866.				
Feb. 27	St. John's School, Brighton	1	2	6
„ „	Night Class, Free Library, Cardiff	1	12	4
March 2	St. Michael's National School, Hansworth	1	8	11
„ „	Ocker Hill National School, Tipton	3	16	6
„ „	Farsley National School, Farsley	0	8	8
„ „	Llandegai National School, Carnarvon	0	11	1
„ „	Crewkerne National School, Crewkerne	0	8	10
„ 9	Wesleyan School, Bury	1	11	1
„ „	Gunnerside Wesleyan School, York	0	14	11
„ „	Warwick Reformatory, Weatherley	2	9	9
„ „	Whorlton, near Northallerton, Parochial	1	5	0
„ „	Mirfield, York, Battyeford National	1	0	10
„ 10	Birmingham, Dom. Mission, Hunt Street	1	14	11
„ 12	Preston Lane Christ Church, Girls'	0	6	4
„ 13	Thorne, Brooke's Grammar School	0	4	6
„ „	Dundee, St. Andrew's Session School	2	11	11
„ „	Brierley Church of England	1	15	3
„ 14	Bath Blue Coat	1	6	11
„ 17	Home and Colonial School, W. C.	4	9	3
„ „	Louth National School	0	12	8
„ „	Levens Westmoreland Church of England	0	6	10
„ „	Liverpool Harrington British	1	4	11
„ 29	Mere, near Knutsford	0	11	6
„ „	Hunworth Wesleyan	0	2	0
„ „	Wheathampstead National	0	18	2
„ „	Penryn Wesleyan	1	2	2
„ „	Louth British	1	5	11
„ „	Smethwick National	1	12	9
„ „	Laversdale Church of England	0	19	2
„ „	Myddleton New Jerusalem, Girls'	0	8	3
„ „	Northwich, Weaver Nav. Church of England	0	3	11
April 6	Yetholm Kirk, Yetholm	0	9	10
„ „	Lancaster, St. Helen's Night Class	0	6	5
„ 9	Wigan Wesleyan	0	2	7
„ „	Birmingham, Penn Street Ragged and Industrial	0	7	4
„ „	Birmingham, Bishop Ryder National	0	9	9
„ 12	Nutford Place, Edgware Road, St. Luke's	0	15	9
„ 16	Chester, Christ Church	0	9	4
„ 18	Hull, Holderness Ward British	0	9	5
„ 20	Wellington, Rockwell National	0	8	4
„ 21	Lambeth School of Art	2	11	6
„ 23	Perth, East Parish Congregational	0	3	5
„ 24	Lincoln Female Normal	1	9	8
„ 26	Ely Boys' National	0	5	10
„ 27	Worcester School of Art	1	17	6
„ 28	Norwich School of Art	3	2	5
„ „	Dublin, St. Michael's	0	5	6
„ „	Worcester Government School of Art	0	13	3
May 13	Wrexham, Denbigh National School	1	13	5
„ 18	Wateringbury, Kent	1	7	3
„ 19	Llandaff, Llandaff School	0	16	4
„ 22	Nottingham Government School of Art	3	2	8

Appendix C.

AID BY ART EXAMPLES.

Aid by Art Examples—*continued.*

Date.	Name of School or Institution.	Amount. £	s.	d.
1866.				
May 23	Birmingham, St. Luke's	1	8	4
„ 25	Wolverton School of Art	0	19	4
„ 26	Cork Model School	1	5	4
„ 28	Birmingham, Heath Street Protestant	1	6	0
June 11	Castleknock, Dublin, Mercers' School	0	16	2
„ 26	Nottingham Government School of Art	1	18	3
July 2	Devonport School of Art	0	9	8
„ 4	Reading, Boys' British	1	8	10
„ 14	Dublin, Townsend Street Mission	0	17	6
„ 27	Chichester	1	2	0
Aug. 3	Nottingham, Bingham Church Collegiate	0	3	0
„ 4	Lancaster School of Art	0	13	11
„ 9	Linthwaite National School	0	8	1
„ 15	Kilmarnock Night Class	2	9	7
„ 23	Gloucester, Brimsgrove Drawing Class	1	17	3
„ 30	Glasgow, Lanark Mechanics' Institute	0	3	0
„ „	Glasgow, Lanark Mechanics' Institute	0	5	4
Sept. 4	Chippenham British School	0	8	4
„ 5	Falkirk British School	1	12	9
„ 7	Downpatrick Young Men's Association	6	2	9
„ 12	Blyth, Northumberland, English Presbyterian	0	18	2
„ „	London, St. Bartholomew's School	0	7	9
„ „	Dublin, Santry Training School	0	17	8
„ 17	Newport, Monmouth, Usk National	1	2	9
„ 18	Glasgow School of Art	1	7	1
„ 19	Malvern Wells, Miss Foulger's Private School	0	11	0
„ „	Cork School of Art	1	18	3
„ 20	Lancaster, Hibernian Institute of Liverpool	0	7	9
„ 22	Dundee, St. David's Sessional School	1	1	6
„ 25	Clapton, London Orphan Asylum	0	2	3
„ „	Birmingham, St. Barnabas' National	2	16	7
„ 26	Hangle, Cornwall, Copperhouse Day School	0	10	4
„ „	Linlithgow Sessional School	0	19	3
„ 29	Bury St. Edmund's Guildhall Com.	1	9	1
Oct. 3	Haydon Bridge, Northumberland	2	12	9
„ „	Manchester School of Art	1	10	3
„ 6	Lancaster, Accrington, Peel Mechanics' Institute	0	14	0
„ 8	Edinburgh, Mid-Lothian Normal	1	8	6
„ „	Haydon Bridge, Northumberland, Free Grammar	2	3	7
„ „	Marylebone, All Soul's E. National	0	16	5
„ 10	Edinburgh, Dr. Bell's School	0	10	5
„ 11	Lancaster, Padiham Wesleyan Day School	0	18	1
„ 15	Lancaster, Salford Working Men's Coll.	0	8	10
„ „	Hulme, Manchester, Working Men's Institute	1	1	6
„ 19	Chester, Bradley, St. Mark's National	0	7	10
„ 20	West London, Youths' Institute	1	17	1
„ 22	Stafford, Tutbury Church of England Boys' School	1	18	1
„ 24	Tyrone, Omagh Model M. and F. School	0	18	8
„ „	Madeley, Shropshire, National	0	13	10
„ 27	Plumstead, S.E., St. James' School	0	19	3

Aid by Art Examples—*continued.*

Date.	Name of School or Institution.	Amount.		
		£	*s.*	*d.*
1866.				
Oct. 29	Chester, Haslington, near Crewe	0	7	1
„ 30	Leamington, Warwick, Museum Night Class	1	11	7
„ „	Leamington, Warwick, Museum Night Class	3	3	6
Nov. 1	Lancaster, Tamworth Wesleyan	1	3	3
„ „	Shrewsbury School of Art	2	1	3
„ „	Thorne, York, Brooke's Grammar School	1	11	10
„ 3	Shrewsbury School of Art	0	9	6
„ 6	Chorley, Lancaster, Parochial	0	16	8½
„ 8	Southampton, Taunton's Charity	2	16	9
„ 9	Cheltenham School of Art	0	3	7
„ „	Cheltenham School of Art	0	3	11
„ „	Wolverton School of Art	3	16	6
„ 14	Redruth	6	3	0
„ 15	Nottingham School of Art	0	19	1½
„ 16	Chorley, Lancaster, Wesleyan Day School	1	18	6
„ 19	Stroud School of Art	0	8	6
„ „	Blackburn, Lancaster, St. John's Boys' School	0	10	3
„ 20	Blackburn, Lancashire Mechanics' Institute	0	14	3
„ „	Oldbury, Worcester, Wesleyan	0	17	0
„ 22	Stirling Art School	4	4	10
„ 23	Dublin, St. Stephen's Parochial	1	0	8
„ 27	Birmingham, Warwick, St. Mark's	0	17	11
„ 28	Dumfermline, Fife, Evening Class	0	16	11
„ 29	Banff, N.B., Cullen Free Church	0	6	7
„ „	Kettle, Fife, Parochial School	0	8	1
Dec. 7	Lincoln, Boston, Laughton's Free	0	9	5
„ „	Cheltenham Working Men's Club	0	14	4½
„ 8	Sunderland, Durham, Working Men's Institute	0	5	4
„ 9	Salop, Whitchurch Night School	0	5	6
„ 11	Bromley, Lancaster, Church of England Literary	0	17	8
„ 14	Dublin, Christian Brothers	1	7	7½
„ „	Padiham, Lancashire, Evening Class, National	0	8	4
„ 15	Birmingham, Warwick, Bingham	1	18	4
„ 20	Edinburgh, Guys, Watson's Charities	1	2	0½
„ 21	York Institute	1	1	2½
„ „	Dublin Central Model Male School	0	17	11
„ 28	London, Curzon Street Boys', Mayfair	0	11	10½
„ „	Fife, Ladybank, Madras School	0	8	6
	£	256	12	10½

H. A. BOWLER.

Appendix C.
SCHOOLS OF ART.
RESULTS OF EXAMINATION.

14. RESULTS of the EXAMINATION of STUDENTS in SCHOOLS of ART, and of the EXAMINATION of WORKS sent up from SCHOOLS of ART in COMPETITION for PRIZES, together with the REPORT of the EXAMINERS on the NATIONAL COMPETITION at SOUTH KENSINGTON.

1. RESULTS of the EXAMINATIONS of the SCHOOLS of ART, 1866.

THE works of the various Schools of Art in connexion with the Science and Art Department have now been sent up, and examined for the first time since the changes in the regulations consequent on the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee on Schools of Art in 1864.

Under these regulations payments were authorized of 10*s.* or 15*s.* on every artizan student who sends up a satisfactory year's work, and of 10*s.* on every exercise of the 2nd grade worked at the annual examination by an artizan student. The total amount of these payments is not ascertained, many of the schools not having yet made their claims.

It will be seen by reference to Table K, page 174, that there is a very great discrepancy between the numbers of students borne upon the books of the schools and the numbers of students whose works have been sent up for examination. This arises, I believe, in part from want of system, or attention, on the part of the committees or masters in the collection of students' works, and in part from the difficulty of inducing the students to leave their finished works in the schools. In the first case, the remedy is in the hands of the committee whose interest is concerned in the amount of the payments; in the second, it may be suggested that those students who are unwilling to present themselves for examination, or leave their works for transmission to London, should be required to pay a higher fee for their instruction than those who are willing to comply with the conditions necessary to enable the Committee to obtain the aid of the Department.

Under the regulations in force from 1857 to 1865, when a course of 23 stages of instruction was prescribed to Schools of Art, works (of which the maximum size was 29½ in. by 21½ in.), from selected examples, were submitted by each school to the art-inspectors of the Department, who awarded what were termed local medals to the most meritorious of the works examined, and who selected from the works so distinguished the best in each stage for reference to the national competition. The number of local medals awarded to any one school was limited, not exceeding 30 as a whole, or three in any one of the stages of instruction.

In the national competition 100 medallions were competed for by works in 19 stages of the course. Four stages were excluded, either as being tested by personal examination, or as being not sufficiently important to enter into this competition for the highest distinction awarded to students. The subjects tested by examination were, freehand time-drawing in outline, practical geometry, perspective, and time drawing from models. The prizes given to candidates in their examinations were styled of the 2nd grade. The first grade is the course of instruction in parochial or other schools for the poor.

Under present regulations, the examinations of the 2nd grade continue to be held as before, except that instead of being conducted by officers of the Department, they are now conducted by local committees, who refer the exercises worked by candidates to the Department for ex-

amination. The numbers examined and successful are given in Table K., page 172.

The local medal has been abolished; but each school is now required to send up all the works of students on account of whose instruction payment is claimed, or who compete for prizes. No subjects or particular sizes are prescribed for competition, nor is the size of works limited, except in the case of models; but the course of instruction is divided into two parts:

Section B. in the Art Directory, which includes drawing from flat examples, mechanical or architectural drawing; drawing from geometric models, objects of general utility or casts of ornament; drawing flowers and foliage from nature.

Section C. in the Art Directory, which includes works in drawing, painting, modelling, or designing for manufactures and decoration, belonging to classes not included in the 2nd grade, or in section B. These works are all submitted to the art-inspectors, who award prizes (which are not limited in number, except by the standard of excellence required) to meritorious works in section B. These prizes are styled of the 3rd grade. From the works in section C. (to which they do not award prizes), the art-inspectors select those which enter into the national competition under the conditions stated in the report of the examiners of the national competition, page 175.

The number of students on the books of each school in December last, the number of students who sent up works in competition, the number of medals and prizes in the national competition, and the number of 3rd grade prizes in each school, are given in Table K.

H. A. BOWLER,
Official Inspector for Art.

(TABLE K.)

NATIONAL MEDALS AND PRIZES AWARDED.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of NATIONAL MEDALS and PRIZES, together with the NUMBER of 2ND and 3RD GRADE PRIZES awarded to each SCHOOL OF ART in 1866.

School.	Date of Establishment.	No. of Students on Books, Dec. 1865.	No. of Students who sent up Works.*	National Competition.				Third Grade Prizes.	No. examined in 2nd Grade.	No. passed in 2nd Grade.
				Gold Medals.	Silver Medals.	Bronze Medals.	Prizes.			
Aberdeen . . .	1853	251	38	—	—	—	1	10	30	12
Abingdon . . .	1865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andover	1854	74	38	—	—	—	—	13	19	9
Basingstoke . . .	1854	No return.								
Bath	1854	163	54	—	—	—	—	1	46	27
Birkenhead . . .	1861	144	23	—	—	—	—	9	48	19

* Payments of 10*s.* or 15*s.*, according to the nature of the works executed, are made on every Artizan Student who sends up satisfactory works.

Appendix C.

NATIONAL MEDALS AND PRIZES AWARDED.

Number of National Medals and Prizes awarded to each School of Art—*continued.*

School.	Date of Establishment.	No. of Students on Books, Dec. 1865.	No. of Students who sent up Works.*	National Competition.				Third Grade Prizes.	No. examined in 2nd Grade.	No. passed in 2nd Grade.
				Gold Medals.	Silver Medals.	Bronze Medals	Prizes.			
Birmingham, with branch at Spon Lane.	1842	1,009	293	1	1	2	—	24	178	47
Bolton	1857	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boston	1860	111	24	—	—	—	—	3	35	14
Bradford	1865	†	31	—	1	—	—	2	88	18
Bridgenorth	1853	No return.		—	—	—	—	—	5	2
Bridgewater	1860	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bridport	1865	65	9	—	—	—	—	1	42	12
Brighton	1859	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bristol	1853	296	60	—	—	—	2	14	148	73
Bromsgrove	1860	86	5	—	—	—	—	3	21	2
Burnley	1853	85	8	—	—	—	—	3	23	4
Burslem	In abeyance.									
Cambridge, with branches at Ely, Huntington, and Royston.	1858	198	50	—	—	—	—	15	59	18
Carlisle	1854	112	10	—	—	1	—	6	45	15
Carmarthen and Swansea	1854	59	19	—	—	—	—	4	18	5
Carnarvon, with branches at Bangor and Portmadoc.	1853	147	6	—	—	—	—	5	39	22
Cheltenham	1853	115	26	—	—	—	—	6	38	14
Chester, with branches at Crewe and Wrexham.	1853	151	60	—	—	—	—	12	46	22
Chippenham	1865	†	30	—	—	—	—	3	21	7
Cirencester	1860	120	28	—	1	2	2	4	30	12
Clonmel	1854	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2
Coalbrookdale and Wenlock, with branches at Madely and Brosely.	1856	54	11	—	—	—	—	—	17	9
Cork	1850	177	24	—	—	—	2	4	43	21
Coventry	1844	191	57	—	—	2	1	12	48	13
Darlington	1857	140	40	—	—	—	—	10	90	35
Devizes	1864	36	14	—	—	—	—	7	39	13
Devonport and Plymouth	1859	214	29	—	—	1	—	9	119	53
Dublin	1849	484	57	—	2	5	1	14	119	52
Dudley	1853	47	10	—	—	—	—	2	7	2
Dundee	1856	445	21	—	—	—	1	4	39	24
Durham	1853	127	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Edinburgh (Male)	1858	383	92	—	1	4	—	36	79	47
(Female)	1858	198	44	—	1	1	2	15	87	44
Exeter	1853	249	94	—	—	—	—	5	112	54
Frome	1865	60	36	—	—	—	—	7	45	22

* Payments of 10*s.* or 15*s.*, according to the nature of the works executed, are made on every Artizan Student who sends up satisfactory works.
† Not reported.

Number of National Medals and Prizes awarded to each School of Art—*continued.*

School.	Date of Establishment.	No. of Students on Books, Dec. 1865.	No. of Students who sent up Works.*	National Competition.				Third Grade Prizes.	No. examined in 2nd Grade.	No. passed in 2nd Grade.
				Gold Medals.	Silver Medals.	Bronze Medals	Prizes.			
Glasgow	1845	771	149	1	—	2	—	37	95	42
Gloucester	1859	134	48	—	—	1	—	8	50	21
Greenock	1857	122	16	—	—	—	—	7	28	14
Halifax	1859	145	39	—	—	1	—	8	52	30
Hanley	1847	169	79	—	2	3	—	26	45	28
Henley-on-Thames	1864	41	5	—	—	—	—	—	15	9
Hull	1861	204	15	—	—	—	1	2	57	32
Inverness	1865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	15
Ipswich	1858	190	26	—	—	—	—	8	167	44
Kidderminster	1862	84	24	—	1	1	—	7	41	11
Lancaster	1856	187	9	—	—	1	—	3	68	20
Leeds, with branches at Holbeck, Hunslet, and Keighley.	1847	590	96	—	—	1	1	31	244	119
Limerick	1852	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	16
Lincoln	1863	210	112	—	—	—	1	27	135	51
Liverpool, N. Dist.	1855	619	22	—	—	—	—	4	191	60
Liverpool, S. Dist.	1855	297	19	—	—	1	—	4	146	75
Llanelly	1854	52	12	—	—	—	—	7	27	3
Macclesfield	1851	93	11	—	—	1	—	3	41	14
Manchester	1842	385	64	—	2	5	1	5	66	26
Metropolitan Schools—										
Bloomsbury	1842	123	49	1	1	2	—	11	40	29
Lambeth	1854	372	86	3	2	—	—	7	95	54
St. Martin's	1854	281	51	—	—	2	3	16	85	52
St. Thomas', Charterhouse	1853	214	36	—	1	—	—	8	49	28
Spitalfields	1842	183	49	—	—	—	—	9	48	29
West London	1862	528	142	—	1	1	1	28	139	94
Westminster	1861	117	11	—	—	—	—	4	35	22
Rotherhithe	1854	27	1	—	—	—	—	—	18	11
St. George's in the East	1858	45	6	—	—	—	—	2	12	5
South Kensington, Female / Male	1854	839	109	1 / 1	— / 3	2 / 2	3 / 2	15 / 13	276	146
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1853	45	12	—	—	1	—	8	13	4
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1844	478	52	—	—	—	—	13	139	72
Norwich	1846	189	106	—	—	—	—	17	87	33
Nottingham	1843	228	39	—	—	—	—	10	60	43

* Payments of 10*s.* or 15*s.*, according to the nature of the works executed, are made on every Artizan Student who sends up satisfactory works.

Appendix C.

NATIONAL MEDALS AND PRIZES AWARDED.

Number of National Medals and Prizes awarded to each School of Art—*continued.*

School.	Date of Establishment.	No. of Students on Books, Dec. 1865.	No. of Students on sent up Works.*	National Competition.				Third Grade Prizes.	No. examined in 2nd Grade.	No. passed in 2nd Grade.
				Gold Medals.	Silver Medals.	Bronze Medals.	Prizes.			
Oxford	1865	†	25	—	—	—	—	10	69	38
Paisley	1848	113	30	—	—	—	—	12	33	22
Penzance	1853	91	14	—	—	—	—	5	55	32
Perth	1863	95	34	—	—	—	—	12	56	25
Preston	1860	160	6	—	—	1	—	3	47	16
Reading	1860	96	20	—	—	—	—	7	84	41
Salisbury	1865	47	63	—	—	—	—	20	31	14
Sheffield	1843	263	106	—	—	—	2	23	54	25
Shrewsbury	1861	63	4	—	—	—	—	4	20	8
Southampton	1855	184	16	—	—	—	—	7	93	34
Stirling	1857	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	26
Stoke-upon-Trent	1847	97	37	—	—	2	1	6	23	20
Stourbridge	1852	140	18	—	—	—	—	5	49	31
Stroud	1860	104	31	—	—	—	—	4	39	19
Taunton	1856	111	18	—	—	—	—	6	53	24
Tavistock	1865	88	18	—	—	—	—	5	23	5
Torquay	1865	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	12
Trowbridge	1864	41	12	—	—	—	—	7	20	13
Truro	1853	66	6	—	—	—	—	3	15	5
Warminster	1861	35	8	—	—	—	—	4	36	21
Warrington	1853	131	27	2	—	1	2	2	53	26
Waterford	1852	82	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Weston-super-Mare	1864	77	2	—	—	—	—	1	37	16
Wolverhampton	1854	128	30	—	—	—	—	12	27	20
Worcester	1851	213	27	—	—	—	2	4	45	20
Yarmouth (Great)	1857	55	5	—	—	1	—	—	21	10
York	1842	143	21	—	—	—	1	5	37	14
TOTALS		16190	3,426	10	20	50	33	781	5,534	2,534 ‡

H. A BOWLER.

* Payments of 10*s.* or 15*s.*, according to the nature of the works executed, are made on every Artizan Student who sends up satisfactory works.

† Not reported.

‡ Of students successful in the Second Grade, 191 passed in four papers and obtained certificates qualifying them, should they desire to do so, to give instruction in elementary drawing.

The "Third Grade" Prizes consist of books, and are awarded to works which are not of the stages eligible for national competition. They are awarded previous to the national competition, and not by the same examiners.

Appendix C.

REPORT OF EXAMINERS ON COMPETITION FOR NATIONAL MEDALLIONS.

2. REPORT of the EXAMINERS on the WORKS sent from the SCHOOLS of ART and selected for the NATIONAL COMPETITION at SOUTH KENSINGTON.

MAY 1866.

SINCE the last competition the conditions under which awards are made have been changed. They are now as follows:—

The best works in drawing, painting, modelling, or designing for manufactures and decoration enter into competition for medals of gold, silver, or bronze, and for prizes of books, &c.

10 Gold medals were offered for—

1st. The best study from the antique, in chalk, monochrome, or modelled.

2nd. The best example of painting a group of still life, from nature, in oil or water colour.

3rd. The best study of the figure from life, in colour, chalk, or modelled.

4th. The best designs in the three classes of architectural, surface, and plastic design; six medals.

5th. A work of a class not included under the above-named heads.

Twenty silver and 50 bronze medals, and prizes of books, works of art, &c., were assigned in the above-named classes or for other meritorious works.

Of 968 works submitted to us, 110 drawings and 15 models were from the antique. The gold medal was awarded to a student who had produced two successful drawings, one of which was complete in its modelling, and vigorous in its rendering of the action of the figure of the Gladiator; the other, a cartoon, full sized, of the Discobolus of Naucydes, though weaker in its drawing, well expressed the ease and suppleness of the original.

We awarded the gold medal, for a study from the life, to the producer of a model of a male figure, who also obtained a gold medal, in the class of design, for a series of heads of a decorative character, one modelled, on a large scale, in terra-cotta, which were so boldly designed and showed so much facility in execution as to call for special approbation.

Some difficulty was felt in making these awards, from the fact that drawings and models in each of the two sections, studies from the life and studies from the antique, competed for the same medal, and we would suggest that this condition should be altered, one gold medal being offered for the best study from the antique in chalk or monochrome, and one for the best model from the antique. If necessary, the gold medal might be withdrawn from the studies from the life, a section in which few of the schools are able to compete. Students capable of using the living model would still be able to compete for the highest distinction by applying the figure as an element of decorative design, with which view its study is admitted into the schools.

Some of the studies from the life laboured under a disadvantage in the competition, owing to the injudicious endeavour to obtain pictorial effect by the introduction of backgrounds, which, while not sufficient to constitute satisfactory compositions is, as a study of light and dark, not required in this stage, in which the student should aim at precise drawing and clearly defined form.

Appendix C. — Report of Examiners on Competition for National Medallions.

In the class of applied design a large number of works were submitted to us bearing more or less directly on the special manufactures of the districts in which they were produced. They gave evidence as a whole of a sound inculcation of the principles which govern this class of Art. It is still, however, necessary to point out that a merely symmetrical arrangement of forms naturally treated does not wholly fulfil the requirements of those principles. They demand such conventionalities of treatment in every design as shall specially adapt it for application to a particular material, and subordinate it to the form or space for which it is prepared. Six gold medals were awarded, and we hope that this encouragement may stimulate students to still more earnest and ambitious endeavours in this section, to which all the other studies of the schools are made to tend, and that the promise held out in the large number of drawings from the antique submitted this year may be fulfilled by the application of the figure to those important designs of which it may properly form an element.

We have marked the value we attach to the study of flowers and foliage as an introduction to design, or as a source of suggestions for ornamental forms, by the award of a gold medal to some studies of flowers, and one of silver to a sheet of drawings showing the analysis of flowers, a mode of study we are specially desirous of seeing more fully represented.

(Signed) FRANCIS GRANT, P.R.A.
DANIEL MACLISE, R.A.
J. C. HORSLEY, R.A.
FRED. LEIGHTON, A.R.A.
RICH. REDGRAVE, R.A.
H. A. BOWLER.

(TABLE L.)

ALPHABETICAL LIST of STUDENTS rewarded at the NATIONAL COMPETITION, 1866.

TEN GOLD MEDALS.

Name.	School.	Stage.	Subject.
*Ball, Percival	Lambeth	19 d. 23 d.	A model from life. Applied design.
Cox, Thomas	Birmingham	23 b.	Architectural design.
**Haynes, Edward T.	Lambeth	8 b. 2.	The figure from the antique.
Jenkin, William	Warrington	15 a.	A group in colour.
Mackaness, William.	South Kensington	23 c.	Applied design.
*Manly, Alice Elfrida	Bloomsbury	14 a.	Flower painting.
**Mason, Mary	South Kensington	23 c.	Applied design.
Middleton, Charles	Warrington	23 c.	Applied design.
*Orr, William	Glasgow	23 c.	Applied design.

TWENTY SILVER MEDALS.

Name.	School.	Stage.	Subject.
Bailey, Alice	Bloomsbury	22 c.	Elementary design.
Ellis, Joseph	Hanley	18 a.	Modelling from casts.
Foster, Herbert W.	Hanley	8 d.	The figure draped.
Francis, Mary T.	Manchester	15 a.	A group in colour.
Haigh, G. H.	Bradford	15 a.	A group in colour.
Henry, C.	West London	19 b.	The figure modelled.
Hedges, Mary E.	Cirencester	23 d.	Applied design.
Mackaness, W. E.	South Kensington	22 c.	Elementary ornament.
Martin, Wallace	Lambeth	19 d.	Model from life.
Mason, Ellen	Lambeth	23 c.	Applied design.
**Moore, George	Manchester	23 d.	Applied design.
Morrison, Peter	Kidderminster	23 c.	Applied design.
**Murray, Charles O.	Edinburgh	9 a.	Anatomical studies.
*Murray, William H.	Dublin	23 c.	Applied design.
Osborne, Beatrice	Birmingham	22 a.	Analysis of flowers.
Penstone, William	South Kensington	23 b.	Architectural design.
Purkiss, Alice B.	Charterhouse	12 a.	Ornament in monochrome.
Watkins, J.	Dublin	19 d.	A model from life.
Wallis, George H.	South Kensington	23 c.	Applied design.
White, Mary	Edinburgh	14 a.	Flower painting.

FIFTY BRONZE MEDALS.

Name.	School.	Stage.	Subject.
Baker, Thomas	Coventry	23 c.	Applied design.
Balme, Sam.	Halifax	12 a.	Ornament in monochrome.
Banks, Catherine	Bloomsbury	14 a.	Flower painting.
Bebbington, John	Hanley	9 a.	Anatomical studies.
*Birch, Georgina A.	Dublin	15	Group in colour.
Bright, H.	South Kensington	8 b. 1.	Drawing the figure from casts.
Brown, Alexander	Glasgow	23 c.	Applied design.
***Brown, Jemima	Cirencester	23 d.	Applied design.

* Has been successful in one former competition.
** Has been successful in two former competitions.
*** Has been successful in three former competitions.

Appendix C.

STUDENTS REWARDED AT NATIONAL COMPETITION.

List of Students rewarded—*continued.*

Name.	School.	Stage.	Subject.
Cambridge, Elizabeth	South Kensington	14 a.	Flower painting.
Cotton, Alfred	Kidderminster	23 c.	Applied design.
Cox, William	South Kensington	10 a.	Outline of flowers.
Edwards, W. G.	Warrington	12 a.	Ornament in monochrome.
Evans, A.	Newcastle-under-Lyme	6 b.	The figure after Mulready
Eyre, John	Hanley	17 a.	Painting from the flat.
Fraser, John	Edinburgh	12 a.	Ornament in monochrome.
Frost, John	Coventry	23 c.	Applied design.
**Gribble, Herbert	Devonport	23 b.	Architectural design.
Heane, Gertrude	Gloucester	15	A group in colour.
Jerram, Althea S.	Manchester	14 a.	Flower painting.
*Jolley, William	Liverpool (South)	6 b.	The figure after Mulready.
**Julyan, Mary Eliz.	Bloomsbury	15	A group in colour.
Kemp, Alexander	Edinburgh	8 b. 2.	The figure from the antique.
*Leason, R.	Stoke-upon-Trent	20	Modelling from nature.
Longmore, Thomas	Stoke-upon-Trent	20	Modelling from nature.
Mahir, Thomas	Manchester	5 b.	Shading from the round.
Mason, H. E. N.	Birmingham	23 d.	Applied design.
Miller, J. B.	Glasgow	23 c.	Applied design.
Monro	West London	19 b.	The figure modelled.
**Moore, George	Manchester	14 a.	Flower painting.
*Ogden, Jane	Manchester	14 a.	Flower painting.
*Parker, Edward J.	Carlisle	6 b.	The figure after Mulready.
Peterson, O.	St. Martin's	23 c.	Applied design.
Platt, Walter	Yarmouth	22 b.	Elementary design.
*Pullin, Elizabeth A.	South Kensington	5 b.	Shading from the round.
Ralph, W. J.	Lancaster	22 d.	Studies of ornament.
Robinson, Thomas	Macclesfield	4 b.	Shading from the flat.
Robinson, T.	St. Martin's	8 d.	Study of the figure draped.
Ross, Isabella S.	Edinburgh	14 a.	Flower painting.
*Seymour, Frances	Dublin	14 a.	Flower painting.
Seymour, Kate	Dublin	9 a.	Anatomical studies.
*Shepherd, Juliana C.	Manchester	17 b. 15 a.	Painting the human figure a group in colour.
**Smith, Elizabeth	Dublin	15 a.	A group in colour.
Smith, Kate	Cirencester	23 c.	Applied design.
Stone, Edward.	Birmingham	22 c.	Elementary ornament.
Turner, James	Keighley	4 b.	Shading from the flat.
Tyson, James, jun.	Preston	5 b.	Shading from the round.
*Walker, Francis	Dublin	14 b.	Painting landscapes.
Wallace, John	Edinburgh	9 a.	Anatomical studies.
Whytock, John	Edinburgh	5 b.	Shading from the round.
*Wright, W.	Hanley	18 a.	Modelling from casts.

THIRTY-THREE PRIZES OF BOOKS.

Name.	School.	Stage.	Subject.
Aviss, Llewellyn	Coventry	23 c.	Applied design.
**Baker, Anne	Cork	15 a.	A group in colour.
Bell, Alexander	Aberdeen	23 c.	Applied design.
Bell, Ellen P.	Edinburgh	14 a.	Flower painting.
Brewtnall, Edward F.	Warrington	8 e.	Time study from the antique.
Brooke, John	Sheffield	23 d.	Applied design.
***Brown, Jemima	Cirencester	23 c.	Applied design.
**David, Mary	South Kensington	9 b.	Anatomical studies.

* Has been successful in one former competition.
** Has been successful in two former competitions.
*** Has been successful in three former competitions.

List of Students rewarded—*continued.*

Name.	School.	Stage.	Subject.
Evans, George	Worcester	19 b.	Modelling from casts.
Forbes, Annie	Edinburgh	14 a.	Flower painting.
Furze, Herbert	Bristol	19 b.	Modelling from casts.
Hardy, J. S.	Stoke-upon-Trent	23 h.	Porcelain painting.
Hayball, Edith	Sheffield	16 a.	Painting the human figure from casts.
****Humphreys, Jane K.	South Kensington	16 a.	Painting the human figure from casts.
Jenkin, William	Warrington	8 b. 2	The figure from the antique.
Johnson, H.	St. Martin's	8 b. 2	The figure from the antique.
*Joy, G. W.	South Kensington	8 b. 2	The figure from the antique.
McCarty, William	Cork	23 b.	Architectural design.
Mantle, William	Lincoln	15	Group in colour.
Milner, George A.	Hull	23 a.	Mechanical drawing.
Nottage, Caroline	South Kensington	19 b.	The figure modelled.
*Ogden, Jane	Manchester	14 a.	Flower painting.
Pace, J.	West London	8 c.	The figure from life.
Pitt, Maria	Cirencester	23 c.	Applied design.
Porter, William	Worcester	23 h.	Porcelain painting.
Pratt, Robert	Dundee	23 a.	Mechanical drawing.
*Selby, Margaret A.	Leeds	13 a.	Flower painting.
**Smith, Elizabeth	Dublin	9 a.	Anatomical studies.
*Todd, E. M.	York	15 a.	A group in colour.
Turner, R. J.	St. Martin's	8 b. 2	The figure from the antique.
Tyley, Henry	Bristol	19 b.	The figure modelled.
Watkins, Stephen	South Kensington	23 a.	Mechanical drawing.
Williamson, George A.	St. Martin's	8 b. 2	The figure from the antique.

* Has been successful in one former competition.
** Has been successful in two former competitions.
**** Has been successful in four former competitions.

H. A. BOWLER.

Appendix C.

List of Certificates.

(Table M.)

15. Alphabetical List of Persons who obtained Art Certificates (3rd Grade) at the Examinations held at South Kensington in February 1866.

Name.	Address.
Group I.—*Elementary Drawing and Colouring.*	
Butler, Mary E.	Training Class.
Childe, Ellen E.	Female School, Bloomsbury.
Gibbons, Owen	Cirencester.
Hall, Fanny	Training Class.
Kemp, Mrs. A.	Ditto.
Mayne, Arthur J.	Dublin.
Roberts, William	Southampton.
Ryder, Emily S.	Training Class.
Smeeth, Rowland	Belfast.
Smith, Isabella F.	Female School, Bloomsbury.
Earle, Emily (examined in model drawing in October).	Training Class.
Group II.—*Painting.*	
Jones, David	Training Class.
Thomas, Stephen	Ditto.
Group VI[b].—*Architecture.*	
Sullivan, Michael	Training Class.

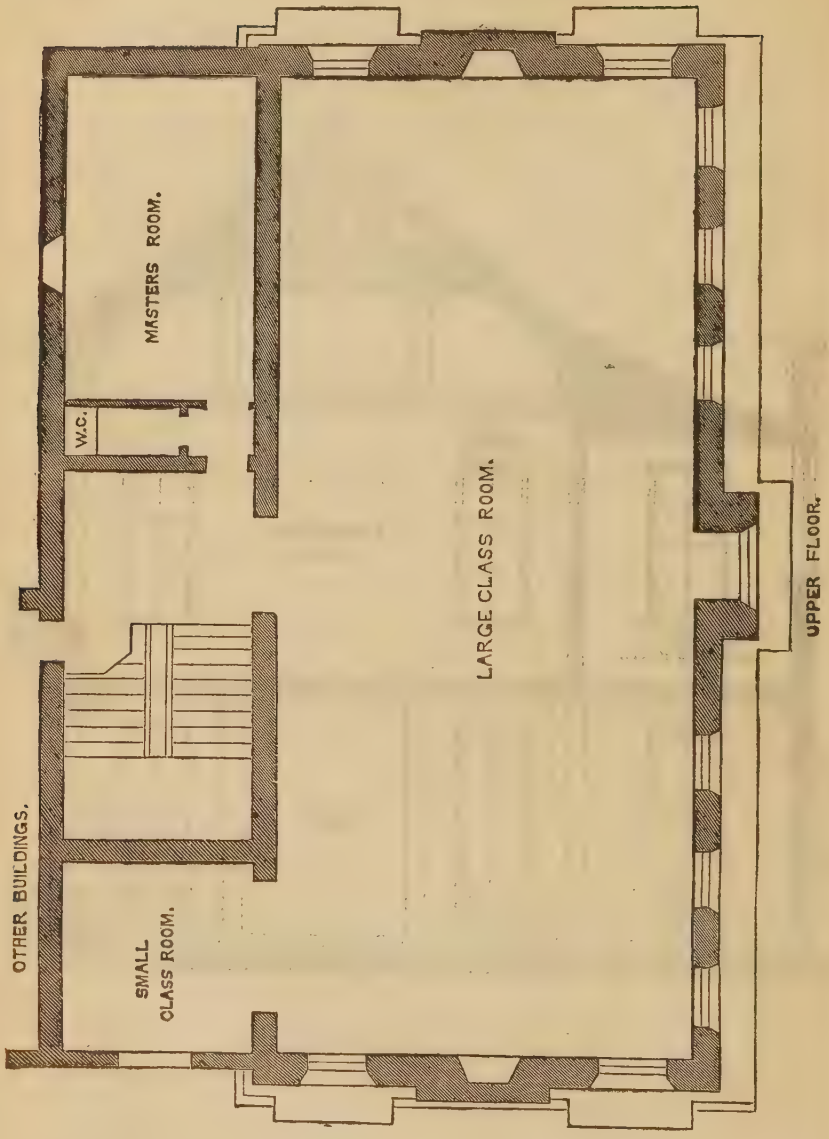
H. A. Bowler.

MINTON MEMORIAL BUILDING.

(Section.)

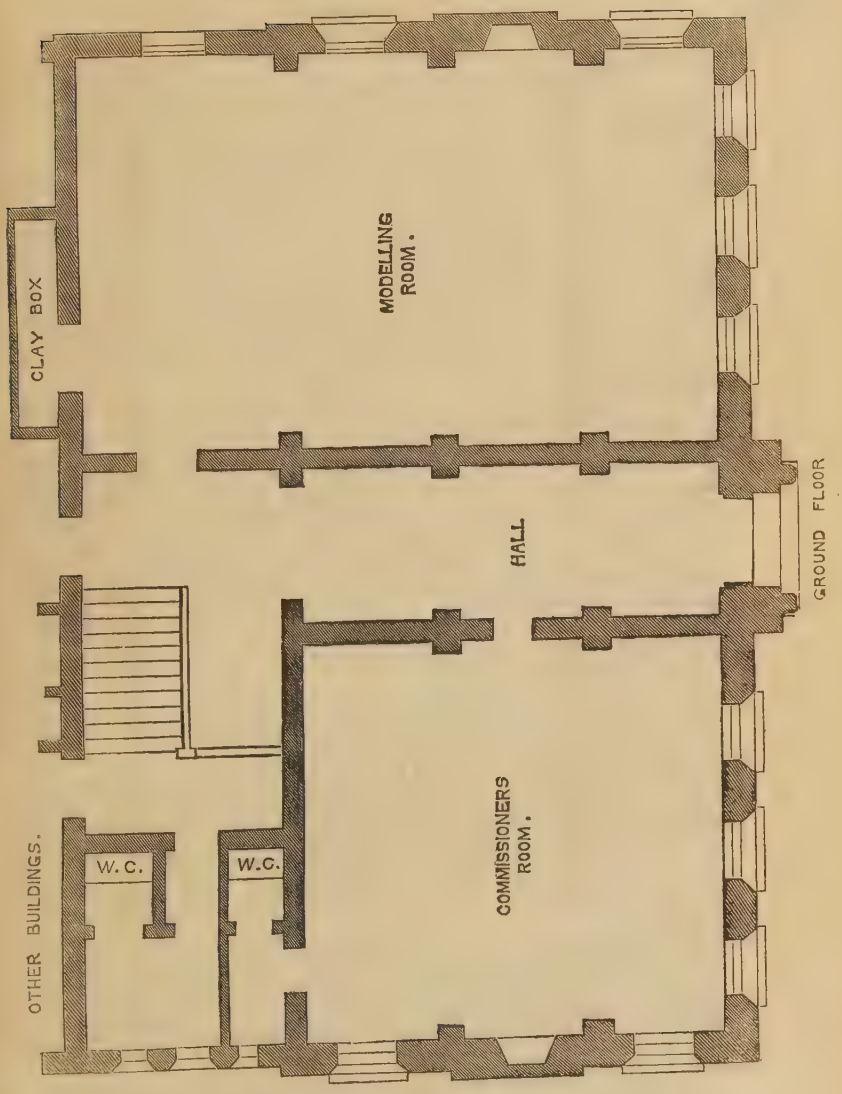
SCHOOL OF ART, STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

MINTON MEMORIAL BUILDING.



SCHOOL OF ART, STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

MINTON MEMORIAL BUILDING.



SCHOOLS OF ART, STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

Appendix D.

REPORT ON SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

APPENDIX D.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

1. REPORT of the DIRECTOR.

MY LORD, 31st March 1867.

THE reports of the assistant directors, Mr. R. Thompson for arrangement, Mr. P. C. Owen for general duties, and Capt. Festing for works, give full details of the operations conducted by them during the past year. The arrangement of the objects has been influenced by the prospective removal of the iron building. The total number of visitors has been 756,075, being 65,266 in excess of the annual average.

II. The reports of the assistant keepers describe fully the additions which have been made to the collections. A considerable portion of the Food Collection has been sent to Paris for exhibition. Mr. Samuel Redgrave, who has had the direction of the National Portrait Exhibition, reports on its success. Upwards of 73,156 persons visited it, giving a receipt of 3,048*l.* The greater number of the portraits have been photographed, in order to keep memoranda of them, and impressions are supplied to the public by the Arundel Society.

III. *Reproductions.*—One of the most important architectural works in Europe, the gateway at Santiago, called "La Gloria," has been cast in plaster successfully by Mr. Brucciani, who has received the certificate of the Dean of the Cathedral to the effect that the work has been done without the slightest injury to the original (*vide* p. 219). At present there is no wall space in the permanent buildings of sufficient height for the proper exhibition of this fine work, and it is placed temporarily at the central entrance of the Museum, but the defect will be remedied in one of the new courts of the permanent buildings, which will give a proper height for the exhibition of large objects. A cast of the bronze fountain from one of the Courts of the old Palace at Munich has been procured, as well as casts of several portions of the ornamental sculptures of the Certosa at Pavia.

IV. *East Indian Architecture.*—Some experiments have been successfully tried to make light casts from some elaborate Hindoo ornament presented to the Architectural Museum by Sir Bartle Frere, with the view of obtaining systematically a series of casts from India of the various styles of Indian architecture, which extend over a period of more than 2,000 years, and some preliminary correspondence on this subject has passed between the Secretary of State for India and this Department. To prepare for making the necessary selections an extensive collection of Indian photographs has been obtained, from which Mr. Ferguson has selected several to be exhibited in the Paris Exhibition.

V. *Cleopatra's Needle.*—I append to this report a précis of the correspondence on this subject which has taken place since 1800. When the new large court is sufficiently advanced it would appear to be desirable to decide whether or not this as well as some other Egyptian objects, the property of the British Government, should be brought to this country (*vide* p. 186).

VI. *Architectural Museum.*—The Council of the Architectural Museum have not removed their collection during the year as they intended, but have obtained a further extension of time for it to remain. As the removal of the iron building will commence immediately, it will not be possible to continue to exhibit these casts any longer, but only to store them away for a short period longer.

VII. *Removal of the Iron Building.*—A vote has been authorized by the Treasury, to be submitted to Parliament, to provide for the removal of

the iron building, and its re-erection at Bethnal Green as an auxiliary Museum of Science and Art; and as soon as the estimate has been sanctioned by Parliament, the work of removal will be commenced. The site at Bethnal Green has been provided free of cost by local subscriptions.

VIII. *The Schools of Art and Naval Architecture* continue to progress satisfactorily (see reports of Mr. Burchett, page 160, and Dr. Woolley, page 61). The School of Naval Architecture is incommoded for want of room, which it is hoped the new permanent buildings will provide in the course of the next two years.

IX. *Royal Academy of Music.*—It has not been found possible to accede to the request of the Royal Academy of Music for temporary accommodation in the South Kensington Museum. The changes proposed in the management of that institution were not of a nature to justify establishing a connexion with it, which would have given the public an impression that the Government shared in the responsibility for the present condition and action of the academy.

X. *Universal Catalogue of Art Books.*—The compilation of the portions referring to letters A. and B. is nearly completed. With the view of obtaining public criticism, together with corrections and additions, throughout Europe to the greatest extent, it has been arranged to publish the first proofs in the *Times* newspaper, the proprietors of which journal have liberally enabled it to be done. It is expected that letters A. and B., and perhaps C., will be published during the current year. The greatest assistance has been afforded by the officers of the British Museum in consulting that extensive library.

XI. *New Buildings.*—Lieut.-Colonel Scott, director of these buildings, describes the progress which has been made during the past year. Owing to the change of Ministry, that progress has not been as rapid as was expected, because it was found impracticable to submit a supplemental estimate to Parliament in 1866. The correspondence with the Treasury, accompanied by plans, has been printed and laid before Parliament.

XII. *Decorations of New Buildings.*—Designs for internal wall mosaics have been obtained from Mr. Tenniel (Leonardo da Vinci) and from Mr. Yeames (for Torrigiano). The figures of Cimabue by Mr. Leighton, and Fra Beato Angelico by Mr. Cope, have been worked successfully in Minton's earthenware mosaics. Dr. Salviati has completed in Venetian glass mosaic Mr. Prinsep's figure of Giorgione. He has in hand Mr. Burchett's William of Wykeham. Mr. Rust has finished Mr. Townroe's B. Palissy in English glass mosaic, and Messrs. W. B. Simpson & Sons have finished Hogarth partly in English earthenware mosaic and partly in glass. Messrs. Minton have completed four panels for the outside decoration of the lecture building. Mr. Townroe's design for the window of the north staircase has been executed by Messrs. Lavers & Barraud, and Mr. Gamble's window for the refreshment room by Messrs. Powell & Sons. Mr. Moody's window also for the north staircase has been completed by Messrs. Powell & Sons. These three windows have been sent to the Paris Exhibition. Mr. Moody, with the assistance of students of the Art School, has completed the modelling for the majolica ornaments of the western staircase, and they are now being executed by Messrs. Minton.

XIII. *Radiating Pillar Cases.*—In order to save wall room, I have invented a stand which effects economy of wall or vertical space to the greatest possible extent, and after several trials it has proved successful.

XIV. *Triangle of ground opposite Thurloe Square.*—Possession having been obtained of this plot of ground, a road has been opened to the public across it. Several contributions towards the purchase of the ground have been paid by the inhabitants of Thurloe Square, whose properties are much increased in value by the reservation of the open space.

Appendix D.

REPORT ON SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

XV. *Railway.*—The station of the Metropolitan District Railway proposed to be near Thurloe Square has not yet been begun.

XVI. *Paris Exhibition.*—To organize and conduct this Exhibition it was judged expedient by Her Majesty's Government to charge the Science and Art Department with the work, this Department only having officers experienced in previous international Exhibitions. But a work of this magnitude and detail greatly interferes with the current functions of the Department as well as with the South Kensington Museum, and puts a great additional strain upon an establishment already fully worked and somewhat undermanned. It appears to me that the periodical occurrence of International Exhibitions, and the frequent occurrence of ocal exhibitions in the United Kingdom, render it necessary to take measures for recognizing work of this nature as the current business of the Department, if it is to be done effectually and economically, and without detriment to the Department itself.

I have, &c.

To his Grace the Lord President of the Council.

HENRY COLE.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

Summary of Correspondence, &c. relative thereto.

In 1801 it was proposed by General the Earl of Cavan, then in Egypt, to remove to England the prostrate obelisk, one of two pillars, near Alexandria, known as "Cleopatra's Needles," but this attempt appears to have been abandoned by desire of Lord Keith. Similar proposals were made to the Admiralty in 1821 and 1822 by Lieutenant Symonds; and in March 1821 Captain J. D. Boswall, R.N., and Lieutenant C. Wright, R.E., reported on the position and weight, &c. of the pillar, stating that in their opinion its removal would be a work of great simplicity.

Their plan was as follows:—

(1.) To remove a part of the enceinte of the fortification on the beach near the spot where the pillar lay.

(2.) To convey the pillar to the sea on a cradle or frame running upon other frames grooved to receive the metal rollers of the upper frame.

(3.) To float it by means of a pontoon to the vessel intended to convey it to England, which they reported should be of at least 1,000 tons burthen.

(4.) The entire operation to be executed by the Admiralty, workmen and materials being sent out from England. The cost of effecting the removal, if done by contract and local labour, was estimated at 16,000*l.*

In a letter addressed to the Admiralty in September 1821, Lord Bathurst states His Majesty's desire that such measures as might appear most expedient to the Lords of the Admiralty should be adopted to accomplish the removal of the obelisk to England. My Lords then obtained a further report on the description of the vessel, &c. required, and the reporting officer estimated the expenses at about 18,000*l.*

In March 1825, Captain Arbuthnot proposed to the Admiralty to effect the transport in a vessel of 500 tons burthen, and at the outlay of some 7,000*l.* And again in June 1825, Messrs. Jolliffe and Banks proposed (to the Treasury) to convey the obelisk to England at a cost of 9,000*l.*

In January 1826, Mr. Henry Salt, writing from Alexandria, stated that the Pacha had undertaken to provide the labour and materials requisite for embarkation.

Six years later, in April 1832, the matter was mentioned in the House of Commons, when it was stated that the stone weighed 284 tons, and would cost 18,000*l.* for its transport to England.

In 1840 the removal of the *standing* column was considered by the Trustees of the British Museum; and again in 1849, at the request of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge on a memorial addressed to H.R.H. the Prince Consort, and numerously signed by officers of both services who had taken part in the Egyptian Campaign of 1801. The Trustees then resolved that the acquisition of this (the standing) obelisk was desirable, and a recommendation to that effect was made to Government, to which, however, no answer appears to have been received.

In 1851 the subject was discussed in several of the leading journals, and in the month of June 1851, Colonel Lloyd proposed to Earl Granville that the obelisk (the fallen one) should be brought over from Egypt and placed in Hyde Park on the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851. Colonel Lloyd's plan was to float the pillar down to the sea by means of a small canal upon an air-raft of gutta percha tubing (28,900 feet) and planks.

In November 1851, Mr. J. S. Tucker (C.E.) reported upon the position of the fallen pillar, stating that its base and steps were destroyed in 1830, at which time the British Government protested against the act and demanded of Mehemet Ali Pacha the coins and slab (bearing an inscription relative to the success of the British Campaign in 1801) which were deposited at the base of the obelisk by General the Earl of Cavan in 1802, Mr. Tucker proposed to transport from Malta to Alexandria a craft of 400 tons burthen, in separate pieces, to be put together round the obelisk, launched with it, and then towed to sea by a steamer.

In 1852 the Directors of the Crystal Palace obtained Lord Derby's permission to remove the fallen obelisk for exhibition at Sydenham; but in consequence of an unfavourable report in 1853 of its condition and of the difficulties of removing it, the Directors of the Crystal Palace abandoned the attempt.

The project appears to have remained in abeyance until 1863, when Captain the Right Hon. Lord Edward Russell, R.N., and Mr. J. S. Tucker, referring to the reports cited in this résumé, proposed to effect the transport of the obelisk in the manner suggested in Mr. Tucker's report of November 1851.

At a Board Meeting held at South Kensington in February 1864, the report of Lord Edward Russell and Mr. Tucker was considered by the Committee of Council on Education, and Mr. Tucker subsequently furnished their Lordships with an estimate of the probable cost (7,000*l.*) of executing his plan, and with a report upon the state of preservation in which the pillar then was.

In this report Mr. Tucker states that the late Mr. Robert Stephenson, C.E., had approved of the proposed method of transport.

In July 1865, a report was received from Mr. Colquhoun, H.M. Consul at Alexandria, and read at a meeting of the Board at South Kensington. It is stated in this report that the ground on which the obelisks stand has been "given by the late Viceroy to some Greek or "Frenchman, who, intending to build thereon, sent a request to Mr. "Consul Saunders to remove the monolith or it would be broken up..... "Mr. Saunders placed it under the safeguard of the local "government, and there the matter rests." The report then refers to the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in 1862 and states that, subsequently, the covering of sand which had been placed over it to prevent dilapidations, and which was removed to enable the Prince to inspect the pillar, was renewed.

No further steps of importance have since been taken with reference to the removal or preservation of the obelisk.

Appendix D.

2. Report of the Assistant Director for "Works."

Report by Capt. Festing.

Sir, January 1867.

Since the date of my last report there has been no individual service of such consequence as to necessitate any special notice.

The hot water system of the Museum has been extended into the new portion of the buildings, and they are now warmed. To obtain a sufficient supply of heat it has been necessary to add two new boilers, and the whole of this new portion of the apparatus appears to work well.

Gas has also been laid on to these new buildings, as though they are not yet finished gas is very necessary for the service of the workmen in the short winter days.

The addition to the number of gas meters, alluded to in my last report, has been made, and is successful, though the supply will not be sufficient for the new buildings, and before these latter are opened arrangements must be made for the admission of a still further supply; the pressure at which the gas is delivered to us being so slight that the meters cannot be worked beyond their nominal capacity without too great a loss of pressure. The quality of the gas, as determined by our photometer, has been generally up to the standard, or nearly so.

The extreme range of temperature in the permanent buildings has been from 50° to 78°; the greatest diurnal variation in any portion, 10°. The range of temperature in the North Court has been from 50° to 73°, and the mean diurnal variation, 4·3°. In the centre "Sheepshanks" room the range has been from 55° to 77°, and the mean diurnal variation, 3·4°.

In consequence of the general rise of wages throughout the building trade, it has been found necessary to raise the wages of artizans and labourers employed here; but the work turned out in our own workshop, consisting for the most part of patterns of furniture and fittings, still contrasts very favourably, both in quality and cost, with what we have obtained from contractors, and this I consider to be principally attributable to our fortunately having the services of very good foremen of works.

In the course of the year before last this Department undertook the direct superintendence of the necessary "works and repairs" at the Museum in Jermyn Street and at the Royal College of Chemistry, and during the past year extensive works have been undertaken at the former institution in re-painting it internally and providing gas fittings, in order that it might be opened to the public at night. The internal painting had not been renewed since the first erection of the building 15 years ago, and the paint was shabby; therefore it was considered advisable that these two services should be done together, as one scaffolding would answer for both. The opportunity was taken of putting a slight decoration in distemper colour on the ceiling under the direction of Mr. Townroe. The result of this is satisfactory, and does that artist credit. The arrangement of the gas fittings was made according to the system adopted by the late Capt. Fowke, and which has been so successful at the South Kensington Museum. A bar carrying about 2,000 jets is suspended from the ceiling, this bar being arranged in a form concentric with the outline of the building at a level above that of the heads of people on the upper gallery. In order to get rid of the products of combustion the glass of the skylight has been raised, so as to give openings below it, which are closed with wooden flaps when not required. The building is now ready to be opened to the public at night. The lighting is very satisfactory, and the arrangements for ventilation appear sufficient.

The lighting of the lecture theatre has also been much improved by fixing three sunlights, the tubes from which are taken into two ventilating shafts, which rise above the roof of the building.

The ventilation of the theatre has been considerably improved by this arrangement, which now works well.

The whole of the work was performed without damage to any of the objects in the Museum.

At the Royal College of Chemistry there has been no work of any magnitude.

E. Robert Festing,
Captain, R.E.,
Assistant-Director.

Henry Cole, Esq., C.B., Director,
South Kensington Museum.

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3. Report of the Assistant Director for Arrangement.

Sir,

Art Museum.—In my report last year I called your attention to the constant changes going on in the Museum, caused in a great measure, by the continually increasing magnitude of the general collection producing an unavoidable overcrowding of certain portions of the Museum, and also, the unfinished state of the flooring and decorations requiring the removal of many objects to enable the workmen to complete the works referred to. I have now to report that the floor of the North Court has been completed, as well as portions of the cloisters, and the large objects removed therefrom have been replaced in their positions.

On the close of the special Exhibition of Miniatures held in the Competition Gallery, the rooms were fitted up for the reception of the Museum collection of Water Colour Drawings, and also for the collection of Majolica; the screens for the Water Colour Drawings and the cases of Majolica being placed alternately down the centres of the rooms. This arrangement, though objectionable, was necessitated by the large number of objects to be displayed and the very limited space at our disposal for their reception. A collection of the works of the late Godfrey Sykes was also arranged and exhibited in these rooms during the year.

In consequence of the general want of room, especially for large specimens, the great cast of the Porch of the Cathedral of St. Jago, lately received from Spain, could not be erected in the North Court; it has consequently been temporarily arranged in pieces in the old Entrance Hall of the Museum Offices.

National Portrait Gallery.—The rooms of the South Arcade, Horticultural Gardens, were fitted up to hold the special collection of National Portraits, and were arranged under the superintendence of Mr. Samuel Redgrave.

Educational Museum.—A large portion of the Educational collection has been removed from the iron building and temporarily arranged in the old schoolrooms; persons wishing to consult this collection are admitted on application to the keeper of the collection at the Reading Room of the Educational Museum.

Animal Products.—This collection, removed from the Iron Building, was re-arranged in the South Arcades, Horticultural Gardens, and has been open for public inspection during the last year.

Food Collection.—Nothing of importance has taken place as regards this collection; some additional specimens have been obtained and arranged in the cases. This collection is still visited by very large numbers of people.

Naval Models.—A steady increase continues in the number of models received for this collection; the large room last year fitted up for the reception of National Portraits has been entirely devoted to the reception of large models, and is now very full, many important and interesting models having been received both from Government and private yards.

Appendix D.

Report by Mr. Thompson.

Many new glass cases have been made for this collection, and no specimens of a nature liable to injury are left unprotected by glass cases.

A series of examples showing the foliage and wood of the various kinds of trees and timber used in construction of the navy has been arranged in the gallery adjoining the Naval Models.

Structural Museum.—No important alterations have been made during the year. Want of room renders it impossible to accept any large works for this collection.

The general arrangement of the several collections comprised in the Museum has proceeded with great regularity; every example acquired, either by purchase or on loan, is exhibited to the public.

Richard A. Thompson,
Assistant Director.

Report by Mr. Owen.

4. Report by Mr. P. C. Owen, Assistant Director for General Administration.

Sir,

With reference to that part of the general administration for which I am responsible to you, I beg to report as follows:—

1. The number of visitors which has been registered at the turn-tables from the opening of the Museum on 22nd June 1857 to the 31st December 1866 is 6,485,572, of which 2,450,936 have attended in the evening.

The number of tickets issued during the same period for the purpose of study and copying, or of consulting the Art or Educational Libraries, has been,—weekly, at 6*d.*, 6,005; monthly, at 1*s.* 6*d.*, 1,271; quarterly, at 3*s.*, 972; half-yearly, at 6*s.*, 62; yearly, at 10*s.*, 222; schools for the year, at 1*l.*, 40: total, 8,578.

2. For the year 1866 the number of visitors has been—

Day time - - -	515,674
Evenings - - -	240,401
Total -	756,075

The number paying for admission on students' days at 6*d.* each was 46,712, and of season tickets 1,657.

3. The special exhibition of national portraits contributed on loan and exhibited in the arcades adjoining the Royal Horticultural Gardens by permission of the Royal Commissioners for 1851, was opened on Monday, 16th April, and closed on Saturday, 18th August 1866.

Admissions.

Number of visitors at 1*s.* each - - -	46,688
,, ,, at 2*s.* 6*d.* each - - -	3,716
,, ,, at 3*d.* each - - -	17,957
Schools at 1*s.* for 30 pupils - - - -	3,145
By season tickets - - - - -	1,650
Total visitors - -	73,156

The exhibition was opened at 3*d.* on the 6th August, and the admissions at that rate were the same for every day (12 days) until the 18th August.

Circulars were also sent to the national schools of the metropolitan district, and admission was granted during this period at the rate of 1*s.* for 30 pupils.

Circulation.

The special exhibitions held at the various Schools of Art and Institutions throughout the country have been assisted during the past year by the circulation of objects in the usual manner. 1,679 objects, and 2,672 paintings, engravings, photographs, &c., making a total of 4,351 objects, were circulated in 1866 to 23 Institutions.

Safety of the Objects and Custodyship.

It is with satisfaction that I am enabled to report, upon reference to the daily police occurrence book, that the past year has been free from accidents of any importance, and that the police have had no cause to report any acts of irregularity on the part of the public visiting the Museum.

Publication of Photographs by the Arundel Society.

To facilitate the publication of photographs, chromo-lithographs, and etchings issued by the Department, an arrangement has been made with the Arundel Society for promoting the Knowledge of Art, who have undertaken to act as agents for the Department, and to exhibit specimens of the most important works at their offices in Bond Street, and to sell the photographs to the public at a low price, based upon the accompanying scale.

			s.	d.
	Pictures in National Portrait Exhibition, 1866, each	-	1	6
	Portrait Miniatures, Exhibition of 1865	-	1	0
Lettered.				
A	Photographs, *not exceeding* 5 in. by 4 in.	-	1	0
B	Photographs „ 6½ „ by 4½ „	-	1	2
C	Photographs „ 8½ „ by 6½ „	-	1	6
D	Photographs „ 10 „ by 8 „	-	1	10
E	Photographs „ 12 „ by 10 „	-	2	3
F	Photographs „ 16 „ by 11 „	-	2	8
G	Photographs „ 18 „ by 12 „	-	3	0
H	Photographs „ 19 „ by 14 „	-	4	6
I	Photographs „ 22 „ by 15 „	-	6	0

Mounted upon Plate Paper.

Rooms have been opened at the South Kensington Museum, in which specimens of each kind of photograph may be seen, and where an officer is constantly in attendance to take orders on behalf of the Arundel Society and to afford explanations.

Arrangements have also been made so that the public may consult a complete collection of the photographs in the Art library.

A classified catalogue has been prepared, containing a list of 3,748 photographs of which there are of—

Drawings, Paintings, and Sculpture.

National portraits, Exhibition of 1866 - -	964
National portraits, large size - - -	9
Bays of the exhibition - - - -	77
Miniature portraits, Exhibition of 1865 - -	200
Raphael cartoons and studies - - -	60
Raphael drawings in the Louvre and at Oxford -	221
Michael Angelo drawings at Oxford - -	48
Holbein drawings at Windsor - - -	65
Tudor portraits - - - - -	28
Turner's Liber Studiorum - - - -	51
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Clocks, watches, &c.	22
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Henri Deux ware	29
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Persian ware, &c.	116
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Crystal, Ivory, Glass, &c.	
Crystal and glass	79
Carvings in ivory	222
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PHILIP CUNLIFFE OWEN,
Assistant Director.

REPORT BY MR. WALLIS.

5. REPORT of the KEEPER of the ART COLLECTIONS.

1. Several important improvements in the details of arrangement within the cases have been successfully carried into operation during the past year, and in some instances, great economy of floor space, and a better display of the objects for the purpose of study will be the result; whilst the pillar cases contrived by the Director-General, will practically supersede wall space for a great variety of specimens, such as medals, textile fabrics, and all objects in low relief, which are best displayed in a vertical position.

2. The general classification, owing to limitation of space in several important positions in the museum, remains much the same as at the date of the last report. As facilities increase for a more complete classification of objects in permanent localities, the internal arrangements of the cases can also be materially improved in several sections.

3. The acquisitions during the year 1866 have not been numerous. The most important objects are the following:—

1. Casket, ivory, oblong with sloped lid: the panels carved with foliage and animals, mounted in chased silver of 17th century work. Spanish (?), 10th or 11th century. L., $10\frac{3}{8}$ in.; w., $6\frac{3}{8}$ in.; h., $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. Bought at Leon, Spain, 126*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* No. 10.'66.
2. Silver processional cross, the canopied knop decorated with allegorical figures and statuettes of saints, the four evangelists with their emblems, and other figures and groups, combined with cartouche work, foliage, &c. Spanish work. Date, about 1560.

The above were acquired by the art referee, Mr. J. C. Robinson, together with some articles of furniture, and other objects during his recent visit to Spain and Portugal.

Fifteen examples of ancient carved ivories were purchased from Mr. John Webb's collection, the principal of which are:—

3. Book cover, ivory; of five panels carved in high relief with the Virgin and Child, Isaiah, Melchisedec, and other Scriptural subjects: probably the companion cover to one in the Vatican. German, 7th or 8th century. H., 15 in.; w., 11 in. Bought of Mr. John Webb, 588*l*. No. 138.'66.

4. Diptych, ivory, both leaves, of Rufinus Gennadius Probus Orestes, Consul of the East. A.D. 530. Above are busts of Justinian and Theodora. Byzantine, 6th century. H. of leaf, 13¼ in.; w., 4¾ in. Bought of Mr. John Webb, 620*l*. No. 139.'66.

5. Polyptych, ivory: in the centre are carved in full relief the Crucifixion and the Virgin and Child, on the four shutters are subjects from the life of Christ. German, 14th century. H., 15½ in.; w. when open, 10⅛ in. Bought of Mr. John Webb, 308*l*. No. 140.'66.

6. Triptych, ivory: in the centre is carved in high relief the Virgin and Child, on the shutters are subjects from the early life of Christ. German, 14th century. H., 12 in.; w. when open, 12 in. Bought of Mr. John Webb, 448*l*. No. 141.'66.

7. Triptych, ivory, carved in high relief with the Coronation of the Virgin in the centre, and figures of saints on the wings, Italian (Venetian), 14th century. H., 10⅝ in.; w., 6½ in. Bought of Mr. John Webb, 350. No. 143.'66.

8. Casket, ivory, carved with scenes from early romances; on the lid the Siege of the Castle of Love, on the sides the Lai d'Aristote, and others. French, 14th century. H., 4¼ in.; w., 10 in.; d., 5¼ in. Bought of Mr. John Webb, 296*l*. No. 146.'66.

9. Devotional Tablets, in two leaves, ivory carved in high relief with the Virgin and Child attended by angels, and on the other leaf, the Crucifixion. French, 14th century. H. of each leaf, 6¾ in.; w., 4½ in. Bought of Mr. John Webb, 252*l*. Nos. 148–8*a*.'66.

Also from various sources:—

10. Book: the New Testament and Psalms, Dutch, date 1594; bound in white silk, embroidered with coloured silks and seed pearls. In the centre of each side is a medallion in silk embroidery. Dutch, 17th century. H., 6¾ in.; w., 2 in.; d., 4⅜ in. Bought of Messrs. Boone, 63*l*. No. 85.'66.

11. Triptych, ivory, carved on the wings and centre with three ranges of subjects in high relief: below are the Adoration of the Magi, the Virgin and Child and the Presentation; above this, the Crucifixion, the Synagogue and the Church; and highest, the Last Judgment. French, 2nd half of 15th century. (Soltikoff Collection.) H., 7¾ in.; w., 8½ in. Bought at the Morland sale, 210*l*. No. 175.'66.

12. Triptych and Shrine, wood carved and gilt: in the centre a seated figure of the Virgin and Child between two saints, life size and in full relief; on the panels are scenes from the Birth of Christ in high relief. The exterior of the triptych and the shrine below are painted in tempera with legendary subjects, and on each side of the triptych is a statue of a saint. German, 15th century. H., 14 ft. 6½ in.; w. when open, 13 ft. 4 in. Bought of Dr. Salviati, 250*l*. No. 192.'66.

13. State Carriage, made for the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the panels decorated with allegoric paintings by W. Hamilton, R.A., the box supported by statuettes of carved and gilt wood, the roof surmounted by a coronet: also harness for six horses faced with crimson morocco leather, and ornamented with gilt metal; in 77 pieces. English, date 1780. H. of carriage, 11 ft. 6 in.; l., 19 ft. 10 in.; w., 7 ft. 3 in. Bought of Messrs. Pearce & Countze, 500*l*. Nos. 235–235*yyy*.'66.

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In addition to these, may be named as an example of modern bronze modelling and casting :—

14. Bust, bronze, of an armed female with snaky hair, robed in a lion's skin; entitled "La Gorgone:" the work of the Duchess of Castiglione-Colonna. Modern Italian. H., 3 ft. 4½ in.; w., 2 ft. 1½ in. Bought of the Duchess Castiglione-Colonna, 105*l*. No. 239.'66.

4. The following presentations have been made during the year :—

1. Portrait medallion, in modern Italian glass mosaic, of the late Prince Consort. Presented by Her Majesty the Queen.
2. A small collection of Berlin iron jewellery. By W. Bemrose, Esq., of Derby.
3. A small collection of Swedish earthenware. By Christian Hammer, of Stockholm.

5. The Loan Collection which has now formed for several years so important and valuable a feature of the Art Museum, has been kept up to its general standard of excellence and variety; and although many changes have been made during the year by the withdrawal of important contributions, the space thus vacated has been at once filled up with other and equally valuable and instructive objects, through the liberality of the noblemen and gentlemen having special collections, which they were willing to spare for a period to promote the art education of the people, and increase the means at the disposal of the Department for facilitating the studies of those manufacturers and designers who avail themselves of the advantages afforded by the Art Museum.

6. During the past year, a record has been kept of those to whom special permission has been given to draw from the objects in the Art Museum, being public property only, the following is a summary :—

From examples of	furniture	34
„ „	metal work	13
„ „	musical instruments	2
„ „	pottery and porcelain	9
„ „	sculpture (chimney pieces)	6
„ „	stained glass	1
„ „	textile fabrics	45
Miscellaneous examples		3
	Total	113

The above numbers do not include the numerous sketches in note books, &c., which are constantly being made by visitors, but of which no reliable record could be kept without an appearance of unnecessary interference with the freedom of those who desire to make slight sketches and memoranda on the spot: frequently of great practical importance to those who make them, but the execution of which, does not in any way interfere with the necessary regulations for copying.

7. The etching class, under the direction of Mr. R. J. Lane, A.R.A., has continued its valuable operations in the reproduction of the ornamental details and forms of objects on copper-plates, and the number of objects sent for the use of the students in the class during the year 1866, was 50.

8. The reproductions in electro-copper and in plaster, acquired during 1866, have been of importance, although less numerous than in the preceding year. The principal electrotypes are :—

1. Four pieces to complete the series, selected from the regalia in the Tower of London, viz., a tankard and cover, a salt cellar, an ampulla, and a sceptre. These with the seven pieces executed in 1865, make up a series of eleven electro-copper and gilt reproductions from the best and most remarkable specimens of plate in the Tower.

2. Eight pieces of Russian, and two pieces of Swedish plate from the originals in the possession of G. Moffatt, Esq., M.P.
3. Statuettes of Christ and St. John, the originals by Giovanni di Bologna, in the Cathedral, at Pisa.
4. Two door knockers attached to one of the doors of the Cathedral of Lausanne.

The whole of the electrotypes were executed specially for the department by Messrs. Franchi & Son, and except in very special cases, two copies of each have been set apart for circulation to exhibitions in connexion with Schools of Art.

9. The principal casts in plaster, acquired or specially executed, are:—

1. A cast of an altar piece in high relief, the Adoration of the Magi, from the original in the Certosa of Pavia.
2. A cast of an altar piece in high relief, the Descent from the Cross, from the original, attributed to Giovanni Antonio Amadio, in the Certosa of Pavia.
3. A cast of the great triple portal of the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostella, known as the Porta della Gloria. The original is the work of Master Mateo, a native sculptor, about A.D. 1180 to 1190.

This magnificent and important architectural work is 58 feet 6 inches in width, by 34 feet 8 inches in height in the centre, and it is satisfactory to call attention to the correspondence (*see* pages 219, 220, and 221), which ensued between Mr. D. Brucciani to whom the commission for executing this important reproduction was entrusted, and the authorities charged with the preservation of this interesting relic of Spanish art; as, unfortunately, it has sometimes been found that erroneous opinions as to the effects of the operations of moulding objects of art for reproduction being injurious to those objects, have seriously interfered with that free action and confidence which is so necessary for the successful copying of important examples, desirable for the complete illustration of the art of all ages and countries.

10. The arrangements in progress at the period of the last report, for the proper classification of the fictile ivories according to age and country, has been fully completed. They are now securely fitted in suitable glazed cases of the imperial size, and the whole form a most important historical series of reproductions of ancient art.

11. A considerable addition to the paintings and water-colour drawings available for circulation to Schools of Art, for the purpose of study, has been made during the past year. The return for 1866, shows that 119 samples were lent to 39 Schools of Art, under this head, during the year.

12. The increased demand for the circulation of objects to Schools of Art, in aid of local exhibitions, has necessitated a more complete selection being made from the available objects in the Art Museum. The selections, though not yet completed, will include the following classes, viz.:—

Division I. Sculpture, carvings in wood. &c.
„ II. Medals, electrotypes of medals, and engraved gems.
„ V. Japanned or lacquered work.
„ VII. Enamels.
„ VIII. Pottery.
„ IX. Glass manufactures.
„ X. Works in metal and electro-copies.
„ XII. Jewellery and decorative objects in precious metals.
„ XIII. Arms, armour, &c., electro-copies.
„ XIV. Furniture.
„ XVII. Textile fabrics.

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Also a few examples in the divisions of—
Glass painting.
Watches and clocks.
Leather work.
Basket work.
Bookbinding, and
Book decoration.

It is not proposed to send more than two divisions, with a collection of framed examples, to any one School of Art at the same period.

13. The following series are mounted in suitable glazed frames for exhibition:—

No.	——	Number and Size of Frames.	Wall space required. Dimensions.				Total.
			ft.	in.	ft.	in.	sq. ft.
	Photograms.						
1	Busts from the antique in the British Museum	34 royal†	25	0 ×	5	6	137
2	Turner's "Liber Studiorum"	15 imperial†	16	8 ×	5	8	94
3	Original drawings by various old masters	3 imperial 10 royal	8	10 ×	6	6	59
*4	Original drawings by Raphael—Group I.	13 royal 1 imperial	8	6 ×	6	6	56
5	„ „ II.	13 royal	8	6 ×	6	3	53
6	„ „ III.	16 royal	10	6 ×	6	3	66
7	„ „ IV.	8 royal	8	6 ×	3	8	31
8	Cartoons by Raphael, and studies from the cartoons	33 ($38\frac{3}{4} \times 27\frac{1}{4}$)	28	0 ×	12	6	350
9	Original drawings by Michael Angelo	15 royal	10	6 ×	6	3	66
*10	Objects in the South Kensington Museum (sculpture, terra-cotta, and bronze)—						
	Group I.	6 imperial 4 royal	8	6 ×	6	6	56
11	„ II.	8 imperial	8	6 ×	5	6	47
12	„ III.	8 imperial	8	6 ×	5	6	47
13	Furniture bronzes, and pottery	64 ($17\frac{3}{4} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$)	21	0 ×	7	0	147
14	Photograms (various) presented by Mr. Henry Vaughan	20 (various)	10	0 ×	6	3	60
	Coloured Photograms of various Objects of Art.						
15	Enamels	84 ($17\frac{3}{4} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$)	30	0 ×	7	0	210
16	Crystals	35 ($17\frac{3}{4} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$)	10	0 ×	7	0	70
17	Precious materials and earthenware	27 ($17\frac{3}{4} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$)	9	0 ×	7	0	63
	Etchings.						
18	Original etchings by members of the Etching Club, and other artists—Group I.	12 royal	10	3 ×	4	6	46
19	Group II.	11 royal	10	6 ×	4	0	42
20	„ III.	12 royal	10	4 ×	4	3	44

* In groups 4, 5, 6, and 7, and also in groups 10, 11, and 12, the subjects are sometimes repeated, but each group, as far as it extends, may be considered as complete in itself.

† Imperial frames are each $33\frac{1}{4} \times 24\frac{3}{4}$. Royal frames are each $24\frac{3}{4} \times 20$.

No.	——	Number and Size of Frames.	Wall space required. Dimensions.				Total.
			ft.	in.	ft.	in.	sq. ft.
	Engravings.						
21	Group I. - - -	9 imperial -	8	6 ×	6	6	56
22	„ II. - - -	6 imperial - 3 royal -	8	0 ×	6	6	52
23	„ III. - - -	8 various -	21	6 ×	6	6	140
24	Original drawings for the "Grammar of Ornament"— Group I. - - -	15 ($24 \times 16\frac{3}{4}$)	7	2 ×	6	6	46
25	„ II. - - -	15 ($24 \times 16\frac{3}{4}$)	7	2 ×	6	6	46
26	„ III. - - -	15 ($24 \times 16\frac{3}{4}$)	7	2 ×	6	6	46
27	Original cartoons for glass panels. Swiss, 15th or 16th century—Group I. - -	15 royal -	8	6 ×	6	6	56
28	Group II. - - -	7 imperial -	8	6 ×	5	0	43
29	„ III. - - -	3 imperial - 8 royal -	8	6 ×	6	6	56

The series will be added to from time to time according to the acquisitions made by the Department, and the requirements of the various Schools of Art.

14. Suitable glass cases, for the objects belonging to the Art Collections which require such protection, are provided by the Department. These cases are constructed to occupy the centre of a room, and are generally 12 ft. 6 in. long by 7 ft. wide, and 7 feet high in the central portion.

Every specimen exhibited in these cases is accompanied by a card label on which is printed its title and description, and all framed matter is labelled in a similar manner. Copies of these labels will be sent as soon as the contribution of the objects has been officially decided upon, for insertion in any printed catalogue of the exhibition, on a special application being made for such copies.

Applications for the loan of glass cases for the protection of local contributions will be entertained, and when practicable such cases will be forwarded; the local committee defraying the cost of packing and the carriage of such cases from and on their return to the South Kensington Museum (as a separate transaction from the Art Collection).

15. The conditions under which portions of the Collections of Art Objects will be circulated to Schools of Art will be as follows:—

a. Adequate provision should be made by the committee of the local school for exhibiting the collection, during a limited period, to the students and the public, both in the day-time and the evening; such provision to be first approved by the Department.

b. It should be understood that in contributing objects, the Department does not undertake to make an exhibition, but to add to collections of objects brought together by committees of Schools of Art, and contributed by the localities in which such schools are situated. It is of great importance on such occasions to bring together, as far as possible, all art objects of interest in the district.

c. Artizans being students of the School of Art must be admitted free, but all other persons should pay a moderate fee for admission,

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which should be higher in the morning than in the evening. To enable artizans, not students in the School of Art, and others employed in the day-time to share in the benefits to be derived from the collection, the fee on two evenings in the week is not to exceed one penny each person.

d. Should there be a balance of profit after all local expenses are paid, it must be applied for the benefit of the School of Art with which the exhibition is connected.

16. In such cases as appear of sufficient importance to warrant the expenditure in the interests of a School of Art or manufacturing locality, the Department will pay the whole cost of packing and transport, and will (when necessary) send down an officer to remain in charge of the collection. In other cases the local committee will be required to pay the cost of carriage to the place of exhibition, and the Department will pay the carriage back.

17. Applications for circulating collections for exhibition during any year must be made on or before the 31st March of each year, and the committee must be prepared to furnish the Department with full information, when asked for, as to the nature of the building in which the exhibition is to be held, provision for the safety of the objects from fire, police arrangements, the admission of the public, especially artisans, and the date of opening and closing the exhibition, and on such other points as may be deemed necessary.

18. Application for any of the series of engravings, photograms, &c., named in the table, page 196, may be made at any time. The charges for carriage to the local school must be paid by the local committee, but the Department will pay the carriage back. The local committee must guarantee the security and safe return of the works lent; and the secretary upon receiving any work of art from the Department must immediately report its condition to the Department, should it be received by him in a state damaged or calling for remark, such as injury to the frame, breakage of seal, &c.

19. A collection of water-colour drawing studies, &c. is in course of formation from which Schools of Art may borrow for use as examples for study by the students. Three or four may be lent at one time for a period of eight weeks. The local committee must enter into the same guarantees as for the framed works lent for exhibition. The action in this direction during 1866 has been already named. (See page 195.)

20. Exceptional applications from localities where no School of Art exists will also be considered to a limited extent, on conditions determined by the circumstances of each case.

A return is subjoined of the places in which public exhibitions were held during the year 1866. This shows that important art exhibitions were held in 11 localities, whilst contributions were also sent to 12 other localities, for the purpose of aiding the efforts of the managers of Schools of Art and kindred institutions at their annual meetings, soirées, and other public occasions.

The following is a summary of the details of each of the principal exhibitions. The return of the number of visitors and total receipts, when such have been supplied by the committees, are given in the return mentioned above.

1. City of London. The Working Classes Industrial Exhibition, held at the Guildhall, was originated and promoted by residents in the city, who appeared to think that a central exhibition of this character would be useful. It was opened on 6th March by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and closed on 17th April, prizes being distributed on the occasion by George Peabody, Esq.

2. Limerick School of Art. An exhibition in connexion with the Athenæum was projected by the managers of that institution, and as it was proposed that the School of Art, the classes of which meet in the same building, should have a beneficial interest in the exhibition and the surplus proceeds, if any resulted from the effort, an important series of objects was contributed, consisting chiefly of the electrotypes from the regalia in the Tower of London, one case of original objects from the Art Museum, and a series of coloured photograms and other framed matters. The exhibition was opened in April, and was very popular. The committee reported that they were well satisfied with the educational results of their effort, although in a pecuniary point of view the gain was small.

3. Bath and West of England Society. The annual meeting of this society was held at Salisbury in 1866, opening on 4th June. A contribution consisting of a selection of objects illustrating the various divisions of the Art Museum, was sent in charge of an attendant, but as heretofore the expenses of the principal officer charged with arranging the contributions were paid by the society.

4. Southampton School of Art and Hartley Institute. An exhibition on a large scale was held in the latter institution, opening in July, under the title of "Hampshire and Isle of Wight Loan Exhibition of Works of Industry and Art."

   As the interests of the School of Art were intimately connected with this effort the contributions were somewhat exceptional. The case containing the ivory carvings and models in wax presented by R. L. Lucas, Esq., was contributed by special request, owing to that gentleman's connexion with the locality, and a varied series of electrotypes and other objects, together with framed photograms, drawings, &c., were added.

   As the organization of the exhibition was satisfactory, it was not considered necessary to keep the attendant in special charge during the whole period the exhibition was open, and he was withdrawn at the end of the first month. He had, however, rendered efficient assistance to the local committee prior to the opening, having had special permission to do so on condition that he was paid by them. No surplus funds resulted from this exhibition.

5. Dudley School of Art. A committee having been formed for the promotion of an exhibition at Dudley, an application was received from this body for aid by contributions from the Art Museum, on the ground that the School of Art was one of four institutions which it was intended should be specially benefited by the effort, if successful. A suitable series of objects, together with pictures and drawings, were therefore sent in charge of an attendant, and "The Dudley and Midland Fine Arts, Scientific, "and Industrial Exhibition" was opened on 5th July by the Right Hon. the Earl of Dudley, who placed the whole of his gallery of paintings, &c. at the disposal of the committee. A guarantee fund, amounting to 2,000*l.*, had been secured, and the new building of the Mechanics' Institution, to which temporary buildings were added, was used for the purposes of the exhibition. Prizes were awarded to the most successful exhibitors. These consisted of 15 silver and 69 bronze medals, together with 120 certificates and 38*l.* 10*s.* in money.

   The surplus to be handed over to the four institutions in whose interest the exhibition was held amounted to 500*l.* The School of Art received one-fourth of that amount, 125*l.*

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6. Stoke-upon-Trent School of Art. An exhibition for the benefit of the "Minton Memorial Building" was opened in July at Stoke-upon-Trent, and as the success of this effort to procure a suitable building within which the classes of the School of Art can be accommodated, was a matter of great importance to the locality, such contributions as could be spared from the Art Museum, together with pictures, drawings, and miscellaneous framed matter were sent. These were arranged by an officer of the Department, but no attendant was left in charge, as the arrangements of the local committee for the custody of the objects contributed, did not appear to render this necessary. It is to be regretted that the committee made no return either of the number of visitors or the amount taken for admission, and that no surplus resulted to the "Minton Memorial Building."

7. Yorkshire Fine Art and Industrial Exhibition. The committee, for the promotion of this important undertaking, having resolved to give a proportionate share of the surplus to the York School of Art, the contributions asked for were sent and arranged by the officer charged with the arrangement at Stoke-upon-Trent. It consisted of objects representing the principal divisions of the Art Museum, being the then undistributed portion of the former "Travelling Collection," with some special additions.

This was decidedly the most important and successful exhibition of the year. A guarantee fund of 6,000*l.* was raised, and a special building erected consisting of a great hall 195 feet along and 80 feet wide, having a gallery 18 feet wide running round it; and two picture galleries, one to the right and the other to the left of the entrance to the great hall, each picture gallery being 60 feet long by 30 feet wide, opening into a pavilion 40 feet square. To this was added an annexe for machinery and carriages, having an area of 9,000 square feet.

Pictures, water colour drawings, and other works of Art were freely contributed by noblemen and gentlemen resident in the neighbourhood of York, whilst the manufacturers and working classes contributed examples of the local industries.

The exhibition was opened on 24th of July by His Grace the Archbishop of York, it was visited by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. A prize medal was designed by Mr. John Bell, a former student of the York School of Art, and of these 113 were awarded by the juries to the most successful exhibitors, together with 143 certificates of merit. The published report of the executive committee gives the receipts as 13,570*l.*, and the number of admissions to the buildings 377,824.

8. Working Men's Metropolitan and Provincial Industrial Exhibition, Agricultural Hall, Islington.

This exhibition was inaugurated by the Lord Chancellor Cranworth on 3rd September, as a general exhibition of the products of working men resident in all parts of the country; but the provincial contributions were not by any means numerous. The request of the committee for aid by contributions was acceded to on the ground of the general utility of such exhibition; and a suitable selection of objects, together with framed photograms, drawings, engravings, etchings, &c., was sent in charge of an attendant, the objects being under the supervision of the keeper and one of the assistant keepers of the Art division, and were arranged by the latter. In addition to the objects, the property of the Science and Art Department, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., permitted an important and interesting collection of porcelain, pottery, &c., on loan from him to the Art Museum, to

be sent to this exhibition, it being in the custody of the same officer as the Art Museum objects and arranged with them.

This exhibition may be considered a success, although no return of the amount taken for admission was made by the executive committee. Practically the evening's exhibitions were a series of *conversazioni* of the artizan classes of North London.

9. Shrewsbury School of Art. The committee of this institution had for some time contemplated holding an exhibition in the hope of making the classes better known, and benefit the school funds by the proceeds. A suitable building was at length secured by renting the music hall, and the exhibition was opened on 13th September. The contributions were the same as those sent to Limerick, and although the exhibition only remained open three weeks a surplus of 30*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*, after all expenses were paid, resulted to the school funds. In alluding to this fact, in their report to the local contributors, who were both numerous and influential, the committee say,—

"The balance available for the general purposes of the school is not large, but it is sufficient to clear it of all outstanding debts. The committee feel, however, that the real success of the exhibition is not to be estimated by the financial result so much as by the numbers who visited it, and the intelligent interest it was calculated to awaken in the history and true conditions of art. In the evenings especially, the exhibition was often crowded by artizans, and it was observed that the sale of catalogues among them was very large, and the same persons came again and again."

10. Bolton School of Science. The contributions were sent for the purposes of a conversazione, held in connexion with the annual meeting for the distribution of prizes, and consisted of electrotypes from the Art division and the illustrations available as loans from the Food Collection. The interest shown in the exhibition led the committee to request that the period for which the objects were sent should be extended, and the artizans were admitted *free* for three days, the attendant sent with objects remaining in charge.

11. Birkenhead School of Art. The objects sent were for a similar purpose to those contributed to the Bolton School of Science, but consisted entirely of framed matter, viz., coloured photograms, drawings, engravings, and the students' drawings, illustrative of the "stages" of instruction. By desire of the committee the exhibition was kept open *free* for a longer period than was originally intended, owing to the interest taken in the collection by the artizans and the increased publicity which the exhibition gave to the School of Art. An Art attendant remained in charge during the whole period.

The experience of the past year in the circulation of objects to local exhibitions has shown the necessity, except in very special cases which can rarely occur, of always sending a properly qualified art attendant, not only in charge of the objects when going to or returning from an exhibition, but for the purpose of remaining in custody of those objects during the whole period. During the past year there were four instances in which this did not appear to be imperatively necessary, viz., Southampton, Dudley, Stoke-upon-Trent, and York, and although no serious damage occurred to any of the objects, yet it was undoubtedly evident that to keep the objects free from dust, guard against damp, and even the gradual movement of objects in the cases by the vibration of the floors under the tread of the visitors, it would have been better had an attendant been constantly present.

Appendix D.

REPORT BY MR. WALLIS.

A special exhibition of the works of the late Mr. Godfrey Sykes, the decorative artist of the permanent Museum Buildings, was organized and arranged in the new portion of the Competition Gallery, and was opened to the public on 14th June. It consisted of—

Oil paintings	57
Water colour drawings	60 frames.
Architectural and other designs	39 „
Architectural drawings	10 „
Architectural sketches	11 „
Engravings	1 „
Pen and ink sketches	1 „
Chalk drawings	1 „
Writing drawings	6 „
Objects	15 „
Photographs of objects and decorations	11 „

In accordance with an application made by the committee, this interesting collection will be transferred to the Sheffield School of Art for a limited period, as Mr. Godfrey Sykes was formerly a student and subsequently one of the masters of that school.

It is a special source of satisfaction to report that the new edition of the Art Inventory, although not yet quite completed, is in such a forward state as to insure its being available for all official purposes within a very short period. The list of purchases during the year 1866, given with this report (page 209), is arranged upon the plan adopted for this inventory.

GEORGE WALLIS.

RETURN of ACQUISITIONS in ART MUSEUM, 1866.

MONTH.	Purchases.	Approval.	Donations.
January	5	58	6
„ (plaster casts)	33	—	2
„ (electrotypes)	121	—	—
February	26	21	10
March	40	162	19
„ (plaster casts)	24	—	—
„ (electrotypes)	125	—	—
April	12	95	28
„ (plaster casts)	14	—	—
„ (electrotypes)	4	—	—
May	18	9	18
„ (plaster casts)	19	—	—
June	27	170	2
„ (plaster casts)	6	—	—
July	40	120	9
„ (electrotypes)	3	—	—
August	9	42	1
„ (plaster casts)	26	—	—
„ (electrotypes)	7	—	—
September	55	9	13
„ (plaster casts)	20	—	—
„ (electrotypes)	9	—	—
October	1	27	18
„ (electrotypes)	2	—	—
November	42	15	5
„ (plaster casts)	17	—	—
December	14	2	3
„ (plaster casts)	132	—	—
„ (electrotypes)	6	—	—

Appendix D.

REPORT BY MR. WALLIS.

RETURN of VISITORS, RECEIPTS, &c. at various EXHIBITIONS to which OBJECTS of ART were contributed from the ART MUSEUM.

	Date.	Number of days open.	Visitors.	Receipts.
Working Men's Exhibition, Guildhall, London.	6th March to 17th April.	37	The committee made no return of visitors or receipts.	
Limerick School of Art -	17th April to 30th June.	65	5,407	£ 202 s. 12 d. 9
Bath and West of England Society, Salisbury.	4th June to 8th June.	5	27,344	1,775 16 0
Southampton Hartley Institute and School of Art.	17th July to 20th Oct.	83	The committee made no return of visitors or receipts, but reported that no surplus resulted.	
Dudley School of Art - -	6th July to 6th Oct.	80	The committee made no return, but a surplus of about 500*l.* was reported by secretary for division amongst the School of Art and three other institutions.	
Stoke-upon-Trent School of Art and Minton's Memorial.	16th July to 25th August.	36	The committee made no return of visitors or receipts.	
York Fine Art and Industrial Exhibition, the School of Art having an interest in the surplus receipts.	25th July to 3rd Nov.	88	377,824	13,570 0 0
Working Men's Metropolitan and Provincial Industrial Exhibition, Agricultural Hall, Islington.	3rd Sept. to 12th Nov.	61	506,018	The committee made no return of receipts.
Shrewsbury School of Art -	14th Sept. to 4th Oct.	18	12,302	236 9 3
Bolton School of Science - -	24th Sept. to 27th Sept.	4	2,950	Free.
Birkenhead School of Art -	12th Nov. to 1st Dec.	18	22,872	Free.

N.B.—The number of objects contributed to the above exhibitions is given under the head of "Return of Objects Lent, &c."

RETURN of CIRCULATION of PAINTINGS and DRAWINGS to LOCAL SCHOOLS of ART for PURPOSES of STUDY, 1866.

MONTH AND NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Paintings, &c.
January.—Bristol, Norwich, Cork, Boston, Brighton, South Kensington.	17
February.—Darlington, Bloomsbury, South Kensington -	7
March.—Torquay, Gloucester, Cirencester, South Kensington -	10
April.—Hanley, Taunton - - - - -	4
May.—Darlington, Edinburgh, Sheffield, Ipswich, Manchester, Glasgow, Birmingham, Cork, Nottingham, Coventry, Dublin, Liverpool S. D., Stoke, Norwich, Bloomsbury, Worcester, Exeter, Lambeth, Leeds, Warrington, York, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	44
June.—St. Thomas Charterhouse - - - -	1
Carried forward - -	83

Return of Circulation of Paintings and Drawings—*cont.*

Month and Names of Schools.	Paintings, &c.
Brought forward - - -	83
July.—South Kensington - - - - -	1
August.—Norwich - - - - - -	2
September.—Stourbridge, Cork, Broomsgrove, Darlington -	12
October.—Andover, Boston, Bloomsbury, Hanley, West London, Lambeth, Salisbury.	16
November.—Norwich, South Kensington - - -	3
December.—Lambeth, Stroud - - - - -	2
	119

Return of Objects lent for Exhibition 1866.

Place of Exhibition.	No. of Objects.	No. of Paintings, Drawings, &c.
Birmingham Midland Institute - -	—	42
Bridgnorth School of Art - - -	—	55
Birmingham Free Library - - -	—	6
St. George's-in-the-East School of Art -	—	170
Guildhall Working Men's Exhibition - -	51	—
West London School of Art - - -	19	—
Weston-super-Mare Exhibition - -	—	173
Limerick School of Art - - -	38	16
Bath and West of England Society, Salisbury -	428	153
Dudley School of Art - - - - -	148	110
Stoke-upon-Trent School of Art and Minton Memorial Building.	184	98
Youghal - - - - -	—	84
York Exhibition and School of Art - -	271	86
Southampton School of Art and Hartley Institute.	112	63
Frome School of Art - - - - -	—	58
North London Exhibition - - -	298	502
Bolton School of Science - - -	43	37
Shrewsbury School of Art - - -	87	77
Birkenhead School of Art - - -	—	134
Cork School of Art - - - - -	—	6
Torquay School of Art - - -	—	41
Abingdon School of Art - - -	—	31
Nottingham School of Art - - -	—	611
	1,679	2,553

The total circulation to Exhibitions and Schools of Art during 1866 is—

Specimens - - - - -	1,679
Paintings, Drawings, &c. - - -	2,672

Loans to Art Museum in 1866.

Acton, H. E. Esq. An ebony and mother-of-pearl crucifix.
Albo, E. J., Esq. A water-colour drawing by Gainsborough.
Aldred, E. R., Esq. Four pieces of Lowestoft porcelain.
Anderson, Capt. W. H., R.N. A marble statue.
Atkin, Bros. Four objects in electro-plate, designed by the late Godfrey Sykes.
Ayres, Mr. T. A diamond and enamelled jewel.
Azeglio, Marquess d'. A collection of Venetian porcelain, maiolica, &c.
Bagot, Rev. F. A latten chrismatory.
Beck, Rev. J. A pair of steel spurs and some Lowestoft porcelain.
Black, Mrs. Two pieces of lace.
Black, C. C., Esq. A maiolica salver.
Boone, Messrs. T. and W. A book bound in white silk, embroidered in coloured silks and pearls.
Boxer, Lady. A collection of bronze Japanese ornaments, &c., &c.
Bradbeer, B. M., Esq. A collection of Lowestoft porcelain.
Browne, Robert, Esq. Two pieces of Lowestoft porcelain.
Bulletti, Sig. Piece of wood carving.
Bull, Thomas, Esq. Lowestoft porcelain.
Chester, Mrs. An ebony cabinet, inlaid with ivory, &c.
Chester, Rev. G. J. Collection of ring-stones, African ornaments, &c.
Chaffers, W., Esq. A bedstead and some Lowestoft porcelain.
Chamberlain, Office of Lord. Portrait of Henry VIII. in Caen stone.
Church, Mrs. Vase of crown Derby porcelain.
Colnaghi, Messrs., and Co. Ten oil paintings, reduced copies of Raphael's frescoes in the Vatican.
Craven, Miss. White and blue enamelled ring.
Cordier, M. Two bronze Chinese figures.
Croker, J. M., Esq. Three pieces of Lowestoft porcelain.
Comolera, Madame. A porcelain tray.
Diamond, Miss T. Collection of Lowestoft porcelain.
Dunraven, Earl of. Silver-gilt dish.
Durlacher, Mr H. Two marble panels.
Durrant, G. J., Esq. Four pieces of Lowestoft.
Eden, Rev. A. A silver watch.
Eden, Miss Lizzie. Four specimens of jewellery.
Edwardes, Sir H. A group in bronze and a bronze statuette.
Elmore, A., Esq., R.A. A mirror in frame set with diamonds, emeralds, and rubies.
Exmouth, Viscount. Three pieces of Lowestoft porcelain.
Ellis, F. R., Esq. English and Venetian porcelain.
Frere, Mrs. H. T. Three pieces of Lowestoft porcelain.
Foreign Office. An umbrella and flag presented to the Lieut.-Governor of Lagos by the king of Dahomey.
Gass and Co., Messrs. Silver niello-work bracelet.
Girometti, Madame. Three chalcedonyx cameos.
Gladstone, Right Hon. W. E., M.P. A collection of porcelain, enamelled jewels, &c., &c.
Goff, G., Esq. An ebony cabinet, inlaid with ivory.
Gwatkin, J. R., Esq. A goblet encrusted with amethysts and turquoises.
Guest, Sir J., Bart. Collection of Russian ornaments.
Hall, S. C., Esq. Some pieces of Lowestoft and Swansea porcelain.
Hervé, M. Charles. Three miniature portraits.
Hume, Archibald, Esq. Collection of Wedgwood jasper ware.
Huth, Louis, Esq. A piece of Lowestoft porcelain.
Hydon, James, Esq. Silver-gilt caudle cup.
International Volunteer Trophy, Trustees of. The Trophy.
James, J., Esq. A maple dressing table.
Johnson, R. Allen, Esq. Three pieces of Lowestoft porcelain and a specimen palette of the colours used at Lowestoft.
Johnson, Mrs. A piece of Worcester porcelain and a Delft plate.
Jones, R. O., Esq. Nine miniature portraits.

Appendix D.

REPORT BY MR. WALLIS.

Joseph, A., Esq. Two specimens of Lowestoft porcelain.
King, A. C., Esq. Two specimens of Lowestoft porcelain.
Lambert and Rawlings, Messrs. A silver horn.
Latham, Mrs. A gold enamelled crucifix.
Laurie, Mr. N. A silver peg tankard and an Arabian inkstand and pen case.
Lefroy, Rev. A. C. Two marble busts, 100 gold coins, an enamelled watch, &c.
Lennox, Lord Henry. Terra cotta statuette of a turkey cock.
Lonsdale, Mrs. C. A Berlin porcelain cup.
Lonsdale, Miss P. A damask linen napkin.
Macleay, G., Esq. A stucco-work panel and rosette.
Maisey, Lieut.-Col. A collection of ancient Indian objects, &c., &c.
Malcolm, John, Esq. A Henri II. biberon or miniature water-jug, a Limoges enamel tazza, two ivory carvings, a pair of silver hanaps, and a silver model of a war galley of 16th century.
Malcolm, Major-Gen. A Persian celestial globe.
Mare, Mr. H. de la. A jadestone teapot.
Marine Society, The. A silver base.
Martin, Studley, Esq. Six pieces of Lowestoft porcelain.
Mildmay, E. St. J., Esq., Watch with various astronomical dials.
Millais, J. R., R.A. Marble statue of Leda and the Swan.
Miller, Mr. F. M. Plaster group, entitled "Emily of Rylstone."
Minton and Co., Messrs. An earthenware plate, made after the design of Mr. A. Stevens.
Morland, Mr. G. H. Two Limoges enamel triptychs.
Morrison, A., Esq. An Italian grey marble table, mounted in gilt metal.
Mylne, Mr. R. W. Plaster bust of the late W. Mulready, R.A.
Monteagle, Lady. Marble statue of a sleeping nymph, by Baily, R.A.
Moffatt, G., Esq., M.P. A collection of plate.
Norman, Emerson, Esq. A collection of Lowestoft porcelain.
Peircy, Mrs. Two Roman glass vases and a lachrymatory.
Prince, Mr. James. Two pieces of early English earthenware.
Redgrave, Mrs. Frazer. Two pieces of Lowestoft porcelain.
Redgrave, Mr. G. R. Six pieces of Lowestoft porcelain.
Riggs, Mr. G. A silver needle-case with thimble screwed on.
Rycroft, Lady. Two pieces of Lowestoft porcelain.
Salviati, Dr. Thirteen imitation Venetian 15th and 16th century wine glasses.
Sambon, Sig. Case of medals, Capodimonte vase, marble bust, and piece of wrought iron ornament.
Schrieber, Lady C. Collection of Lowestoft porcelain.
Seago, W. R., Esq. Collection of Lowestoft porcelain.
Simmons, W., Esq. Miniature portrait of a lady.
Slark, Mr. W. J. Twelve porcelain cameo busts.
Smith, R H. Soden, Esq. Two pieces of Lowestoft porcelain.
Spence, W. B., Esq. Painted terra cotta bust.
Stainbank, Mr. Ebony casket with silver panels.
Stisted, Mrs. A piece of Venetian point lace.
Thompson, C. T., Esq. Lowestoft porcelain.
Thompson, T., Esq. Water-colour drawing by John Varley.
Tillotson, Mrs. A maple wood tankard parcel-gilt silver cover and mounts.
Titlow, Rev. S. Lowestoft porcelain.
Tuke, J. H., Esq. Lowestoft porcelain.
Vaughan, H., Esq. Ivory statuette of Venus de Medici and an ivory parasol handle.
Verity, R., Esq. Miniature portrait in oil.
Wareham, W., Esq. Collection of Lowestoft porcelain.
Willoughby de Eresby, Lord. Collection of English plate and four earthenware jugs.
Wilshere, C. W., Esq. Champlevé enamel crucifix.
Woods, Mrs. Three pieces of Lowestoft porcelain.
Woolner, T., Esq. Marble statue of Lord Macaulay.
Yorke, Mrs. Table tops, covered with Sevres porcelain, and a Sevres porcelain cup and saucer.

List of Contributors of Objects on Loan exhibited in the Art Museum.

Her most Gracious Majesty The Queen.

Acton, H. E., Esq.
Albo, E. J., Esq.
Aldred, E. R., Esq.
Anderson, Capt. W. H. R.N.
Arbuthnot, Mrs.
Archer, —, Esq.
Architectural Museum.
Art Union of London.
Atkin, Bros.
Bacon, Miss E. S.
Bacon, the Rev. T.
Bagot, Rev. F.
Bagshawe, W. H. G., Esq.
Baily, F. W., Esq.
Bankes, H. Nugent, Esq.
Barker, Alexander, Esq.
Beaumont, S., Esq., M.P.
Beck, Rev. James.
Bentinck, Miss.
Berney, Rev. Thomas.
Birley, S., Esq.
Bishop, Dr.
Black, C. C., Esq.
Black, Mrs.
Blackburn, H., Esq.
Board of Works.
Bohn, H. G., Esq.
Boger, the Rev. E.
Bond, Joseph, Esq.
Bonner, George, Esq.
Bouquet, Mons.
Bowyer, Charles, Esq.
Boxer, Lady.
Bradbeer, B. M., Esq.
Braikenridge, Rev. G. W.
Browne, R., Esq.
Browne, Mrs.
Brownlow, Earl.
Bruce, R., of Kennet.
Bull, Thomas, Esq.
Bulletti, —, Esq.
Burnside, R. J., Esq.
Cameron, Mrs.
Cary, F. S., Esq.
Chaffers, Mr. W.
Chambré, W. S., R.N.
Chance, J. H., Esq.
Charsley, Miss M.
Chesham, Lord.
Chester, Mrs.
Chester, Rev. G. J.
Church, Mrs.
Clarke, Miss.
Cole, H., Esq., C.B.
Colnaghi and Co.
Commissioners of International Exhibition 1862.
Comolera, Madame.
Cordier, Mr.
Corner, J., Esq.
Coutts, Miss Burdett.
Craig, J. Gibson, Esq.
Craven, Miss.
Crealock, Col. H. H.
Cumming, Col.
Dallas, Barnes, Esq.
Darnley, the Earl of.
Davis, F., Esq.
D'Azeglio, the Marquis.
De la Feld, Count.
Delmar, F. O. T., Esq.
Diamond, Miss T.
Donnelly, Captain, R.E.
Drewett, R. D., Esq.
Dunraven, Earl of.
Durlacher, Henry, Esq.
Durrant, G. J., Esq.
Eden, Rev. A.
Eden, Miss Lizzie.
Edwardes, Sir H., Bart.
Edwardes, T. Dyer, Esq.
Elcho, Lord, M.P.
Elmore, A., Esq.
Ellis, J., Esq.
Ellis, F. R., Esq.
Ewart, Capt., R.N., C.B.
Exmouth, Viscount.
Falkener, E., Esq.
Fisher, R., Esq.
Flower, J., Esq.
Foreign Office.
Fortnum, C. D. E., Esq.
Fowke, Mrs.
Franks, A. W., Esq.
Fraser, Sir W.
Frere, Mrs. H. T.
Frere, R. J., Esq.
Fricard, Madame A.
Gass and Co., Messrs.
Girometti, Madame.
Gladstone, Rt. Hon. W. E., M.P.
Godfrey, J. R. R., Esq.
Gore, Hon. C.
Governors of Bethlehem Hospital.
Gresley, Sir T., Bart.
Guest, Sir Ivor.
Guthrie, Colonel.
Gwatkin, T. R., Esq.
Haden, Seymour, Esq.
Hall, S. C., Esq.
Hamilton, Sir Robert N. C.
Harvey, W., Esq.
Hawarden, the Viscount.
Hawkesley and Co., Messrs.
Hawkins, J. H., Esq.
Hawkins, Miss L. Leila.
Hawkins, Mrs. W.
Harford, Rev. F. K.
Hervé, Charles, Esq.
Hippisley, Sir J., Bart.
Hodgkinson, S., Esq.
Hogg, W., Esq.
Hollond, Mrs. R.
Hope, A. J. B. B., Esq., M.P.
Howard, Lord E. Fitzalan.
Hume, Archibald, Esq.
Hungerford, Mrs.
Huth, Louis, Esq.
Hydon, J., Esq.
International Volunteer Trophy, Trustees of, viz.:—
Lord Grosvenor.
MacLeod of MacLeod.
Lindsay, Hon. Col. C. H.
James, J., Esq.
Jebb, Lady A.
Johnson, R. Allen, Esq.
Johnson, —, Esq.
Jolliffe, Rt. Hon. Sir W., Bart., M.P.
Jones, R. O., Esq.
Joseph, A., Esq.
King, A. C., Esq.
La Primandaye, Capt. C. H.
Lacaita, Sir James.
Lambert and Rawlings, Messrs.
Langford, Capt.
Latham, Mrs.
Laurie, Peter G., Esq.
Lawrie, N., Esq.
Lawrence, E. H., Esq.
Lefroy, Rev. A. C.
Lennox, Lord Henry.
Lewin, Capt. R. E.
Lucas, C. R., Esq.
Locker, F., Esq.
Lonsdale, Mrs. Congreve.
Lonsdale, Miss H. P.
Lord Chamberlain, Office of.
MacLeod of MacLeod.
Macmanus, H., Esq.
Maisey, Lieut.-Col.
Mare, H. de la, Esq.
Marine Society, The.

Appendix D.

REPORT BY MR. WALLIS.

Malcolm, Major-Gen. G. A.
Malcolm, John, Esq.
Martin, Studley, Esq.
Martin, T., Esq.
Marryat, H., Esq.
Marryat, Joseph, Esq.
Maskell, W., Esq.
Maund, Edwin, Esq.
Mazaroz, Ribaillier, and Co., Messrs.
Michel, Sir John.
Mildmay, E. St. John, Esq.
Miller, F. M., Esq.
Mitchell, Rev. H.
M'Leay, G., Esq.
Moffatt, G., Esq.
Morland, G. H., Esq.
Morrison, A., Esq.
Nasmyth, Mrs.
Naylor, R. C., Esq.
Nesbitt, Alexander, Esq.
Nightingale, J. E., Esq.
Norman, Emerson, Esq.
Northumberland, the Duke of.
Outram, Sir Francis, Bt.
Pearce and Countze, Messrs.
Peters, John, Esq.
Phillips and Co., Messrs.
Piercy, Mrs.
Ponsonby, Hon. Captain Ashley, M.P.
Powell and Son, Messrs.
Prendergast, Captain.
Pringle, Sir J.
Reed, T., Esq.
Redgrave, Samuel, Esq.
Redgrave, Mr. G. R.
Redgrave, Mrs. F.
Ridell, R., Esq.
Riggs, G., Esq.
Rogers, W. G., Esq.
Rothesay, Lady S. de.
Royal Academy.
Rycroft, Lady.
Salomons, Alderman, M.P.
Salviati, Dr. A.
Sambrooke, T. G., Esq.
Scrope, G. Poulett, Esq.
Seago, W. Rix, Esq.
Selby, Capt. W. B.
Seymour, H.D., Esq., M.P.
Simmons, W., Esq.
Slark, Mr.
Smith, C., Esq.
Smith, R. H. Soden, Esq.
Smith, S., Esq.
Spence, W. B., Esq.
Stisted, Mrs.
Stuart, D'Albanie, Count.
Tennant, Prof.
Thompson, E., Esq.
Thompson, C. T., Esq.
Tillotson, Mrs.
Titlow, Rev. S.
Townshend, Rev. C. Hare.
Trevelyan, Sir W. C., Bart.
Trustees of the National Gallery.
Tuke, J. H., Esq.
Vaughan, Henry, Esq.
Vernon, Hon. W. B. Warren.
Vezey, Messrs. E. and R.
Walpole, Mrs. J.
Wareham, W., Esq.
Warwick, Earl of.
Waterton, E., Esq.
Watts, —, Esq.
Webb, John, Esq.
Wild, James W., Esq.
Willet, Henry, Esq.
Williamson and Sons, Messrs.
Wilshere, C. W., Esq.
Wilson, Miss.
Woods, Mrs.
Woolner, T., Esq.
Wynn, Sir W. W., Bart., M.P.
Ylinski, M. le Comte B.
Yorke, Mrs.

DONATIONS TO ART MUSEUM IN 1866.

PRESENTED BY HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Medallion, glass mosaic, portrait of the late Prince Consort. Modern Italian. No. 261–66.

PRESENTED BY PROFESSOR ARCHER.

Wall Paper, specimens of. Modern Japanese. Nos. 79 to 79*a*–66.

PRESENTED BY MR. W. BEMROSE.

Bracelets (2), cast iron. Berlin, date about 1810. Nos. 49, 50–66.
Waist Buckles (6), cast iron. Berlin, date about 1810. Nos. 51 to 56–66.
Ear-rings, pairs of (3), cast iron. Berlin, date about 1810. Nos. 57 to 59–66.
Pendant, cast iron. Berlin, date about 1810. No. 60–66.
Necklace, cast iron. Berlin, date about 1810. No. 61–66.

PRESENTED BY M. BEURDELEY.

Carving, ivory, of St. George and the Dragon. German ? 14th century. No. 233–66.

PRESENTED BY REV. GREVILLE J. CHESTER.

Tile, enamelled earthenware. Moorish. No. 259–66
Mirror case and lid, papier maché, painted and gilt. Persian, present century. Nos. 268, 268*a*–66.
Brick, with figures in low relief. Flemish, 16th century. No. 270–66.

PRESENTED BY H. COLE, ESQ., C.B.

Candlestick, imitation of maiolica. Modern British. No. 5–66.

PRESENTED BY W. CHAPMAN, ESQ.

Linen Embroidery. English, 17th century ? No. 45–66.

Presented by Executors of late N. Lettsom, Esq.

Vase (Cyathus), from Cervetri, date about 400 B.C. No. 40–66.
Vase (Cantharos). South Italian, date about 200 B.C. No. 41–66.
Vase (Cantharos). South Italian, date about 200 B.C. No. 42–66.
Vase (Bombylios). South Italian, date about 150 B.C. No. 43–66.
Vase. South Italian, date about 200 B.C. No. 44–66.

Presented by Dr. Fisher.

Rifle, the stock inlaid with ivory. German, latter half of 17th century. Nos. 78, 78*a*–66.

Presented by Miss Fielding.

Medal, gold, given by H. M. Charles X. of France to the late Mr. Copley Fielding, in 1824. Modern French. No. 263–66.
MS. Letter from M. le Comte de Forbin to the late Mr. Copley Fielding. No. 263*a*–66.

Presented by Christian Hammer, Esq.

Tureen and cover, earthenware. Swedish, dated 1770. Nos. 240–240*a*–66.
Plates (2), earthenware (fayence of Marieberg). Swedish, dated 1765. Nos. 241, 242–66.
Cups (2) and covers, porcelain of Marieberg. Swedish, late 18th century. Nos. 243, 243*a*, 244, 244*a*–66.
Basket and tray, earthenware (fayence of Marieberg). Swedish, dated 1771. Nos. 245, 245*a*–66.
Vase and cover, earthenware (fayence of Marieberg). Swedish, date about 1750. Nos. 246, 246*a*–66.
Drug Pot, earthenware (fayence of Marieberg). Swedish, date about 1750. No. 247–66.

Presented by Don Juan Madrazo.

Capitals of columns (2). Spanish, 14th or 15th century. Nos. 341, 342–66.

Presented by Mrs. D. Nelson.

Embroidery, piece of, gold and coloured silks upon silk gauze. Turkish, 18th century. No. 273–66.

Presented by R. P. Nichols, Esq.

Panel, alabaster, carved, with the Last Supper. Italian, 17th century. No. 269–66.

Presented by Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., M.P.

Silk, piece of woven, with a Portrait of Pope Pius IX. Modern French. No. 46–66.

Presented by Richard Pickman, Esq.

Bowl plate, lustred earthenware. Spanish (Moorish style), 15th century. No. 228–66.

Presented by Alfred Singer, Esq.

Bowl, imitation of Delft earthenware. English, early part of 18th century. No. 80–66.
Panel of 12 tiles, imitation of Delft earthenware. English, early part of 18th century. No. 81–66.

Presented by Mrs. S. Stevenson.

Lace, piece of Brussels applique. Belgian, 18th or early 19th century. No. 253–66.

Presented by Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart.

Coat, satin embroidered. French (?), early 18th century. No. 266–66.
Waistcoat, white satin embroidered. French (?), early 18th century. No. 267–66.

Presented by Professor Westwood.

Measuring rule, portion of, ivory, inlaid with silver. Italian, 16th century. No. 234–66.

Presented by J. Whitaker, Esq.

Watch, in pinchbeck case. English, late 18th century. No. 307–66.

Classified List of Objects purchased for the Art Museum, 1866, alphabetically arranged.

Architrave in grey limestone. Italian, 16th century. Price 90*l.* 16*s.* No. 62–66.

Appendix D.

REPORT BY MR. WALLIS.

Balcony, wrought iron. Flemish, first half of 18th century. Price 20*l.* No. 137–66.

Bedstead, rosewood ornamented with gilt brass; Portuguese, 17th century. Price 15*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* No. 160–66.

Bedstead, rosewood ornamented with gilt brass. Portuguese, 17th century. Price, 20*l.* No. 161–66.

Book, "Gentleman's Religion." 12mo. London 1703, bound in morocco inlaid with coloured leather. Price 3*l.* 3*s.* No. 48–66.

Book, the New Testament and Psalms, Dutch, date 1594; bound in white and coloured silks and seed pearls. Dutch, 17th century. Price 63*l.* No. 85–66.

Book: Il Petrarcha Spirituale, 8vo. n.d.o.p. bound in brown calf. Italian, 16th century. Price 20*l.* No. 93–66.

Book, "Epistolas de sant Hieronimo," 8vo., Valencia 1526, in black letter; contemporary Spanish binding. Price 1*l.* No. 152–66.

Book, "Valerii Maximi Dicta," 12mo., Rotterdam, 1671: in binding of brown calf; Grolier style. Modern English. Price 7*l.* No. 172–66.

Book: Ciceronis Opera. 3 vols. 8vo., Lugduni 1555, in calf binding; Grolier style. French, 16th century. Price 7*l.* 10*s.* Nos. 229, 229*a*, 229*b*–66.

Book: "Auslegung des Evangelii Matthæi," etc. 8vo. Leipzig 1575, in binding of calf gilt and inlaid. German, 16th century. Price, 7*l.* 7*s.* No. 230–66.

Book: Mar. Fabii Quintiliani Declamationes, 8vo. Lugduni 1530, in binding of calf with medallions of Charles V. German, date about 1530–40. Price 7*l.* 10*s.* No. 231–66.

Book: Officium Beatæ Mariæ Virginis. 8vo. Antwerp 1625, in binding of olive morocco. Flemish, 17th century. Price 8*l.* 8*s.* No. 232–66.

Bosses (8), hammered iron. Price 1*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* Nos. 309 to 316–66.

Bowl, silver, ornamented in beaten work. German, (?) 12th or 13th century. Price 7*l.* No. 94–66.

Bowl, silver parcel gilt. Spanish or Portuguese (?), date about 1530. Price 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* No. 213–66.

Bowl, silver parcel gilt. Spanish or Portuguese (?), date about 1530. Price 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* No. 214–66.

Box, boxwood carved. Spanish, 12th century. Price 1*l.* No. 12–66.

Box and cover, brass, damascened. Spanish, 15th century. Price 21*l.* 1*s.* No. 320–66.

Bracket, wrought iron, scroll and foliage pattern. Modern English; Society of Arts' prize. Price 5*l.* No. 170–66.

Bust, marble. North Italian, 15th century. Price 42*l.* No. 189–66.

Bust, bronze, "La Gorgone." Modern Italian. Price 105*l.* No. 239–66.

Cabinet and stand, inlaid wood. Indo-Portuguese. Price 14*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* Nos. 317, 17*a*–66.

Cabinet and stand, inlaid wood, with brass mounts. Price 70*l.* Nos. 340, 40*a*–66.

Cabinet, oriental wood, iron mounts. Price 6*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* No. 343–66.

Carriage, made for the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. English, date 1780. Price 500*l.* Nos. 235–235*yyy*–66.

Chair, folding, wood inlaid, in the style of Western India. Spanish or Italian (?), date about 1500. Price 1*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* No. 159–66.

Chalice, silver-gilt, ornamented with scroll and panel work. Portuguese, early 18th century. Price 7*l.* No. 162–66.

Chalice, silver-gilt. Spanish, 16th century. Price 25*l.* 13*s.* No. 302–66.

Clock, gilt metal. Augsburg, 16th century. Price 45*l.* No. 35–66.

Clock, gilt metal, hexagonal. German, second half of 17th century. Price 6*l.* 15*s.* No. 178–66.

Coffer, wood overlaid with black mastic. Indian, 16th or 17th century. Price 8*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* No. 155–66.

Coffer, wood overlaid with bone. Venetian (?), date about 1550. Price 4*l.* 10*s.* No. 217–66.

Coffer, or "Bahut," walnut wood carved. French, date about 1630. Price 79*l.* No. 227–66.

Coffer, iron, damascened. Spanish (?), 16th century. Price 15*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* No. 324–66.

Cross, silver-gilt, ornamented with enamel. Russian, 17th century. Price 4*l.* No. 98–66.

Cross, silver-gilt, ornamented with enamel. Russian, 16th or 17th century. Price 4*l.* No. 99–66.

Cross, green porphyry, the ends cased in gilt metal. Russian, 16th century. Price 2*l.* No. 100–66.

Cross, jasper, the ends cased in silver. Russian, 16th or 17th century. Price 2*l.* No. 101–66.

Cross, antique glass, the ends cased in silver-gilt. Russian, 17th century. Price 2*l.* No. 102–66.

Cross, silver, ornamented with enamel. Russian, 17th century. Price 2*l.* No. 103–66.

Cross, silver-gilt, ornamented with enamel. Russian, 17th century. Price 4*l.* No. 104–66.

Cross, enamel on silver. Russian, 17th century. Price 2*l.* No. 105–66.

Cross, silver, ornamented with enamel. Russian, 17th century. Price 2*l.* No. 106–66.

Cross, silver, ornamented with enamel. Russian, 17th century. Price 1*l.* No. 107–66.

Cross, red jasper, the ends cased in silver. Russian, 17th century. Price 1*l.* No. 108–66.

Cross, silver, ornamented with scroll work. Russian, 17th century. Price 2*l.* No. 109–66.

Cross, silver, of perforated scroll work. Russian, 17th century. Price 2*l.* No. 110–66.

Cross, silver. Russian, 17th or 18th century. Price 2*l.* No. 111–66.

Cross, cypress wood, carved in open work. Greek, from Mount Athos. Price 10*l.* 10*s.* No. 222–66.

Cross, bronze-gilt. Spanish, 16th century. Price 10*s.* No. 293–66.

Cross, gold filigree. Spanish, 17th century. Price 7*l.* No. 298–66.

Cross, gold, set with diamonds, and enamelled. Spanish, 16th century. Price 22*l.* No. 299–66.

Cross, processional, silver, parcel-gilt. Spanish, 16th century. Price 210*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* No. 305–66.

Crucifix, bronze, parcel-gilt. Japanese (Christian), 17th century. Price 2*l.* No. 168–66.

Crucifix, silver-gilt. German, date about 1400. Price 10*l.* No. 181–66.

Cup and cover, silver-gilt, chased. German, date about 1560. Price 15*l.* Nos. 77–77*a*–66.

Devotional tablet, wood, carved. Russian, 16th or 17th century. Price 2*l.* No. 128–66.

Devotional tablet, gilt metal, chased. Russian, 17th century. Price 2*l.* No. 129–66.

Dish, silver, beaten and chased. Indo-Portuguese, 17th century. Price 14*l.* No. 33–66.

Distaff, reel, and spindle. Spanish, present century. Price 2*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* No. 304–66.

Dulcimer, wood carved, gilt, and painted. Italian, 16th century. No. 264–66.

Ear-rings, pair of, chrysolites set in silver. Portuguese, 18th century. Price 1*l.* 1*s.* No. 18, 18*a*–66.

Ear-rings, pair of, gold, set with diamonds. Portuguese, 18th century. Price 2*l.* Nos. 19, 19*a*–66.

Ear-rings, pair of, gold, set with diamonds and pearls. Portuguese, 17th century. Price 12*s.* 11*d.* Nos. 20, 20*a*–66.

Ear-rings, pair of, silver. Russian, 17th century. Price 1*l.* Nos. 118, 118*a*–66.

Ear-rings, pair of, silver. Russian, 17th century. Price 2*l.* Nos. 119, 119*a*–66.

Appendix D. Report by Mr. Wallis.

Ear-rings, pair of, silver. Russian, 17th century. Price 1*l.* Nos. 120, 120*a*–66.

Ear-rings, pair of, silver. Russian, 17th century. Price 1*l.* Nos. 121, 121*a*–66.

Ear-rings, pair of, silver. Russian, 17th century. Price 1*l.* Nos. 122, 122*a*–66.

Ear-rings, pair of, silver-gilt. Russian, 17th century. Price 2*l.* Nos. 123–123*a*–66.

Ear-rings, pair of, silver-gilt. Russian, 17th century. Price 1*l.* Nos. 124, 124*a*–66.

Ear-ring, silver. Russian, 17th century. Price 10*s.* No. 125–66.

EARTHENWARE, ENGLISH :

(*WEDGWOOD WARE.*)

Vase and Cover, black jasper. Price 27*l.* No. 278–66.

Medallion, terra-cotta ; portrait of Sir W. Hamilton, by Flaxman. British, late 18th century. Price 9*l.* 10*s.* No. 275–66.

Medallion, terra-cotta, with group of a Centaur and Bacchante. Price 5*l.* No. 279–66.

Medallion, terra-cotta, with group of Cupid and Polyphemus. Price 5*l.* 10*s.* No. 280–66.

Medallion, black jasper ware, bust of the Emperor Nero. Price 10*s.* 6*d.* No. 281–66.

Medallion, black jasper ware, bust of the Emperor Vitellius. Price 10*s.* 6*d.* No. 282–66.

Medallion, black jasper ware, bust of M. Tullius Cicero. Price 10*l.* 6*d.* No. 283–66.

Medallion, black jasper ware, bust of the philosopher Plato. Price 10*s.* 6*d.* No. 284–66.

Bust, black jasper ware, of Marcus Tullius Cicero. Price 3*l.* 10*s.* No. 285–66.

Bust, black jasper ware, of Hugo Grotius. Price 6*l.* 5*s.* No. 286–66.

Bust, black jasper ware, of Hans van Olden Barneveldt. Price 10*l.* No. 287–66.

Bust, black jasper ware, of Zeno. Price 7*l.* No. 288–66.

Bust, black jasper ware, of Francis Bacon. Price 10*l.* 10*s.* No. 289–66.

Bust, black jasper ware, of Ben Jonson. Price 7*l.* 7*s.* No. 290–66.

Bust, black jasper ware, of L. Annæus Seneca. Price 15*l.* No. 291–66.

Bust, black jasper ware, of M. Portius Cato. Price 9*l.* 10*s.* No. 292–66.

Buttons (14), blue jasper ware. Price 5*l.* Nos. 276–276*n*–66.

Buttons (11), blue jasper ware. Price 3*l.* Nos. 277–277*k*–66.

EARTHENWARE, EUROPEAN :

(*DELLA ROBBIA WARE.*)

Bust. Florentine, late 15th century. Price 10*l.* No. 72–66.

Tablet ; the Virgin and the infant Saviour. Italian, end of 15th century. Price 2*l.* No. 236–66.

(*HISPANO-MORESCO WARE.*

Tiles (171), enamelled earthenware, arabesque pattern. Price 7*l.* 13*s.* 11½*d.* No. 308–66.

Bowls (4), lustred maiolica. Spanish, 15th century. Price 4*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* Nos. 326 to 329–66.

Vase, terra-cotta, incised and painted ornament. Price 12*l.* No. 330–66.

(*MAIOLICA.*)

Pavement, tiles, painted and enamelled. Italian, dated 1513. Price 18*l.* No. 30–66.

Plate. Padua, date about 1550. Price 4*l.* No. 38–66.

Bowl, "sgraffiato" or incised design. Italian, date about 1450. Price 20*l.* No. 187–66.

(*NUREMBERG.*)

Jug, stoneware, ornamented with figures. Nuremberg, 15th century. Price 12*l.* No. 32–66.

EARTHENWARE, ORIENTAL:

(*PERSIAN.*)

Bottle, enamelled earthenware. Persian or Rhodian. Price 48*l.* No. 70–66.

Bowl, enamelled earthenware. Chinese ? Price 16*s.* 8*d.* No. 332–66.

Plate, enamelled earthenware. Persian or Rhodian. Price 6*l.* 15*s.* No. 177–66.

ENAMELS:

Box for sweetmeats, silver-gilt, with enamel. Spanish, 17th century. Price 4*l.* No. 297–66.

Case for chop-sticks, cloisonné enamel. Chinese, ancient. Price 3*l.* No. 255–66.

Plaques (2), enamel on copper. French, 18th century. Price 6*l.* Nos. 295, 296–66.

Pyx, champlevé enamel on gilt metal. Rhenish-Byzantine (?), 13th century. Price 5*l.* 5*s.* No. 185–66.

Pyx, champlevé enamel on gilt metal. Rhenish-Byzantine, 13th century. Price 35*l.* 14*s.* No. 186–66.

Pyx, champlevé enamels in gilt copper. French (?), date about 1300–50. Price 26*l.* 5*s.* No. 182–66.

Pyx, champlevé enamel on gilt copper. French (?), date about 1300–50. Price 26*l.* 5*s.* No. 183–66.

Pyx, champlevé enamel on gilt copper. Limoges work (?), date about 1300. Price 11*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* No. 184–66.

Spoon, Limoges enamel, by Pierre Remond. French, middle of 16th century. Price 15*l.* No. 47–66.

Fan, ivory and vellum, carved and painted. Spanish, 1st half of 18th century. Price 7*l.* No. 27–66.

Flagon, silver, embossed and chased. Portuguese, 1st half of 17th century. Price 8*l.* No. 164–66.

Frame for a picture, silver, ornamented in beaten work. French (?), 17th century. Price 7*l.* No. 36–66.

Frame for a picture, silver, ornamented in beaten work. French (?), 17th century. Price 7*l.* No. 37–66.

Frame, carved and gilt wood. 17th century ? Price . No. 318–66.

Group, terra-cotta, of the Virgin and Child. Florentine, second half of 15th century. Price 300*l.* No. 73–66.

GLASS, PAINTED:

Panel of a window, stained glass. Italian 16th century. Price 12*l.* No. 252–66.

GLASS VESSELS, &c.:

Chandelier, glass spirally fluted and ornamented. Old Venetian style. Modern British. Price 24*l.* 10*s.* No. 238–66.

Rosary, white Venetian glass, with silver-gilt ornaments. Spanish, second half of 16th century. Price 25*l.* No. 174–66.

Hurdy-gurdy, or "Vielle," wood, lacquered, with the monograms of Henri II. and Catherine de Medicis. French, date about 1550. Price 127*l.* No. 220–66.

IVORY, CARVED:

Book cover, ivory, of five panels. Probably the companion cover to one in the Vatican. German, 7th or 8th century. Price 588*l.* No. 138–66.

Box, ivory encrusted on wood, with Cufic inscriptions. Southern Spanish, 12th or 13th century. Price 1*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* No. 11–66.

Box, carved ivory. Moorish, 11th or 12th century. Price 20*l.* No. 301–66.

Casket, ivory, carved with foliage and animals. Spanish (?), 10th or 11th century. Price 126*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* No. 10–66.

Appendix D.

REPORT BY MR. WALLIS.

Casket, ivory. French, 14th century. Price 296*l.* No. 146–66.

Coffret, covered with panels of bone, carved. French, second half of 15th century. (Soltikoff Coll.) Price 14*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* No. 176–66.

Coffret, ivory, carved. German, 10th or 11th century. Price 1*l.* 10*s.* No. 216–66.

Dagger, the hilt and sheath of ivory. Italian, 14th century. Price 140*l.* No. 147–66.

Devotional tablets, in two leaves, ivory. French, 14th century. Price 252*l.* Nos. 148–8*a*–66.

Devotional tablet, ivory. German, 10th century. Price 81*l.* No. 150–66.

Devotional tablet, ivory. Byzantine, 11th or 12th century. Price 74*l.* No. 215–66.

Diptych, ivory, both leaves. Byzantine, 6th century. Price 620*l.* No. 139–66.

Diptych, carved ivory. German, 13th century. Price 2*l.* 8*s.* No. 300–66.

Group, ivory, carved in high relief. Spanish, 17th centuy. Price 36*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* No. 303–66.

Panel, ivory. German, 11th century. Price 218*l.* No. 142–66.

Panels (3), from a casket, ivory. Byzantine (?), 11th century. Price 84*l.* Nos. 149–9*a*–9*b*–66.

Plaque, ivory; the Assumption of the Virgin. Italian (?), 17th century. Price 14*l.* No. 68–66.

Polyptych, ivory. German, 14th century. Price 308*l.* No. 140–66.

Pyx, ivory. Rhenish-Byzantine, 12th century. Price 25*l.* No. 136–66.

Tablet, ivory. German, 12th century. Price 280*l.* No. 144–66.

Tablet, ivory. German, 12th century. Price 280*l.* No. 145–66.

Tablet, ivory. German or Carlovingian, 11th century. Price 84*l.* No. 151–66.

Triptych, ivory. German, 14th century. Price 448*l.* No. 141–66.

Triptych, ivory. Italian (Venetian), 14th century. Price 350*l.* No. 143–66.

Triptych, ivory. French, second half of 15th century. (Soltikoff Coll.) Price 210*l.* No. 175–66.

Jewel, gold, with chased and open work pattern. Portuguese, early 18th century. Price 8*l.* No. 6–66.

Jewel, or badge of the order of Santiago. Spanish or Portuguese, 18th century. Price 3*l.* No. 22–66.

Jewel, jacynth in high relief, set in gold. Spanish, 16th century. Price 10*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* No. 294–66.

Key, steel, chased with scroll foliage. Italian, 16th century. Price 4*l.* No. 69–66.

Lamp, bronze. Italian, 16th century. Price 10*l.* No. 180–66.

Mandoline, beechwood, carved. French, date about 1570. Price 139*l.* 10*s.* No. 219–66.

Mazer bowl and cover, root of box or maple wood, carved. French (?), 15th or early 16th century. Price 33*l.* 12*s.* No. 221–66.

Medal, bronze, the Cathedral of Bamberg. Modern Belgian. Price 7*s.* No. 82–66.

Medal, bronze, the Cathedral of Siena. Modern Belgian. Price 7*s.* No. 83–66.

Medal, bronze, the Cathedral of Mayence. Modern Belgian. Price 7*s.* No. 84–66.

Medal, gold, bust of the Count of Culenborch. German or Flemish, early 16th century. Price 10*l.* 10s. No. 90–66.

Medal, silver, bust of Charles I. English, contemporary work. Price 5*l.* No. 92–66.

Medal, silver, bust of Otho Henry, Duke of Bavaria. German, dated 1528. Price 1*l.* 15*s.* No. 198–66.

Medal, bronze, bust of Albert Durer. German, 16th century. Price 10*s.* No. 201–66.

Medal, bronze, bust of Paulus Hanna. Italian, 16th century. Price 10*s.* No. 202–66.

Medal, bronze, bust of Pietro Francesco Colonna. Italian, early 16th century. Price 2*s*. No. 203–66.

Medallions (4), silver, with figures of the Evangelists in beaten work. Spanish, date about 1560. Price 4*l*. 11*s*. 9½*d*. Nos. 23–26–66.

Medallion, boxwood, head of an elderly man. German (?), 17th or early 18th century. Price 4*l*. 5*s*. No. 89–66.

Medallion, bronze, bust of Francesco Sforza. By Sperandio, of Mantua, 15th century. Price 1*l*. 16*s*. No. 193–66.

Medallion, bronze, bust of Antonio Averlino. Italian, 15th century. Price 2*l*. 2*s*. No. 194–66.

Medallion, bronze, bust of Otho Henry, Duke of Bavaria. German, dated 1527. Price 1*l*. 8*s*. No. 195–66.

Medallion, bronze, bust of Friedrich III., Emperor of the Romans. German, dated 1469. Price 13*l*. No. 196–66.

Medallion, bronze, bust, with legend. French, date about 1500. Price 1*l*. 15*s*. No. 197–66.

Medallion, bronze, bust of Maria, Queen of Bohemia. German, date about 1560. Price 1*l*. 8*s*. No. 199–66.

Medallion, bronze, bust of Carlo Visconti. Italian, 16th century. Price 1*l*. 1*s*. No. 200–66.

Medallion, bronze, bust of Pietro Balanzano. Italian, 15th century. Price 1*l*. 15*s*. No. 204–66.

Medallion, bronze, bust of Don Inigo d'Avalos. By Pisanello. Italian, 15th century. Price 3*l*. 3*s*. No. 205–66.

Medallion, bronze, bust of Simon von Zedwitz. German, 16th century. Price 1*l*. 13*s*. No. 206–66.

Medallion, bronze, bust of Ieronimo di San Geminiano. Italian, end of 15th century. Price 2*l*. 14*s*. No. 207–66.

Medallion, bronze, bust of Alfonzo d'Este, Duke of Ferrara. Italian, early 16th century. Price 1*l*. 1*s*. No. 208–66.

Medallion, bronze, bust of Benedetto Pesaro. Italian, dated 1556. Price 1*l*. 1*s*. No. 209–66.

Medallion, bronze, bust of a Count of Landriano. Italian, 16th century. Price 1*l*. 1*s*. No. 210–66.

Medallion, bronze, bust of Francesco dei Medici. Italian, dated 1566. Price 1*l*. 1*s*. No. 211–66.

Medallion, bronze, bust of Daniel de Hanna. Italian, 16th century. Price 10*s*. No. 212–66.

Medallion, bronze, bust of Pierre Jeannin. The work of G. Dupré. French, dated 1618. Price 3*l*. No. 272–66.

Medallion, gilt metal, portrait of an Archbishop of Salzburg. German, 17th century. Price 5*l*. 15*s*. No. 274–66.

Miniature, enamel. French, end of 17th century. Price 27*l*. 10*s*. No. 39–66.

Miniature portrait, stated to be Henry, Duke of Gloucester. English, early 17th century. Price 26*l*. No. 95–66.

Miniature portrait, Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I. English, 17th century. Price 30*l*. No. 237–66.

Mirror, with frame of ebony painted and gilt. Venetian, date about 1550. Price 1*l*. 10*s*. No. 218–66.

Monstrance, silver-gilt, with pattern in beaten-work. Portuguese, date about 1530–40. Price 12*l*. 17*s*. 10*d*. No. 9–66.

Monstrance, gilt metal. Spanish, date about 1560. Price 8*l*. No. 190–66.

Neck chain, silver. Russian, 17th century. Price 1*l*. No. 130–66.

Neck chain, silver. Russian, 17th century. Price 3*l*. 10*s*. No. 131–66.

Neck chain, silver, with coloured enamels. Russian, 17th century. Price 8*l*. No. 132–66.

Neck chain, silver-gilt. Russian, 17th century. Price 3*l*. No. 133–66.

Neck chain, silver-gilt. Russian, 17th century. Price 4*l*. No. 134–66.

Neck chain, with pendant, silver gilt. Russian, 17 century. Price 5*l*. No. 135–66.

Neck ornament, or pendant, gold set with diamonds. Portuguese, 18th century. Price 1*l*. 2*s*. 3*d*. No. 21–66.

Appendix D.

REPORT BY MR. WALLIS.

Nutcrackers, wood carved. French, date about 1500–30. Price 6*l.* 6*s.* No. 223–66.

Nutcrackers, boxwood carved. French, date about 1700. Price 5*l.* 12*s.* No. 224–66.

Oratory, silver; containing a medallion of carved boxwood. Flemish (?), 16th century. Price 14*l.* No. 225–66.

Painting in oil, by Monamy. English, latter half of 18th century. Price 47*l.* 5*s.* No. 1–66.

Painting in oil, by Old Crome. English, latter half of 18th century. Price 12*l* 12*s.* No. 2–66.

Painting in oil, by Havell. Modern British. Price 5*l.* No. 3–66.

Painting in oil. English, middle of 18th century. Price 21*l.* No. 4–66.

Painting in oil, copy from Velasquez. Modern British. Price 20*l.* No. 248–66.

Painting in oil, copy from Etty. Modern British. Price 15*l.* No. 249–66.

Painting in oil, copy from Bassano. Modern British. Price 10*l.* No. 250–66.

Painting in oil, copy from Giorgione. Modern British. Price 5*l.* No. 251–66.

Painting in oil, view on the River Wye, by — Watts. Modern British. Price 16*l.* No. 262–66.

Painting in oil, the Virgin and Child under Gothic canopy. Spanish, 17th century. Price 10*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* No. 335–66.

Painting in oil, Young Princess. Price 2*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* No. 336–66.

Painting in oil, Bacchanalian scene, Spanish. Price 4*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* No. 337–66.

Panel, marble, with half figures of the Virgin and Child. Italian, latter half of 15th century. Price 190*l.* No. 66–66.

Panel, bronze gilt, the Entombment of our Saviour. Italian, latter half of 16th century. Price 16*l.* No. 67–66.

Panels (2) of a Pilaster, marble, with renaissance ornament. Italian, 16th or 17th century. Price 100*l.* No. 86, 87–66.

Panel, bronze, with arabesque ornament. Italian, late 16th century. Price 30*l.* No. 91–66.

Pax, silver-gilt, containing an enamel by Jean Limousin. French, date about 1560. Price 10*l.* No. 179–66.

Pedestals for Candelabra (2), wood, carved and gilt. French, early part of 18th century. Price 269*l.* 10*s.* No. 96, 97–66.

Pedestal, bronze. Italian, 1st half of 16th century. Price 21*l.* No. 188–66.

Pendant, ornament, silver. Russian, 17th century. Price 1*l.* No. 117–66.

Pendant, silver-gilt. Russian, 17th century. Price 2*l.* No. 126–66.

Pendant, silver-gilt. Russian, 17th century. Price 2*l.* No. 127–66.

Perfume casting bottle, a gourd coated with lac varnish. Portuguese (?), 17th century. Price 1*l.* No. 28–66.

Perfume burner and cover, silver, with translucent enamels. Indian, 17th century ? Price 4*l.* No. 34–66.

Plate, silver, engraved with design after Lucas van Leyden. Modern British. Society of Arts' prize, 1865. Price 3*l.* 3*s.* No. 169–66.

Plate, silver ornamented with beaten work. Modern British. Society of Arts' prize. Price 8*l.* No. 173–66.

Platters (3), wood painted. Spanish (Mexican ?), 17th century. Price 2*l.* No. 156–158–66.

Playing cards (96) paper, painted in gold and colours. Indian (from Scinde), modern. Price 1*l.* No. 257–66.

PORCELAIN :

Panel, with arabesque ornament, after Lucas van Leyden, in frame. Modern English. Society of Arts' prize. Price 8*l.* No. 171–66.

Tray. Worcester, date about 1770. Price 5*l.* 5*s.* No. 260–66.

Vase, biscuit, classic figures and garlands. Spanish. Price 6*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* No. 344–66.

Vases (2), white porcelain, with flowers in relief, in inlaid case. Spanish. Price 12*s.* 6*d.* Nos. 333, 334–66.

Pyx, silver-gilt. Portuguese, 1st half of 17th century. Price 19*l.* Nos. 163–3*a*.–66.

Reliquary, rock crystal, mounted in silver. Portuguese, 16th century. Price 1*l* 11*s*. No. 16–66.

Reliquary, rock crystal, mounted in gold. Portuguese, dated 1714. Price 1*l*. 11*s*. No. 17–66.

Reliquary, brass, with champlevé enamels. Spanish, 17th century. Price 1*l*. No. 167–66.

Rings and staples (2), iron, chiselled. Florentine, 15th century. Price 4*l*. Nos. 63, 64–66.

Ring, silver enamelled. Russian, 17th century. Price 1*l*. No. 112–66.

Ring, chased silver. Russian, 16th or 17th century. Price 1*l*. No. 113–66.

Ring, chased silver. Russian, 17th century. Price 1*l*. No. 114–66.

Ring, chased silver. Russian, 17th century. Price 1*l*. No. 115–66.

Ring, chased silver. Russian, 17th or 18th century. Price 1*l*. No. 116–66.

Salver, silver. Portuguese, early 18th century. Price 7*l*. 10*s*. No. 7–66.

Salver, silver. Portuguese, 17th century. Price 12*l*. No. 8–66.

Salver, silver. Portuguese, 17th century. Price 2*l*. 10*s*. No. 165–66.

Scissors' case, gold, with coloured enamel. French or Dutch, middle of 17th century. Price 8*l*. No. 29–66.

Shield, hammered iron. Italian (?), 16th century. Price 263*l*. 3*s*. 1*d*. No. 319–66.

Spout of a fountain, bronze. Italian, 16th century. Price 25*l*. No. 88–66.

Statuette, bronze, a figure of Victory. Italian, 16th century. Price 20*l*. No. 71–66.

Statuette, bronze gilt, the Virgin and Child. Spanish, date about 1590. Price 2*l*. 3*s*. 1½*d*. No. 153–66.

Statuette, bronze gilt, a saint. Price 1*l*. No. 154–66.

Statuette, ebony and ivory, a sainted bishop. Portuguese, 1st half of 18th century. Price 3*l*. 11*s*. 1*d*. No. 166–66.

Statuette, terra cotta. Spanish, 17th or 18th century. Price 4*s*. 2*d*. No. 325–66.

Statuette, wood, painted. Spanish, 17th century. Price 3*l*. 13*s*. 6*d*. No. 331–66.

Stomacher ornament, gold, set with diamonds. North Portuguese, 17th or early 18th century. Price 5*l*. 17*s*. No. 13–66.

Stomacher ornament, gold, set with diamonds. North Portuguese, 17th or early 18th century. Price 1*l*. 10*s*. 5*d*. No. 14–66.

Stomacher ornament, gold, set with diamonds. North Portuguese, 17th or early 18th century. Price 1*l*. 1*s*. 6*d*. No. 15–66.

Table, oak. Dutch or Flemish, date about 1660. Price 6*l*. No. 75–66.

Table, mahogany, gilt metal and alabaster. Spanish, 18th century. Price 16*l*. 16*s*. 8*d*. No. 306–66.

Tablet, brass (a sepulchral tablet), engraved. German, dated 1525. Price 20*l*. No. 191–66.

Textiles and Woven Fabrics:

Brocade, piece of, silk warp, the woof of gilt paper. Japanese. Price 12*s*. 6*d*. No. 258–66.

Case for a fan, white silk, embroidered. Chinese. Price 10*s*. No. 256–66.

Lace (3 pieces). Spanish (?), 17th century. Price 6*l*. Nos. 321, 322, 323–66.

Playing Cards, pack of, (48), silk, woven in colours. Florentine, late 16th century. Price 8*l*. No. 271–66.

Screen, white silk, embroidered in colours. Chinese. Price 3*l*. No. 254–66.

Table cover, silk brocade. Italian, 16th century. Price 15*s*. No. 76–66.

Tapestry, representing the three Fates. Flemish, 2nd half of 15th century. Price 24*l*. No. 65–66.

Tapestry (2 pieces). Price 14*l*. 14*s*. 7*d*. No. 338, 339–66.

Tripod stand, wrought iron. Italian, 16th century. No. 265–66.

Triptych and shrine, wood, carved and gilt, with the Virgin and Child between two saints, life size and in full relief. German, 15th century. Price 250*l*. No. 192–66.

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REPORT BY MR. WALLIS.

Triptych, wood, carved with scenes from the Passion. Spanish or Portuguese, date about 1580? Price 8*l.* No. 226–66.

Watch, gilt bronze case. Augsburg, middle of 16th century. Price 5*l.* No. 31–66.

Watch, gold enamel. English, 17th century. Price 8*l.* No. 74–66.

CLASSIFIED LIST of REPRODUCTIONS for the ART MUSEUM, 1866.

Electrotype. Tankard and cover, gilt. The original forms part of the regalia in the Tower of London. 66. 1.

Electrotype. Salt-cellar, gilt. The original forms part of the regalia in the Tower of London. 66. 2.

Electrotype. Ampulla, gilt. The original forms part of the regalia in the Tower of London. 66. 3.

Sceptre, ivory with electrotype mounting. The original forms part of the regalia in the Tower of London. 66. 4.

Electrotype. Tankard and cover, gilt. Russian, 18th century. From the collection of G. Moffatt, Esq., M.P. 66. 12.

Electrotype. Tankard and cover, gilt. Russian, 18th century. From the collection of G. Moffatt, Esq., M.P. 66. 13.

Electrotype. Tankard and cover, gilt. Swedish? 18th century. From the collection of G. Moffatt, Esq., M.P. 66. 14.

Electrotype. Globular bowl, gilt. Russian. In the collection of G. Moffatt, Esq., M.P. 66. 15

Electrotype. Chalice, gilt. Russian, 17th century. In the collection of G. Moffatt, Esq, M.P. 66. 16.

Electrotype. Tankard, gilt. Swedish? 17th century. In the collection of G. Moffatt, Esq., M.P. 66. 17.

Electrotype. Salt-cellar, gilt. Russian, 18th century. In the collection of G. Moffatt, Esq., M.P. 66. 18.

Electrotype. Salt-cellar, gilt. Russian, 18th century. In the collection of G. Moffatt, Esq., M.P. 66. 19.

Electrotypes. Statuettes of Christ and St. John. From originals by Giovanni di Bologna in Pisa cathedral. 66. 20–21.

Electrotype. Drinking cup, gilt. Russian, 18th century. In the collection of G. Moffatt, Esq., M.P. 66. 37

Electrotype. Cup or salt-cellar, gilt. Russian, 18th century. In the collection of G. Moffatt, Esq., M.P. 66. 38.

Electrotype. Gilt medal of Charles the Bold. 66. 39.

Electrotype. Bronze medal, bust of Boccaccio. 66. 40.

Electrotype. Bronze medal, bust of Dante. 66. 41.

Electrotype. Bronze medal, bust of Count B. Castiglione. 66. 42.

Electrotype. Gilt medal, bust of Pope Gregory XIII. 66. 43.

Electrotype. Bronze medal, bust of Martin Luther. 66. 44.

Electrotype. Medallion plaque, a classical group. Italian, 16th century. 66. 45.

Electrotypes. Two knockers. The originals in bronze are attached to the doors of the cathedral at Lausanne. German, 12th century. 66. 48–49.

Painting in oil on canvas. Copy by a modern Italian artist of a portion of a fresco by Benozzo Gozzoli (1408 to 1478) in the Riccardi Palace, Florence. Subject, a Hunting Procession. 66. 51.

Plaster cast. Group in high relief. The Virgin and Child. From the monument of Filippo Strozzi in the church of Santa Maria Novella, Florence, by Benedetto da Majano. Given by Messrs. Franchi and Son. 66. 5.

Plaster cast. Bust of the Virgin, by Lucca della Robbia. From the church of the convent of La Vernia near Florence. Given by Messrs. Franchi and Son. 66. 6.

Plaster cast. Figure of a hydra in relief. From a spandril of a doorway in the church of San Lorenzo in Florence, by Michael Angelo. Given by Messrs. Franchi and Son. 66. 7.

Plaster cast. Portion of a frieze of a chimney piece. School of Donatello. The original in the South Kensington Museum. 66. 8.

Plaster cast. Panel, with half figures of the Virgin and Child; ascribed to Desiderio da Settignano. The original is in the South Kensington Museum. 66. 9.

Plaster casts. Statuettes of Christ and St. John. From the originals by Giovanni di Bologna, in Pisa cathedral. 66. 10–11.

Plaster cast. Figure of St. Sebastian. From the original by Matteo Civitali, in the cathedral of Lucca. Presented by Messrs. Franchi and Son. 66. 22.

Plaster cast. Bust of a bishop. From the original by Matteo Civitali, in the cathedral of Lucca. Presented by Messrs. Franchi and Son. 66. 23.

Plaster cast. Bust of a saint. From the original by Matteo Civitali, in the cathedral of Lucca. Presented by Messrs. Franchi and Son. 66. 24.

Plaster cast. Figure of Pietro da Noceto. From his tomb in the cathedral of Lucca, by Matteo Civitali. Presented by Messrs. Franchi and Son. 66. 25.

Plaster cast. Foliage in low relief. From a monument in Pisa cathedral. 66. 26.

Plaster cast. Bust of an angel. From the original by Matteo Civitali, in the cathedral of Lucca. Given by Messrs. Franchi and Son. 66. 27.

Plaster cast. A font. Italian? 18th century. Presented by Sir James Tyler. 66. 28.

Plaster cast. Candelabra (two), ancient Roman, from Pompeii. 66. 29–30.

Plaster cast. Foot of a candelabrum, ancient Roman. From Herculaneum. 66. 31.

Plaster casts. Lamps (three), ancient Roman. From Pompeii and Herculaneum. 66. 32, 33–34.

Plaster casts. Scandinavian crosses (two). From the originals in the graveyard of Kirk Braddon, Isle of Man. 66. 35–36.

Plaster cast. Altar piece in high relief; the Adoration of the Magi. From the original in the Certosa of Pavia. 66. 46.

Plaster cast. Altar piece in high relief; the Descent from the Cross. From the original in the Certosa of Pavia, attributed to Giovanni Antonio Amadeo. 66. 47.

Plaster cast. The great triple portal of the cathedral of Santiago de Compostella, known as the Porta della Gloria. The original is the work of Master Mateo, a native sculptor about A.D. 1180 to 1190. 66. 50

George Wallis.

Correspondence on the Reproduction in Plaster of the "Porta della Gloria" of the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostella, Spain.

(Translated from the Spanish.)

Dear Sir, Santiago, 28th October 1866.

The chapter of this cathedral has taken note of the very polite communication which, under date of the 18th inst., you addressed to that body touching the proximate completion of the modelling works upon which you have been engaged in this holy church. You assure the chapter therein of the sentiments of gratitude entertained by the gentlemen composing the Council of the Science and Art Department of the Kensington Museum towards this corporation for its kindness in allowing you to take a copy in plaster of the admirable ancient portico of this cathedral called "la Gloria."

Moreover, acting as the interpreter of the sentiments of those gentlemen towards this chapter, you offer it a copy, of special artistic merit, intended for the "Fabrica" of this holy church, taken from the original existing in the said Museum, of the style and date of 1600, which you

Appendix D.

Report by Mr. Wallis.

hope this chapter will accept, not on account of its value but its significance, viz., as a record to posterity of the protection which on this occasion has been shown towards the Arts.

You likewise communicate the expression of your confidence that, in the execution of the work of modelling the portico of "la Gloria," no injury whatsoever has been done to the original, not even to that portion which was open to some doubt; but that, on the contrary, it has been your endeavour to restore, in so far as was possible, what was deteriorated: nevertheless, that you would not leave this city until such time as the chapter should have made known to you its complete satisfaction.

You finally conclude by expressing your warm acknowledgments to this corporation for the evidences of esteem which you have received at the hands of its members during the execution of the works in question, and you beg to present to one and all of them your grateful thanks.

In reply, I am instructed to state in the name of my chapter that the greatest satisfaction is felt by its members at their having been able to meet the wishes of the gentlemen composing the Council of the Department of Science and Art of the Kensington Museum, by allowing you to take a copy in plaster of the ancient portico of this cathedral known by the name of "la Gloria," and thus doing an important service to the Fine Arts; and they beg you to be good enough to impart this feeling to the gentlemen in question.

I am likewise requested to inform you that this chapter accepts with much pleasure the copy you have been so kind as to offer, and which it has already received, taken from the original which exists in the said Museum, of the style and period of 1600, as a souvenir of the friendly relations, which in respect of the matter referred to it has had with yourself and the gentlemen of the said Council; and the chapter, through me, begs in turn to offer you a small picture with silver relievo (frame), representing our glorious patron Santiago in the form under which he appeared at the famous battle of Clavijo fighting for the Spaniards against the Moors. It is very far from possessing the artistic merit of the copy received from you; but it will always serve as a memorial of your stay in this basilica, and as a proof of the esteem you have succeeded in exciting of this corporation.

I have also much pleasure in informing you that this chapter, assured by the committee appointed to watch that the operation of modelling the said portico of "la Gloria" caused no damage to the original of the great care and attention bestowed by you upon the work, has learned with satisfaction that, so far from any injury being done to the said portico, you have on the contrary restored, as far as possible, the defects that were noticeable therein; and that the members, through me, beg to express to you their grateful thanks.

Lastly, I am instructed to communicate to you that your comportment during the conduct of the said works has been as courteous and gentlemanly as the corporation could desire; and that you have thereby acquired the esteem of every member thereof respectively. In consequence, and in the joint name of all, I beg to assure you that this chapter will ever retain a grateful recollection of your stay in this city.

As regards myself, I take pleasure in availing myself of the opportunity to express my special personal regard towards you and the distinguished consideration with which

I kiss your hands,

(Signed) Epifanio Diaz Iglesiao Castañeda,

Dominick Brucciani, Esq. Dean.

(Translated from the Spanish.)

REPORT BY MR. WALLIS.

I, Don Juan José Cancela, Professor of Painting, appointed by the Royal Academy of San Fernando Certificated Master of Linear Drawing of the Institute of Secondary Instruction in the city of Santiago, in the kingdom of Galicia, Director of the School of Fine Arts established by the "Sociedad Economica de Amigos del Pais" of the said city, Certify, as commissioner of the most illustrious chapter of the most holy cathedral church, appointed to superintend and watch over the works of modelling the portico entitled "la Gloria" of the said church by Mr. Dominick Brucciani, modeller, intrusted with the undertaking on behalf of the Kensington Museum of London, that he has executed the said models without causing any the slightest injury to the figures composing the said portico, notwithstanding that many of them were considerably deteriorated, partly by time, and in part through the damp, which has attacked the greater portion of the work, owing to the somewhat nitrous nature of the stone; and I can attest that the method adopted by Mr. Brucciani in his work of modelling, so far from doing any injury, has, on the contrary, left the original more brilliant and clear, he having been good enough to restore such portions as had been rendered defective from the causes above indicated.

And by way of satisfaction to Mr. Dominick Brucciani, as also for all such ends and purposes as may be needful, I give this present, which I sign with my hand in the city of Santiago on this 21st day of October 1866.

JUAN JOSÉ CANCELA, of Rio.

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6. NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION, 1866.

REPORT BY MR. REDGRAVE

REPORT of Mr. SAMUEL REDGRAVE, who was charged with the direction of the EXHIBITION.

SIR,

I HAVE to report, in conformity with your instructions, that the first National Portrait Exhibition originated by the Earl of Derby, K. G., was held under his presidency, pursuant to the directions of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, in the arcades of the Royal Horticultural Society, in connexion with the South Kensington Museum.

Their Lordships appointed an influential committee of advice, which met under the presidency of Lord Derby, and adopted the general principles on which the exhibition should be conducted, the chief of which were that it should specially illustrate English history and the progress of art in England, and that it should comprise the portraits of persons of every class who had in any way attained eminence or distinction in England from the date of the earliest authentic portraits to the present time.

The Queen had expressed to Lord Derby her approval of his plan, and upon application to Her Majesty she graciously consented to contribute a large number of interesting portraits from her private collections and the Royal palaces.

The committee contained the names of the owners of many of the most important collections of family portraits in England, and to them and the principal ecclesiastical, municipal, corporate, and other bodies and known possessors of portraits application was made for loans, and general publicity given to the intended exhibition.

From these sources very important contributions were with great willingness offered, and it soon became evident that the scheme was too large to be carried out in one exhibition, and that it would be necessary,

Appendix D.

Report by Mr. Redgrave.

as Lord Derby had contemplated, to determine some period in English history to which the first year's exhibition should extend.

The galleries which had been fitted up under the direction of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education were calculated to contain about 850 portraits, and when it became necessary to decide on a period, the abdication of James the Second was adopted, as likely not to yield portraits exceeding the accommodation provided, and also as affording a good historical termination to the first year's exhibition. But so great was the interest felt in the undertaking that the number of portraits which continued to be offered, and in many instances of a character that could not be refused, was so large that increased space had to be provided till the number exhibited exceeded 1,000.

The exhibition was opened to the public on the 16th of April after inspection and approval by the committee and a private view by contributors of the portraits. The terms of admission were :– season tickets, 20*s.*, on Tuesdays, 2*s.* 6*d.*, on the other five week days, 1*s.* each person, but before the exhibition closed it was thrown open for 12 days on terms which gave general admission.

The exhibition contained 1,031 works by nearly 100 known painters, lent by 300 contributors, headed by Her Majesty and various corporate and other bodies.

It included some of the finest works of Holbein, Lucas de Heere, Vansomer, Jansen, Mytens, and Honthorst; an unrivalled collection of the portraits of Vandyke and Lely, and also of the chief English painters who lived during the period illustrated, such as George Jameson, William Dobson, Robert Walker, John Riley, and Joseph Michael Wright, many of whose productions, not being readily accessible, must have obtained for the artists a wider appreciation by their own countrymen than they had hitherto possessed. All the portraits were labelled with the name of the person represented and of the painter and the lender; but for the better information of the visitors a biographical and descriptive catalogue was prepared and sold for 1*s.*, or with copious indexes for 1*s.* 6*d.*: of the former 10,042 copies were sold, of the latter 3,777.

Arrangements were made for reproducing the portraits in photography; this was done successfully as far as was practicable, but the condition of the portraits in some instances made a satisfactory negative an impossibility. These photographs are now on sale by the Arundel Society.

The exhibition was closed on the 18th August. It had been visited by 73,156 persons, and the amounts received were from season tickets, 20*l.*; at 2*s.* 6*d.*, 464*l.* 10*s.*; at 1*s.*, 2,334*l.* 8*s.*, and on the 12 last days at 3*d.*, 229*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*, amounting together to 3,048*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* Arrangements were made for admitting schools at a nominal payment during the time the rate of admission was reduced, and the number of pupils and teachers availing themselves of this opportunity amounted to 3,145.

The portraits were carefully packed under the superintendence of the officers of the South Kensington Museum, and returned to their owners by the middle of September.

Sam. Redgrave.
R. F. Sketchley,
Secretary of the Exhibition.

7. Report of the Provisional Librarian of the National Art Library.

Sir,

1. The number of the readers attending the National Art Library continues to increase as the extent and value of the contents of the library increase and become known (see appended report of the Division Keeper). Subscribers' tickets are not, as heretofore, issued in the Art Library; the return of their numbers, as distinct from the Museum visitors, cannot therefore be given.

2. The accommodation for readers is unsatisfactory, owing to the temporary nature of the present arrangement for a reading room, which is in fact only a portion of the cloisters of the North Court of the Art Museum enclosed by a screen: readers are interrupted by the noise and talking of the public visiting the Museum; the room is insufficiently lighted even for ordinary reading, and this disadvantage is of course greater in the case of a library of art books, to which many students have recourse for the sake of making sketches and examining illustrations of art. Space is also wanting for the convenient use of large books and portfolios; thus the present utility of the collection of drawings and prints, already a valuable one, is impaired by the want of available desk or table room. When the progress of the Museum buildings renders it possible to improve these arrangements, a great increase in the use of the library may be expected.

3. The number of printed books, parts, and pamphlets purchased during the past year has been 2,514; presented, 319. Among the former are several containing valuable illustrations of the early progress of wood engraving in Germany, a rare volume of early Venetian designs for lace work, important serial works on the arts in France and Spain, &c. Among the latter is the great work on Egypt published from 1809 to 1826 by the French Government; this, with its important volumes of plates, was presented by Lewis Cubitt, Esq.

4. The books added have all been catalogued, and are available for use. The titles of all acquisitions up to the end of June have been printed for incorporation into the catalogue, and for use in the reading room, that students may inform themselves readily respecting the latest additions to the library. The second half-year's acquisitions are now ready for press.

5. A classed index to the whole contents of the catalogue is about to be printed, so that students not familiar with the titles of books and authors' names may have a key to all the works contained in the library on any subject they wish to study.

6. There still remain deficiencies in the library, which it is important should be filled up as speedily as possible, but efforts are being made to supply them, as far as the limited funds available for the purchase of books permit. I especially allude to the deficiency of certain books which become every year more difficult to procure, and more costly; as, for example, works containing the art-topography of Great Britain. The county histories, which are some of them of the highest value for the library, are scarce, and the demand for them for libraries in America and elsewhere makes it advisable to secure at once any good copy that may come into the market; but the price of such works renders their acquisition with the present funds of the library often impossible. The Free Library at Liverpool has been able to complete by purchase a series of these histories, while the National Art Library has only a few volumes. There is not less a deficiency in works of travels that illustrate the art-monuments of distant countries, and even of works especially devoted to art or antiquity; as Lepsius's Monuments of Egypt and Ethiopia.

Appendix D.

REPORT BY MR. SODEN SMITH.

Moreover, many important art works published during the last half of the 18th century and in the beginning of the present, and which are daily becoming more difficult to procure, are yet wanting to the library. Again, for students desirous of studying art as it has been applied in the illustration of natural science, the materials offered by the library are still insignificant. The best illustrations of animal and vegetable life that have appeared should find a place in an art library, even though the scientific letter-press accompanying them may not come within the scope of the collection.

7. The number of drawings, engravings, and lithographs acquired has amounted to 718. Among these acquisitions are 10 of the original drawings executed for the Arundel Society, and from which the reproductions published by that society have been prepared; a series of fac-similes of early illuminations by Mr. Henry Shaw, and some by Lord Charles Thynne; a collection of 60 drawings illustrative of naval architecture by Vandevelde; original designs of ornament by old masters, purchased at the sale of the collection of the late Dr. Wellesley; a collection of early illuminated initial letters, and an illuminated Italian choral book of the 15th century. Among the engravings acquired is an important copy of Turner's "Liber Studiorum," containing 86 plates, some of them rare and valuable impressions.

8. All these drawings, engravings, and lithographs have been registered and indexed, and are available for use in the library.

9. The whole collection of drawings belonging to the Library, now amounting to 5,600, many of which are exhibited in the Art Museum, and many used for circulation among schools of art, has been checked with the register, the press marks and entries of loan or transfer verified, and thus stock has been taken of the collection. A similar work is now being carried on for the collection of engravings.

10. The number of photographs added to the collection has been 3,081. These include a series of photographs of cathedrals and other examples of Spanish architecture, many of them taken expressly for the Department; illustrations of architecture in British India; photographs, from the paintings themselves, of Raffaelle's cartoons in the Farnesina Palace, &c.

11. The register of the entire collection of Photographs, amounting to 18,162 (inclusive of duplicate copies), is now ready for press, and a general index to the whole is in progress. Several series have been arranged for binding in volumes for the more convenient use of students.

12. I beg to append the statistical returns prepared by the Division Keeper, together with the list of donors to the National Art Library.

I have, &c.

R. H. SODEN SMITH.

National Art Library Return, 1862 to 1866 inclusive.

1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	
311	311	313	309	311	Days open.
638	544	661	764	—	Subscribers.
7,592	8,240	10,635	10,719	11,622	Readers.
1,105	1,228	1,563	2,000	1,538	Books borrowed.
1,066	1,299	1,576	1,957	1,589	„ returned.
562	1,776	4,551	1,040	1,263	Diagrams, prints, &c. borrowed.
436	1,120	3,413	1,749	734	„ returned.
349	792	1,293	1,696	857	Volumes purchased.
102	73	103	139	144	„ presented.
1,130	1,179	1,712	1,418	1,657	Parts, pamphlets, &c. purchased.
176	211	230	215	175	„ presented.
154	171	1,589	411	1,245	Photographs purchased.
160	909	556	2,161	1,836	„ presented.
182	80	202	160	363	Drawings purchased.
303	54	6	127	15	„ presented.
30	33	222	1,723	105	Engravings purchased.
33	112	117	220	71	„ presented.
12	23	186	146	46	Lithographs purchased.
11	25	117	29	32	„ presented.
673	1,104	2,692	1,931	1,529	Titles entered.
—	13	16	10	—	Catalogues of Library sold.
638	544	661	764	—	Tickets sold in Library.
£38 8 0	£29 6 6	£34 11 0	£36 5 0	—	Fees.
186	350	392	572	680	Volumes bound.

Donations have been received from the Art Union of London, J. F. Baigent, A. Barker, and W. Bemrose, Esqrs., the Rev. R. Brooke, C. A. Buckler, Esq., Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, the Duchessa Sforza-Cesarini, Lewis Cubitt, Esq., Sir Philip Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart., M.P., E. Hammond and J. Leighton, Esqrs., Professor Parlatore, Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., M.P., W. B. Rye, Esq., Sir Francis Sandford, W. F. Stanley and F. G. Stephens, Esqrs., H.E. the Spanish Minister, Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., Rev. E. Trollope, Miss E. Twining, H. Vaughan, Esq., and Messrs. Woollams.

R. Laskey,
Keeper of National Art Library.

NUMBER of READERS in NATIONAL ART LIBRARY, 1852 to 1866 inclusive.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
January	—	153	934	794	871	[d]—	707	838	899 [f]	774	643 [h]	789	1,057 [i]	1,099	1,211 [k]
February	—	120	853	705	928	[d]—	777	881	1,137	765	738	926	1,318	1,015	1,169
March	—	181	799	665	590	[d]—	816	839	765	631	660	651	1,051	1,054	1,126
April	—	197	465	393	737	[d]—	627	534	555	644	691	567	1,021	856	947
May	—	121	844	677	565	[d]—	482	823	603	611	620	666	780	1,088	1,024
June	—	225	774	711	847	313	575	922	601	553	588	580	779	818	930
July	—	322	769	843	808	575	676	995	703	598	797	813	957	917	895
August	—	215	[c]—	[c]—	[c]—	[c]—	165	324	206	344	404	321	381	477	462
September	—	285	[c]—	[c]—	[c]—	[c]—	98	208	183	377	430	347	474	460	581
October	[a]76	[b]923	895	828	[d]—	767	636	[e]—	734	704	604	835	890	896	1,101
November	83	912	954	938	[d]—	980	910	[e]—	876	752	720	883	1,100	1,067	1,183
December	125	771	655	688	[d]—	820	709	[e]—	719	[g]390	697	862	827	972	993
Total number of Readers	284	4,425	7,942	7,242	5,346	3,455	7,178	6,364	7,981	7,143	7,592	8,340	10,635	10,719	11,622
Number of Days open	—	292	248	245	168	113	289	225	306	301	311	311	313	309	311
Average number of Daily Readers	—	15	32	30	32	31	28	28	26	24	25	26	33	34	37
Subscribers (Tickets sold)	—	170	235	284	207	121	420	374	618	443	638	544	[i]661	764	[k]

[a] Opened in October 1852, from 10 to 4 p.m.
[b] Opened in October 1853, from 10 to 9 p.m.
[c] Closed; vacation.
[d] Closed; removed from Marlborough House to South Kensington; re-opened in June 1857, from 10 to 10 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; from 10 to 7 p.m. on Thursdays and Fridays; and 10 to 4 p.m. on Saturdays.
[e] Closed; removed to rooms in Art Museum under Turner Gallery.
[f] Opened from 10 to 10 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, and from 10 to 4, 5, or 6 p.m. on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
[g] Closed in December 1861 for 10 days; the death of the Prince Consort.
[h] Another room added to Library.
[i] Subscribers' tickets for Museum and Library issued at Catalogue Sale Stall, not included in number of "Subscribers."
[k] Issue of Subscribers' tickets ceased in Art Library. Reading-room removed to west corridor of north court of Museum.

Appendix D.
REPORT BY MR. CRAVEN.

8. REPORT of the DIVISION KEEPER of the EDUCATIONAL COLLECTIONS.

January 16, 1867.

IN the last report on the educational division various suggestions for its general development were given in considerable detail, but stating they could not be carried out until a large increase of space was provided; at this time the same want exists to a still greater extent.

Anticipating the removal of the iron building, the greater portion of the collection occupying the large room, was in July last, removed temporarily to rooms formerly the stores department, on the west side of the museum, but the space available being smaller than that vacated, many of the casts used as drawing models have of necessity been withdrawn for the present. (See Summary below.)

Notwithstanding the inconvenience occasioned by the removal, the number of persons consulting the books and objects, viz., 6,399, shows an increase; the corresponding number last year (a very large increase on all previous years) being 6,280.

The contributions presented during the year include 55 volumes of Italian school books and three large maps from the Italian Commissioners of the Dublin Exhibition, and the remainder principally from publishers; amongst these, Black's new large Map of England and Wales from Mr. Bartholomew, the compiler and engraver, is worthy of notice.

All books, objects, &c. received during the year, have been registered, catalogued, and printed in the monthly lists; labels also have been attached to objects requiring them. The total number of volumes, &c. in the library is now about 19,888; and of maps, diagrams, and objects, about 7,877. (See Summary below). The contingencies arising from loss and breakage are too trifling to enumerate.

Summary of Results, Educational Division, 1866.

1,146 books and pamphlets added, viz.:—

660	purchased.
454	presented.
32	exhibited.
1,146	

(Eleven books were exchanged for new editions.)

109 maps, diagrams, models, &c. added, viz:—

7	purchased.
27	presented.
75	exhibited.
109	

14 objects, &c. exchanged. 455 withdrawn, principally drawing models.

Number of vols. in the library as per last Report	18,742
Additions, 1866	1,146
Total	19,888
Number of objects, maps, &c. as per last Report	8,223
Additions, 1866	109
	8,332
Deduct objects withdrawn during the year	455
Total	7,877

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128 catalogues sold, principally in the reading room, at 1*s.* each.
182 labels prepared.
6,399 persons have consulted the books, &c.

Analysis of the 524 persons who consulted the books, &c. during the month of December 1866, viz.:—

Clergymen and schoolmasters - - -	101
Pupil-teachers - - - - -	41
Art and naval students - - - -	74
Persons reading for examinations - -	74
Miscellaneous readers - - - -	234
	524

Statement of the number of persons who have consulted the books, objects, &c. since the opening in June 1857:—

1857	808	June 22nd to December.
1858	1,293	
1859	1,702	
1860	3,037	Reading-room opened in June.
1861	4,505	
1862	4,361	
1863	3,568	
1864	4,407	
1865	6,280	
1866	6,399	
Total	36,360	

A supplement to the catalogue, containing nearly 1,800 articles added to the division since the publication of the *eighth edition* two years ago, is now at the printers, and will render the catalogue complete to the end of 1866; this will be appended to the copies on hand, and re-issued about the end of January.

The number of alterations necessarily required in every edition of the catalogue, consequent on the continual change of editions, sizes, &c., renders the production more costly, and since the advance in price but few copies are now sold excepting to teachers, who have the privilege of purchasing it in the reading room for 1*s.*

The Committee of Council having discontinued supplying books, &c. to schools at a reduced rate, this catalogue has become more necessary to those interested in tuition, and ought to contain every new book, &c. for school use published in this country, with a selection of the best foreign ones.

As supplements are always inconvenient, to obviate the necessity for them, I would respectfully suggest the issue of smaller editions (they have hitherto consisted of 1,000 copies, with one exception,) to be sold at a nominal price, for the benefit of teachers, as well as the large number of private persons, who are spending their means and much valuable time in educating the people in their respective localities, and ever on the look out for what is new in educational appliances, which it should be the especial aim of this catalogue to supply.

D. CRAVEN.

9. Report of the Division Keeper of the Animal Products Collection for the Year 1866.

Appendix D.

Report by Mr. W. Matchwick.

The re-arrangement of the Collection of Animal Products in the rooms of the mezzanine floor of the south galleries adjoining the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society was completed by the end of the year 1865, as stated in my last annual report. These rooms are, however, of such extreme inconvenience as regards light, shape, and size, that much difficulty was experienced in adapting such accommodation to the wants of the collection, which may be considered to be somewhat more stored for preservation than arranged for public inspection. The original classification has, however, been followed as closely as possible; and though there is a good deal of crowding, and some apparent anachronisms in the arrangement, the collection is, nevertheless, quite capable of being examined, and any object can be found without the least difficulty.

On Saturday, the 14th of April, being the day on which the private view of the first Exhibition of National Portraits took place, the Animal Products Collection was re-opened to the public, and continued so until the 18th of August, the closing day of the Portrait Exhibition; but during that time the arrangements would not allow of the free admission of the public, so that only those who were admitted to see the portraits could visit the Animal Products Museum. The number that availed themselves of such opportunity was very small. During the clearing of the galleries which had been devoted to the National Portrait Exhibition the public were not admitted to the building, and the collection remained closed. On the 10th of October, however, it was again opened to visitors, under the same regulations as those of the general museum (evenings excepted), and has continued so since that date.

The donations to the Collection during the year have been but few. They are as follows:—A rug made of a leopard's skin which was exhibited at the Industrial Exhibition at Sierra Leone in the beginning of last year, and presented by Major Blackall, the governor of the settlement, as a memorial of that exhibition. Two skulls, with horns attached, of an Indian buffalo; a circular piece of rhinoceros hide, intended for a shield; a native shield formed of rhinoceros hide; the skull and horn of a rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros Indica*); and three native ensigns or flags made of dyed buffalo hide. All of which were presented by Colonel Foquett, who brought them from Assam. The Acclimatisation Society presented some living silkworms hatched from eggs received from Japan, which were accordingly placed in the silk division, in illustration of the source of raw silk.

The one purchase made was an interesting series of cocoons and raw silk produced in the colony of Victoria, Australia. This collection had previously been exhibited at the Dublin Industrial Exhibition in 1865, and being offered for sale, it was thought desirable to secure it as an illustration of Australian raw produce.

The following objects were received on loan during the year:—Two pairs of tusks of the male Asiatic elephant, two pairs of tusks of the female Asiatic elephant, and three pairs of the horns of the gour (*bos gaurus*) attached to skulls. Lent for exhibition by J. D. Goldingham, Esq. By this loan the collection now possesses a very fine series of African and Asiatic elephants' tusks. As illustrations of taxidermy, three stuffed heads of the Bengal tiger were received on loan from C. E. Denison, Esq.

The only removal from the collection was a series of examples showing the uses of ivory and bone in the manufacture of artificial teeth.

The valuable series of silk-producing moths from various parts of the world, which the Department purchased from Mr. Andrew Murray in

Appendix D.

Report by Mr. W. Matchwick.

1865, has been re-arranged in a cabinet specially prepared for the purpose, and each insect properly labelled. A series of cocoons has also been placed in the same cabinet, in further illustration of various kinds and qualities of raw silk.

The re-labelling of the collection has made progress during the year, and as many printed labels as possible have been introduced in lieu of those done by hand. The total number for the year is 1,258, of which 973 were printed, and 285 written or prepared with pasted block letters.

No damage of any kind has been done, with the exception of some slight attacks by moth; and the collection generally is in fair condition, when the age and perishable nature of much of it is taken into consideration.

January 1867. W. Matchwick.

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10. Report of the Division Keeper of the Food Museum for the Year 1866.

No material change has been made in the classification and arrangement of the Food Collection since the date of my last report. It is still exhibited to the public in the north-east gallery of the Iron Building.

Thirty-three specimens have been presented, consisting of pine apples, oranges, bananas, tamarinds, jujubes, mulberries, and other fruits from the Botanical Gardens at Brisbane, Australia; preserved potatoes, salt from Turk's Island, a salmon from the river Severn, Japanese spirit or liqueur distilled from rice, called "Saki," and four diagrams.

The examples purchased have comprised diagrams from life of the edible and poisonous fungi of this country; some of the rarer kinds of preserved fruits, maple sugar from Canada, and illustrations of its manufacture; an edible vegetable oil or fat, called "Shea butter," from West Africa; a pair of land crabs from the West Indies, and a pair of "spider" crabs from the Kentish coast.

Messrs. Peek, Frean, and Co. have exhibited as usual a collection of steam-made biscuits manufactured from wheaten flour, changing them periodically, when too much damaged by exposure in the gallery.

The travelling or circulating collection of cases containing the analysis of the more ordinary kinds of animal and vegetable food, together with a set of printed descriptive labels in glazed frames, has been sent on loan during the year to Bolton, Lancashire, where it seems to have been much appreciated.

Various sets of duplicate examples, chiefly of an alimentary nature, and mostly from the International Exhibition of 1862, were made up for distribution to such local museums as desired to have them. Most of the sets so made up were distributed in the year 1864. There were, however, several sets left, which have since been examined and re-made up into smaller sets, in consequence of many of the substances having perished. Four of such sets have been thus made up, each containing about 150 specimens, all properly labelled. One of the sets has been presented to Mr. Twining's Economic Museum at Twickenham. The remaining three are ready to be forwarded to any museums that may make application.

The fish hatching and breeding apparatus, under the management of Mr. Frank Buckland, is still in operation in the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society. A small apparatus on the same principle has also been exhibited as usual in the gallery of the Food Collection, and is a source of great attraction to the visitors. It is, however, very difficult to keep the young fish alive for any length of time in this apparatus, probably on account of the varied temperature of the gallery, changes in the quality of the water supplied, and the frequent stoppages of that supply.

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Report by Mr. W. Matchwick.

The labelling and re-labelling of the examples constituting the Food Collection is a source of constant work. Very many labels soon become faded, and have to be re-done, particularly where unprotected by glass; and to remedy this as much as possible printed labels are introduced wherever practicable, it being found that they bear exposure much longer than those done by hand. During the past year 449 printed labels have been affixed, and 659 written, painted, and prepared by means of block printed letters pasted together, making a total of 1,108.

The Food Collection of the Department is to be represented at the forthcoming Universal Exhibition in Paris. As full a set as possible of illustrations representing the chemical analysis or constituents of different sorts of human food, both animal and vegetable, and a series of printed labels and painted diagrams, are being prepared for that purpose, and will be got ready as soon as possible.

But few specimens have actually perished during the past year, although many are evidently much damaged from too long exposure. In such a collection as this, however, a certain amount of spoiling and deterioration can hardly be avoided.

January 1867. W. Matchwick.

Report by Mr. Sketchley.

11. Report of the Assistant Keeper of the Museum of Naval Architecture for the Year 1866.

The Museum of Naval Architecture continues to be temporarily exhibited in the upper gallery of the south arcades adjoining the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens.

After the removal of the models from the iron building in the South Kensington Museum they were re-arranged, as far as the space available would allow, and the collection was opened for inspection in the month of April.

The arcades being also occupied by the national portraits, when that Exhibition terminated in August it became necessary to close the Naval Museum during the time the pictures were being sent away; but it was re-opened in October, and the space now provided for its accommodation is sufficient to show the entire collection.

The principal additions to the Admiralty portion (Part I. in the Catalogue) consist of a series of specimens of woods from various countries used in shipbuilding, and foliage, for which room could not be found in the iron building, filling 32 cases and 16 frames, besides many single separate blocks, &c.; upwards of one hundred models and patterns of guns and projectiles; a set of the flags of all nations, and of signal flags; a large model of Sheerness dockyard (placed in the iron building), and a model of the "Achilles."

In addition to the names recorded in that portion of Part II. of the Catalogue published in the report for last year, the collection of models from private sources has been increased, since its commencement, by gifts and loans from H.R.H. Prince Alfred, the Trinity House, the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the Millwall Ironworks Company, the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steam Ship Company, Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field, Messrs. Laurence Hill and Co., William Denny and Brothers, Messrs. Westwood and Baillie, Messrs. Searle and Sons, Rev. J. Hardie (models of various plans proposed by the late Mr. R. F. S. Blake, Portsmouth dockyard), Capt. W. Forbes, R.N., Lieut. the Hon. J. Fitzmaurice, R.N., Lieut. W. Congalton, R.N.R., Mr. John S. Anderson, Mrs. Crispin, Mr. Henry D. P. Cunningham, Mr. T. B. Daft, Mr. Geo. Fawcus, Mr. R. B. Gardiner, Mr. Robert Hall, Mr. Kennedy, Whitehaven, Mr. C. M. Palmer, Mr. J. S. Tucker, Mr. George Turner, and Mr. J. Garrod White.

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Report by Mr. Sketchley.

A few models have been reclaimed by the Admiralty, Lloyd's Committee, &c.

A number of models have been selected from the Admiralty collection to be sent to the Paris Universal Exhibition.

An oil painting, representing a launch at Deptford dockyard in the middle of the 18th century, has been transferred from the Art Museum.

The Museum is open on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays *free;* on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays on payment of sixpence; but as there are no means of lighting the arcades at night, it is not on view after dusk.

January 21, 1867. R. F. Sketchley.

Report by Lieut.-Col. Scott.

12. Report of Lieut.-Col. Scott, R.E., Director of Works, on the New Buildings.

The buildings forming the north side of the principal quadrangle in progress at the date of the last Report are now completely roofed in, the roof of the theatre or centre block being covered with lead, and surmounted around its skylight with an ornamental cresting.

The terra cotta work of the exterior is complete and the tops of exposed cornices and parapets covered with lead. The white majolica for soffits of the arches in the centre arcaded recesses is being made; the mosaic work is fixed in one of the rectangular panels over the first floor windows of the wings on each side of the theatre block, and that for the other rectangular panels, and for the lunettes in the theatre block and the tympanum of its pediment are in progress.

The spaces around the skylights in the balcony of the arcaded recess have been laid with tiles and the electrotypes for the entrance doors are nearly ready.

The exterior of the building is now therefore near completion.

In the interior of the building and adjoining offices, the hot water pipes and gas pipes have been laid throughout. All the windows are filled with sashes and glazed.

On the ground floor the tiled paving of the corridor is nearly laid, the corridor walls are plastered, and the decorations of the refreshment rooms are in progress. The kitchens and offices in connexion with the refreshment rooms have been extended and furnished with cooking apparatus, dressers, cupboards, tables, and other necessary fittings and the walls lined with tiles or plastered.

Designs and plans for the arrangements of the cooking appliances were submitted in competition by three of the principal firms in London engaged in the manufacture of cooking apparatus. After a careful consideration and comparison the tender of Messrs. Jeakes was accepted as being the most complete, and suitable to the wants of the Department.

Waiting rooms, lavatories, &c., have been built east and west of the refreshment rooms with access from the ground floor, and these together with the kitchens, &c., will shortly be ready for occupation.

The ground floor is therefore for the most part completed, the decorations of the walls of the refreshment rooms will alone require time for their execution, and the rooms might be occupied without difficulty mean while.

On the first floor of the Lecture Theatre Building the walls are plastered; preparation has been made for laying tiles, the contract for which is taken, and the majolica columns are being made.

The masonry of the staircases east and west of the Lecture Theatre from the first floor corridor is fixed, and the finishings nearly complete.

The second floor of the Lecture Theatre block, and the third floor of

Appendix D.

REPORT BY LIEUT.-COL. SCOTT.

the Theatre Building are also far advanced towards completion, and are being fitted as studios.

The majolica and other decorations of the Western staircase adjoining the residences and the Lecture Theatre buildings are in execution.

A tunnel in continuation of the ground floor corridor has been constructed under the carriage road of the residences to communicate with the proposed science schools facing the Exhibition road. The working drawings for these schools are in progress.

The levelling and proper drainage of the ground around the kitchens, lavatories, &c., are in progress.

In addition to the above works on the new buildings, tile floors have been laid in the cloisters under the residences, and in the east corridor of the north court.

HENRY SCOTT,
Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
23 Jan. 1867. Director of New Buildings.

REPORT BY MR. REDGRAVE.

13. REPORT of the INSPECTOR-GENERAL for ART on the BRITISH PICTURES and DRAWINGS in the FINE ART COLLECTION, being the Property of, or under the Charge of, the DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART at SOUTH KENSINGTON.

I HAVE the honour again to report on the condition of the above-described works of Art, and on the additions to the same by gift, purchase, or temporary loan during the past year.

Pictures.—The pictures under my charge generally continue in a satisfactory condition; the few exceptions would refer to those in which unsafe pigments and vehicles had been used by the artist. In order to the safe preservation of such works, to insure the cleanliness of all, and to prevent the necessity of varnishing, all the pictures in the Sheepshanks collection are now being protected by glass.

Statements having been made (I believe without foundation) that many of the works in the British collection of the National Gallery now at South Kensington were deteriorating from the effects of the heating and lighting there adopted, my Lords have again sought the assistance of several eminent chemists and others who have made this subject their special study. The mode of heating and lighting, the system of ventilation, and the state of the pictures have been carefully examined, and much evidence has been taken before them. These gentlemen, however, have not yet completed their labours and reported to the Board their views on the result. Meanwhile constant supervision of the pictures under my own charge has assured me that they are not suffering any injury.

In accordance with the usual practice of the Department of accepting works on loan, I have to report that the following are still permitted by their several proprietors to remain for public exhibition, viz.:—

From the Society of Arts	1 oil painting,	by J. Barry, R.A.
From H. Vaughan, Esq.	2 „ „	by J. Constable, R.A.
From Mrs. Nasmyth	1 „ „	by F. Grant, R.A.
From S. Redgrave, Esq.	1 „ „	„ „
From J. Davidson, Esq.	1 „ „	by Slingelandt.
From — Watts, Esq.	1 „ „	by Watts.
From Messrs. Colnaghi	10 „ „	after Raphael.
From F. Cary, Esq.	1 „ „	„ „
From F. W. Chance, Esq.	1 water colour painting	„ „
From Dyer Edwards, Esq.	1 „ „	by J. Wallis.
From N. Macleod, Esq.	1 „ „	by Carl Werner.

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Report by Mr. Redgrave.

From F. Medwin, Esq. - 1 water-colour painting by Hills.
From E. J. Albo, Esq. - 1 „ „ by Gainsborough.
From F. Thompson, Esq. - 1 „ „ by J. Varley.

The above are in addition to a series of paintings in oil and water colours lent to complete an exhibition of the art of the late Godfrey Sykes; while for want of adequate space for their exhibition many works, after having been for some time exhibited in the Museum, have been returned to their respective owners.

During the past year the following have been added to the collection by gift, namely:—

From Miss E. Twining - 4 water colour paintings, by T. Longcroft.
From Mrs. Finch - 1 „ „ „ by F. O. Finch.

While the works obtained by purchase, either to meet the requests made to the Department for loans to exhibitions connected with the schools, or with a view to completing the historical series of English art, are as follows, namely:—

1 oil painting by Clevely.
1 „ „ by J. C. Ibbotson.
1 „ „ by F. Watts.
1 „ „ by R. Smirke, R.A.
1 water colour painting, by W. F. Stocks.
1 „ „ by F. J. Skill.
1 „ „ by W. Trautschold.
1 „ „ by J. Mahony.
1 „ „ by F. R. Lee, R.A.
1 „ „ by F. O. Finch.
1 „ „ by Eyre Crowe.
1 „ „ by Monamy.
1 „ „ by V. Howard.
1 „ „ by Templeton.

The cartoons by Raphael, which by gracious permission of Her Majesty have been removed from Hampton Court, and hung in the long gallery of this Museum, continue to attract much public attention, and are beginning to be much resorted to by artists and decorators for the purposes of study.

In conclusion, I have great pleasure in adding that no injury, either by carelessness or wantonness, has occurred during the past year to any picture under my charge, notwithstanding the continuous increase of visitors to the Museum.

(Signed) Richard Redgrave.

Report by Mr. Pollen.

14. Report of Referee for Libraries and Catalogues.

Sir,

The subject of my report will be the present state of progress of the various catalogues and inventories of the Department.

2. The Art Library has been placed under the superintendence of Mr. Smith, whose report will furnish all details of moment regarding the National Art Library.

I cannot pass over a most interesting addition to the collection, the remarkable copy of Turner's Liber Studiorum. The plates, 86 in number, contained in this work, mark all the stages and re-touching of those works by the artist, and will form a very valuable book of reference to the student.

3. The catalogues of various kinds that have passed under my hands as editor, are:—

4. The large illustrated catalogue of Textile Fabrics, by Dr. Rock. Between 300 and 400 pages of the work are now in type. The indexes and preface are not yet received. I have also received several careful drawings, from portions selected by Dr. Rock, which are in the hands of Messrs. V. Brookes, the chromo-lithographers.

5. Dr. Ruland's pamphlet on the Cartoons of Raphael forms an important addition to the catalogues edited this year. This will give an exhaustive list, not only of these cartoons and of the tapestries made from them, but of the known pictures and drawings of the great master whose name they bear.

6. The collection of National Portraits, after the suggestion of the Earl of Derby, K.G., has been provided with a careful catalogue, giving short notices from various authors of the characters portrayed, drawn chiefly from Grainger.

7. Owing to occasional reflections of a political character found amongst these descriptions I had to go carefully through every one of these notices, above a thousand in number, in order to elide every such expression, as unsuitable to a publication issued by a Government department. This catalogue has, therefore, gone through several editions.

8. The exhibition of the drawings and paintings of the late Mr. Godfrey Sykes, has led to the publication of a suitable catalogue, prefaced by a slight notice, which I drew up, of Mr. Sykes's artistic career.

9. I have edited a catalogue or short enumeration, alphabetically arranged, of the museums in France. The number and variety of these institutions in the French empire is very great.

10. A catalogue, something similar to the foregoing, has been edited, giving an account of the public libraries of Europe and America. The information has been collected from various sources, and I have tried to supplement it by writing to Oxford and Cambridge for details of the numerous college libraries in those universities. A small edition only of these catalogues has been issued. It is desirable to circulate them in order to obtain corrections and insertions. Information can only be obtained gradually on such a subject.

11. A catalogue of photographs, mainly of the National Portraits just exhibited, has been published by Mr. Cundall, and passed through my hands. To this must be added that of the photographs of the Holbein Collection at Windsor.

12. A catalogue of reproductions from objects in the Museum has been edited as well. These reproductions are now to be obtained through the Arundel Society, according to an arrangement suggested by my Lords. The public have the great advantage of getting these objects within the walls of the Museum.

13. By far the most important and laborious part, however, of my year's work has been the Universal Catalogue of Art Books. The preliminary part of this work has been going on for the last two years, and having now exhausted the books in our own Art Library to form the substratum of the catalogue, I have been labouring with several assistants amongst the ample stores of the British Museum.

It will be impossible within the limits of the Annual Report to do more than summarize, in the shortest way, the account of the progress of this work. The discouragements, the adventures, shifts, and resources encountered or resorted to in the prosecution of the work would make up a history amusing enough but out of place in these pages.

In a few words I may give a general outline of the work done, and the progress made up to the close of the year 1866. From various published catalogues I have gathered some 36,000 titles of books, without counting those in our own catalogue of the National Art Library

Appendix D. — Report by Mr. Pollen.

and from a number of periodical publications on the local archæology of various countries and provinces, some thousand slips containing from three to five titles each. These last form a portion of the work I should propose to carry out much more completely when our fuller edition is published. The work done is complete as far as it goes, and offers a specimen of what can be undertaken, hereafter, by various hands. It is a service never yet rendered, as far as I know, to Art literature.

This mass of material I proceed to fuse into one continuous catalogue arranged under authors' names. In this first arrangement I endeavour to include as much as possible; after which I proceed to weed and exclude as much as I can, so as to reduce the work within limits, and free myself from redundant and useless matter. As far as my materials then enable me I amalgamate under one head the various editions of the same work found in different collections, and the various information which different methods of cataloguing convey. These different editions have to be considered as separate works; but to save space in the entries it is desirable to compress all such information to the utmost.

The next task is to proceed to the British Museum and carefully collate the slips, so arranged, with the MS. catalogue of that library. Every facility has been offered me by the Museum authorities, and I have had several assistants at work on this catalogue. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of this operation when I state that there are over 1,230 folio volumes of titles or entries, all in MS. and in all languages, to be examined. With these my slips are compared as they go along; notices of editions are entered, and all likely titles extracted.

To satisfy myself as to the best mode of doing this work I have myself analysed a large number of the volumes.

The sheets containing these extracts are handed over to an assistant, who then makes out requisitions for each work in the usual way. From time to time, latterly every day, I have attended at the Museum, examined these books, and decided on those required for the catalogue, the titles of which I then have transcribed from the Museum catalogues.

This kind of verification cannot be made complete in the present publication, as materials must necessarily be wanting from foreign libraries; and it is for this special collection that my Lords have decided on publishing the proofs in their imperfect state.

For a large proportion of the books, however, it will be a work done.

It will be obvious that *titles* are very deceptive. Sometimes to give attractiveness to a book, a far-fetched title is assumed. Sometimes such catchwords as Art, monuments, antiquities, views, and the like are used in an ambiguous sense. Then, as I need not remind my Lords, owing to the structure of the proposed work as announced last year, books not strictly bearing on the literature of Art, or not obviously so, such as topographies, antiquities, and so on, are included in the catalogue, as often as they contain papers or notices illustrating monuments or other Art works.

A fair representation of the Art used to embellish books is also a part of our object; hence great judgment has to be used as regards these classes of books, and it is absolutely necessary, even in the present rough form of the catalogue, that a laborious discretion should be used or the entries of this interesting character would be valueless, not to mention that their number would be illimitable. For every 20 books extracted from the British Museum catalogue I have to reject some 14.

However one way and another the work is progressing, and letter A. is ready for publication. More care has been bestowed on the preparation of this first letter than can be given, as now decided, to the others. Dr. Appell with great judgment and careful exactness has

brought this first section to a fair degree of completion. Such entries as Van der Aa and Æsop, one consisting of travels, the other of typographic designs and illustrations, will be found carefully worked out.

Letter B. is also nearly complete in the rough form. I have had all the British Museum catalogues searched to the end of that letter, and wait only the selection and transcription of titles.

Letter C. is in progress.

A meeting of the Committee of Advice was summoned in June, when, after a protracted discussion, two important points were settled,—

1st. That instead of the intended classification under separate alphabets of Art literature, topography, travels, &c., and illustrated books, all should be ranged under their author's names in a single alphabetical order.

Considering the importance of the widest possible publication of the first proofs, it was decided that the columns of a popular journal would afford an easier, more certain, and wider circulation than any publisher's circulars. Arrangements were therefore made with the editors of the "Times" for the publication of our first edition in the columns of that journal.

Three or four trial sheets were prepared by myself and Dr. Appell in the summer of 1866.

Each sheet was in three columns. The titles were in full, and translations of all foreign titles given in a short form; and all information I had been able to obtain regarding each work was added. This represented the full form in which we propose our final complete work to appear.

I also prepared a specimen column in type and shape similar to a column of the "Times" newspaper. The entries in this column are in summary, and translations of titles in foreign languages, and items of information obtained about each work are omitted for the present, so as to represent a concise form in which the rough material might appear if circulated in the "Times."

14. I have recommended that the catalogue of Lace should be referred to its author for enlargement and re-arrangement before I send it to press.

15. The catalogue of Bronzes I have had to re-arrange before sending it to the printers, owing to the facts—1st, of its division into catalogue and inventory; (the latter publication being now superseded by the new general register, as regards the Museum, and the labels attached to every object, as regards the public). 2nd, of the new and valuable objects that have been acquired from the Pourtales and other collections. The descriptions of these latter I take from Mr. Robinson's own written descriptions, furnished at the time of the purchase of the several objects.

16. A catalogue of the important collection of Engravings in the National Art Library, together with ample notices of what should form part of a *complete* collection, is much wanted.

Such a catalogue as this would obviously form a groundwork for a systematic sketch of the Art viewed as an historical and artistic whole, which we may hope to attain to at a later period.

17. Of the catalogues of the Educational Library there is a sufficient number in store, as also of those of the present Art Library Catalogue.

Of the Art Inventories, "Sykes'" Exhibition and Naval Gallery Catalogues, there is a sufficient number.

Of the guides to the *Animal Museum* there is a sufficient number.

The *Catalogues* to this collection are running out; 12 copies only remain.

Of the *Sheepshanks'* Catalogues only 47 copies remain.

Of the "*Food*" Guides there are only 11 copies.

Appendix D.

Report by Mr. Pollen.

Of the catalogues of the *National Portraits* and of the *Miniature Exhibition* there remain 160 and 269 copies respectively; but these two latter works will not, I presume, in any case be reprinted.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. Pollen,
Referee for Libraries and Catalogues.

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15. Report of the Division Keeper of the Museum of Construction, 1866.

During the year 1866, in consequence of the impending removal of the collection illustrating Building Materials and Contrivances to another locality, in preparation for the removal of the iron building in which the collection is at present exhibited, no alteration has occurred in the general arrangement and speciality of the Museum.

The more notable features of acquisition consisted in decorative works in mosaic and terra-cotta, forming the principal decorative portions of the permanent buildings of the Science and Art Department.

The productions of British artists in mosaic work, from the novelty of the industry, bid fair to raise a permanent line of enterprise to ceramic ware and glass manufacturers.

Terra-cotta of original design from the pencil of the late Godfrey Sykes, applied to the external decoration of the permanent buildings now in course of erection, has also formed a feature in that portion of the Museum devoted to ornamental Building Materials. The most notable are the illustrations of the large columns which occupy the principal front of the southern façade of the new buildings. These columns, 15 feet in height, from original designs by Godfrey Sykes, represent in allegorical groups the Seven Ages of Man. They were executed in terra-cotta by Messrs. M. H. Blanchard & Co., 74, Blackfriars-road, and may, perhaps, be fairly considered as a piece of unique terra-cotta production.

The total number of objects received into the Museum for the year were 401, of which 345 were contributed by manufacturers for exhibition, 54 were presented, and two objects were purchased.

The gifts to the Museum include a very valuable collection of enamel colours in the crude state, with examples of their application to enamelled work on silver and copper. These were presented by Mr. F. Lowe, of Wilderness-row, E.C.

Some interesting specimens of old English terra-cotta work, taken from Sutton Place near Guildford, were also contributed to the Museum by the present proprietor of Sutton Place, Captain F. H. Salvin.

Sutton Place and Hampton Court are considered to be the work of the same architect. The terra-cotta specimens from Sutton Place are remarkable for their perfect preservation, the ornamental mouldings and tracery on the several pieces maintaining much of their original sharpness and detail.

The objects exhibited in the Museum have been kept as thoroughly and explicitly labelled as possible.

Much information has been applied for and given to persons visiting the Museum interested in materials for building purposes and decoration, and manufacturers continue to seek freely permission to send their various productions for exhibition. Having once become contributors, withdrawal is very rare; one person only having ceased to be an exhibitor during the past year.

Henry Sandham.

December 1866.

South Kensington Museum.

16. Attendance of the Public during Holidays.

—	Easter.		Whitsuntide.		Christmas.	
	Easter Monday.	Easter Week.	Whit-Monday.	Whitsun-Week.	Boxing Day.	Christmas Week.
1857	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,918	21,649
1858	6,151	15,218	4,427	15,409	9,683	24,322
1859	5,000	20,020	5,268	14,512	8,651	26,847
1860	9,648	28,108	8,587	19,823	5,957	14,830
1861	7,100	24,919	8,011	19,599	9,694	27,165
1862	16,332	39,048	14,070	36,798	5,962	20,521
1863	7,322	20,076	6,552	15,404	8,382	23,622
1864	8,559	27,518	6,285	16,005	12,898	35,984
1865	11,786	29,778	13,108	30,487	12,637	27,754
1866	11,710	30,000	9,571	34,723	9,816	24,108

Attendance of the Public.

Year.	Total for the Year.	Average Monthly Attendance.		Total Monthly Average.
		Free Days, Morning & Eveng.	Students' Days.	
1857 - - (From 22nd June.)	268,291	39,906	4,809	44,715
1858 - -	456,288	33,587	3,999	38,024
1859 - -	475,365	35,014	3,957	39,614
1860 - -	610,696	43,427	7,085	50,891
1861 - -	604,550	43,182	6,544	50,379
1862 - -	1,241,369	89,066	13,286	103,447
1863 - -	726,915	50,166	9,577	60,576
1864 - -	653,069	47,369	6,579	54,422
1865 - -	692,954	50,361	7,067	57,746
1866 - -	756,075	53,111	9,895	63,006
Total from June 1857	6,485,572			

P. C. Owen,
Assistant Director.

South Kensington Museum.

17. Comparative Statement of Receipts Repayable to Exchequer.

——	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Admission fees.	431 5 4	864 3 0	853 5 0	1,599 9 6	1,428 1 6	3,334 16 6*
Periodical tickets.	13 17 0	51 1 6	35 4 6	62 3 0	75 0 6	78 11 6
Catalogues	91 3 7	181 13 2	168 1 6	260 6 8	193 3 7	892 2 10
Lecture tickets.	19 6 0	66 12 6	72 15 6	30 7 9	39 5 6	11 17 6
Refreshment rooms.	18 18 9	50 14 9	42 12 1½	43 8 10	100 0 0	319 5 3
Waiting rooms.	12 16 1	17 1 10	13 15 6	21 13 6	25 9 2	127 1 5
Private societies.	- -	24 0 0	13 0 0	42 12 3	37 3 0	108 15 0
Total -	587 6 9	1,255 6 9	1,198 14 1½	2,060 1 6	1,898 3 3	4,872 10 0

continued.

——	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Admission fees.	2,030 3 6†	1,024 5 6	1,204 1 0	1,167 16 0	13,937 6 10
Periodical tickets.	69 0 0	82 2 6	90 1 0	86 9 0	643 10 6
Catalogues	224 5 3	142 2 2	71 0 2	97 15 8	2,321 14 7
Lecture tickets.	7 4 6	8 10 6	13 2 6	9 4 0	278 6 3
Refreshment rooms.	198 18 10	184 19 9	225 18 5	229 19 1	1,414 15 9½
Waiting rooms.	49 17 6	51 1 3	60 15 8	68 1 10	447 13 9
Private societies.	29 0 0	34 16 0	35 0 0	31 0 0	355 6 3
Total -	2,608 9 7	1,527 17 8	1,699 18 9	1,690 5 7	19,398 13 11½

* International Exhibition year.
† Wedding Presents of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.

(Signed) P. C. Owen,
Assistant Director.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT of the DIRECTOR-GENERAL of the GEOLOGICAL SURVEY of the UNITED KINGDOM, the MUSEUM of PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, the ROYAL SCHOOL of MINES, and the MINING RECORD OFFICE, for the Year 1866.

Great Britain.—After his annual inspection of the geological surveys in the field and office Professor Ramsay reports, that in the north of England, viz., Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Westmoreland, Derbyshire, and Cheshire, 720 square miles have been surveyed, chiefly relating to rocks of the Carboniferous age, but also to Silurian strata in the Lake district.

In the south the younger formations have been surveyed over an area of 414 square miles.

In Scotland an area of 331 square miles has been surveyed in tracts (chiefly in Ayrshire), where it has been a very arduous task to unravel the complicated relations of the Silurian, Old Red, and Carboniferous deposits, including large metamorphosed masses.

In addition, 136 miles of horizontal sections have been levelled, and similar sections have been drawn over 122 miles. Professor Ramsay justly calls attention to the fact that the 48 sections of wells, principally in London and the surrounding districts, which have been collected may be of great use in the inquiry about to be carried out by the Royal Commission appointed to ascertain the best means of supplying the metropolis and other great towns with water.

The total area surveyed amounts to 1,465 square miles, being 58 square miles less than last year: a circumstance easily accounted for by the excessive inclemency of the weather, especially in the hilly regions of the north of England, where most of the work was done; the heavy and long-continued rain seriously interfering with field work.

One of our best officers, Dr. Young, has left the survey, having been appointed Professor of Natural History in the University of Glasgow, and means have been taken to fill the vacancy.

Although one new map only has been issued, it is satisfactory to announce that six new entire sheets and two quarter sheets are engraving for publication, whilst 19 quarter sheets are under survey in England, and two whole sheets or eight quarter sheets in Scotland. Of the large or six-inch maps eleven sheets, illustrative of the coal regions of Northumberland and Lancashire, and eight of Scotland, are in the hands of the engraver, whilst five relating to the north of England have been surveyed and prepared for engraving.

One cause of delay in Scotland has been that, when our surveyors had completed their labours on the published maps of the six-inch scale, the publication of some of which has been prepared for four years, the issue had been stopped, because the one-inch or publishing map of the same or the adjacent tract had not been engraved.

The Treasury having sanctioned an expenditure by the Ordnance Survey Office to improve the geological maps by the insertion of railways and much additional matter not contained in the old maps, four whole new sheets have been redrawn; and thus a grievance of which the purchasers of the geological maps have long had reason to complain is in the course of removal.

The accompanying index maps A. and B. are shaded to show the state and progress of the Geological Survey in England and Scotland.

Appendix E.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Concerning the sale of the maps and sections of Great Britain I have the satisfaction to make known the fact, that in the last ten years more than 35,000 copies have been sold, not including the large number issued to scientific societies at home and abroad and to foreign Governments. An accompanying table (IV.) gives the amount of the sale of maps, sections, and memoirs during the year 1866, which shows, as compared with 1865, a slight falling off.

Ireland.—Mr. Jukes reports that in the past year geological data have been inserted over 965 square miles upon the six-inch maps, and that linear boundaries have been traced along a distance of 1,425 miles in the counties of Meath, Louth, Leitrim, Roscommon, Galway, Mayo, and Sligo.

The annexed index map (C.) shows the area surveyed before 1866, the labours of the present year, and those to be entered upon in the ensuing season, on the six-inch maps.

As the area examined in the past year is smaller than that of the preceding year, Mr. Jukes states that for some time he has really had four surveyors only under his direction, owing to the retirement of an officer whose place has not been filled up. It has been found impossible to issue any new sheets of the map on the one-inch scale during the past year, though many of these sheets have been prepared, owing, as Mr. Jukes shows, to the natural difficulties to be overcome respecting the boundaries in a region wherein the subjacent rocks are so much covered by drifted materials and bogs. The rocks emerge, it is well known, further northward, and the maps of the central parts of Ireland will be finished off when this outcrop of the strata from beneath the superficial deposits is observed in the northward progress of the survey.

The index map D. shows the state of the publication of the one-inch map of the Irish Survey, past, present, and prospective.

In respect to the Irish Museum it appears that several series of illustrative rock specimens have been collected and registered. It also appears that Mr. Baily, acting as palæontologist, has reported that 3,580 additional fossil specimens have been collected and registered, and that of 2,010 specimens 720 have been named, tabletted, and placed in the Museum, and 270 specimens in the lecture room. A much larger number has been selected and named as duplicates, which are ready to be distributed among the national and colonial museums.

Natural History Branch of the Survey and Museum.

Professor Huxley, the naturalist of the Geological Survey, reports that 656 specimens have been added to the fossils of the museum in the last year. The most important donation consists of 300 specimens of fossil fishes and mollusks from the Upper Greensand, presented by the Rev. R. Chamberlain. The cases and tablets in the Museum are all in perfect order. Professor Huxley has completed and published a new decade of fossils, entitled "Illustrations of the Structure of the Crassopterygian Ganoids," thus completing the twelfth decade of the series.

The palæontologist, Mr. R. Etheridge, reports that in conjunction with his assistant, Mr. Sharman, he has named the 656 species of fossils which have been mentioned in Professor Huxley's report. He has named and tabletted 1,344 specimens for consultation and comparison. He has further named numerous specimens illustrating the geological structure of North Devon and the Lower Tertiary beds of the London basin, and has also examined and prepared for exhibition the collection of Primordial Silurian fossils from St. David's Head, Dolgelly, &c., as collected by Mr. Hicks and named by Mr. Salter. A great number of duplicate specimens have been placed in store for the supply of other

establishments, and in all Mr. Etheridge states that, in the course of the year, 5,679 specimens have passed through his hands.

Lastly, I have to state that doubts having been thrown upon the accuracy of the general classification applied to Devonshire and West Somerset in the maps prepared many years ago under the direction of my predecessor, Sir Henry de la Beche, I considered it to be my duty to endeavour to ascertain if any great mistakes had occurred. I therefore employed Mr. Etheridge for six weeks in the months of September and October to test the various natural sections and examine the fossils *in situ*. As a great many years had elapsed since I had examined these tracts in company with Professor Sedgwick, I revisited the scene of my former labours, taking with me Mr. Bristow, and on another occasion I visited the Quantock hills. In these surveys, and particularly from the detailed examination of Mr. Etheridge, I satisfied myself that although the maps of Devonshire and West Somerset, as well as those of Cornwall (all of which were executed in the infancy of the establishment), call for improvement in the delineation of outlines, faults, &c., yet in general classification and order of the strata they are substantially correct.

Museum of Practical Geology.

The Museum was closed from the 9th August until the 13th November for repairs and for fitting it with gas, previously to its being opened to the public in the evening.

The number of visitors amounted to 16,204, as compared with 16,210 in 1865. Objections having frequently been made by visitors to entering their names in a book, this system has been abolished, and a registering turntable is now successfully in use.

The sum received for the sale of Catalogues amounted to 17*l.* 5*s.*

Lists of the donations to the Museum and Library are appended (I. and II.).

The use of the theatre was, with the consent of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, granted to the Architectural Museum during six evenings, to the Archæological Institute during the meeting which they held last year in London, and to the Council of the International Decimal Association.

Royal School of Mines.

The following is a tabular statement of the students entered and the fees received during the sessions 1864–65 and 1865–66.

Description of Students.	Nos.	1864–65. £	s.	d.	Nos.	1865–66. £	s.	d.
Royal Exhibitioners and students entering for 1, 2, or 3 years, with a view to become Associates.	13	225	0	0	13	300	0	0
Occasional students entering for special courses, viz. :								
Chemistry	32	160	0	0	24	126	0	0
Natural History	4	14	0	0	11	42	0	0
Physics	30	85	0	0	22	59	10	0
Geology	13	36	0	0	15	45	0	0
Mining	2	8	0	0	6	26	0	0
Mineralogy	6	24	0	0	5	19	0	0
Metallurgy	1	4	0	0	5	21	0	0
Applied Mechanics	4	12	0	0	6	19	0	0
Mechanical Drawing	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0
	106	570	0	0	108	659	10	0

Appendix E.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, &c.

Description of Students.	Nos.	1864-65. £ s. d.	Nos.	1865-66. £ s. d.
LECTURES TO WORKING MEN.				
1st course -	600	15 0 0	600	15 0 0
2nd course -	600	15 0 0	600	15 0 0
3rd course -	600	15 0 0	600	15 0 0
4th course -	474	11 17 0	—	—
EVENING LECTURES.				
1st course, Natural History -	—	—	131	32 15 0
2nd course, Geology - -	—	—	138	34 10 0
1st course, Chemistry -	220	55 0 0	—	—
2nd course, Physics - -	150	37 10 0	—	—
	—	719 7 0	—	771 15 0

Mining Records.—Mr. Robert Hunt reports that in the last year considerable additions have been made to the collection of useful plans and sections of mines and collieries already in this office.

The publication of the "Mineral Statistics" continues to be regarded as a work of great utility at home, whilst it has obtained the approbation of foreign statists. In his "Annales des Mines" M. Minard, Inspector-Général des Ponts et Chaussées in France, recognizes the merit of the work, and has produced therefrom another of his instructive diagrams, showing the vast spread of British coal over the world. It is most satisfactory to dwell upon the achievement of such a success on the part of the Keeper of the Mining Records in a free country like our own, and where the requisite knowledge can only be obtained by the goodwill of the proprietors and miners, as contrasted with the compulsory returns in foreign countries.

In addition to the returns annually furnished to the Board of Trade, this branch of our establishment has been useful to the Inspector-General of the French Railways, who was sent to England to inquire into the possibility of importing more British coal into France. The entries made in the Mining Record Office show an increased demand for information on mining subjects. Lastly, the general statistics of the coal trade collected by Mr. Hunt will, I trust, advance materially the objects of the Royal Commission in their inquiry into the subject of the future coal supply of the British Isles, by reference to the annual increase in past years, as registered in this office.

Chemical Laboratory.

In his annual report Professor Frankland states that there has been a marked improvement in the educational condition of the students who have entered the chemical classes; this number continuing at the maximum rate of persons who can be provided with working benches in the Royal College of Chemistry. The total number of the matriculated and occasional students has been as under:—

	1865.	1866.
Spring Term - - - -	36	38
Summer „ - - - -	40	39
Winter „ - - - -	38	39
	114	116

In addition to academical lectures delivered to the students of the Royal School of Mines, Professor Frankland has prepared a text-book of notes of the lectures to aid the students, has delivered an evening course of popular lectures on inorganic chemistry, and has conducted examinations for the Board of Inland Revenue and for the Royal School of Naval Architecture. In these inquiries, and particularly in the laborious and important analysis of water, during the visitation of cholera, the professor of chemistry speaks highly of the zeal and devotion with which Mr. Valentin, Mr. Herbert McLeod, and Mr. Grosjean have assisted him.

On the subject of the present advanced state of chemical science, and the consequent requirements of more spacious apartments and accommodation, as well as upon the influence of impure water in augmenting the disease of cholera, I cannot do justice to Professor Frankland except by giving the following extracts from his report upon these great questions:—

"The field of chemical study," Professor Frankland writes, "is being continually enlarged, and these laboratories, which a few years ago were capable of accommodating 40 students, are now no longer sufficient. * * * * On this account practical instruction in the methods of investigating and analysing gases, so important to mining engineers, can be only very imperfectly given, whilst the beautiful processes of spectrum analysis, which during the past six years have not only been the source of highly important terrestrial discoveries, but have extended the domain of chemistry to the most remote visible objects of the universe, have to be almost entirely ignored."

Respecting the augmentation of the disease of cholera Professor Frankland states that—

"During the past year the British Islands suffered from a visitation of epidemic cholera, which, but for the vigour with which it was combatted in most localities, would doubtless have exacted a much larger number of victims than it has actually destroyed. Observations made during former similar visitations had gone far to establish the belief that amongst the predisposing causes of this terrible disease impure water is the most potent, if, indeed, it is not in many instances the actual vehicle in which the specific poison is conveyed. The epidemic of last year has almost converted this belief into a certainty, and, consequently, wherever cholera appeared the character of the water supply became a matter for immediate investigation. A large number of such inquiries were conducted in the laboratory of this institution. I will, however, here only mention one, which had for its object the investigation of the quality of the water supplied to the eastern district of London, and which I undertook at the request of the Registrar-General. Two searching inspections of the district were made during the prevalence of the epidemic, and the causes of the fouling of the water supplied by the East London Company from the river Lea were discovered. These causes were sufficient in the opinion of the Registrar-General (in which opinion I substantially concur) to account for the fearful mortality which prevailed in the district supplied from the Old Ford station of this company. Repeated analyses of the water distributed to different parts of the eastern district by the same company were made during the continuance of the epidemic, and the coincidence of the district in which excessive mortality prevailed with the mains deriving their supply from the Old Ford station having been pointed out to the company, it was satisfactory to find that the decrease of the disease immediately followed, whilst the results of the subsequent analyses showed that the company did not neglect to use the most strenuous exertions to secure the purest supply possible under the unfavourable circumstances surrounding them.

"In connexion with this inquiry I also undertook a series of experiments upon the best mode of removing organic impurities from the

Appendix E. — Report of Director General of the Geological Survey, &c.

waters supplied to the metropolis, and on the diffusion of cholera poison through the agency of water. The results of these experiments have been communicated to the Registrar-General."

Metallurgical Laboratory.

Dr. Percy, the metallurgist, reports that the educational branch of metallurgy is working satisfactorily.

The examination of the superficial deposit, "reh," from Northern India, submitted to this establishment by the Indian Government, has been much delayed on account of the difficulty of procuring the services of a competent analyst. In a very short time, however, the investigation of the nature of the sterilizing product in the soils, selected by Colonel Strachey from the total of those sent by the India Board, will be completed, and the data obtained will, it is hoped, enable us to draw certain conclusions of practical value.

The students attending this laboratory during the years 1865 and 1866 were as follows:—

	1865.	1866.
Spring Session	11	8
Summer „	8	6
Winter „	11	9
	30	23

Conclusion.

Coal Statistics.—During the past year I was applied to by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to express my opinion on the relative importance of the coal produce of a number of British colonies, as reported upon by their respective Governors, and of that of various foreign countries, as explained in despatches of ministers and diplomatic representatives.

In respect of the first of these, there are two only out of the twenty-five colonies under consideration which contain any amount of coal worthy of imperial notice, viz., New South Wales and Newfoundland. I have, however, some reason to believe that the British Colony of Natal, in south-eastern Africa, the mineral produce of which was not officially brought under my attention, does contain a considerable amount of coal, which (though its geological age has not been ascertained) would seem to be worthy of a colonial survey, sanctioned by the Home Government. Nor was the colony of New Zealand one of those to which my attention was called. But it is important to observe that in that island a considerable amount of coal, of Secondary and Tertiary age, is in the course of development under the direction of Dr. Hector, whose able report thereon will be laid before Parliament.

As to foreign countries, the amount of coal produce of any one of them, when placed in comparison with that of England, is very small, as appears by the following schedule, prepared by the researches of my industrious colleague, Mr. Robert Hunt:—

	Tons.	Tons.
England		98,150,587
Prussia, and other States of the Zollverein	16,906,707	
United States	14,593,659	
France	11,300,000	
Belgium	9,758,223	
Russia	6,350,000	
Austria	2,265,228	
Spain	144,293	
Sundry small States	93,925	
		61,412,035

Hence it appears that England produces upwards of a third more of true coal than all the above-noticed countries united.

Some foreign countries produce, it is true, a considerable quantity of brown coal; Germany and Austria yielding 7,246,173 tons of this inferior fuel.

Looking, however, to our own enormous consumption of coal, and its large annual increase of late years, fears have naturally been entertained that our coalfields might in a limited period be exhausted.

In concluding this report I therefore place on record a short account of the present employment of the officers of the Geological Survey in carrying out the order of the Parliament, and the desire of the public, that an estimate should be prepared of the quantity of unwrought coal remaining in the British dominions.

On the 26th of April 1866 Sir George Grey, then Her Majesty's Secretary of State, applied to me, to ascertain if, through the labours of the Geological Survey, a satisfactory answer to that desire could be obtained. In reply I stated that the Survey could, in my opinion, afford to the Government and Parliament "a reliable approximation to "the amount of unwrought coal in Great Britain," provided the actual labours of a large portion of the surveyors were suspended during a period of 18 months, and that a sum of about 5,000*l.* were granted for the payment of auxiliaries among the mining surveyors and subordinates in the collieries.

This form of the inquiry was, however, set aside by a vote of the House of Commons, and a Royal Commission was appointed, with the Duke of Argyll as chairman, in which body I was included, together with my associates, Prof. Ramsay, Mr. Jukes, Dr. Percy, and Mr. Robert Hunt.

By a decision of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education no suspension of the present progress of the Survey was allowed to take place; but, on the contrary, by a large increase of the staff its advancement towards completion is now to be much accelerated.

As respects the aid we are to afford to the Coal Commission, I was directed to apply the labours of the surveyors, as far as possible, to the delineation of the coalfields not yet examined. Fortunately this order of the Government had been largely anticipated, a great number of the most practised surveyors having been previously transferred from more southern tracts to the important mining districts of the north of England.

In the meantime the Coal Commissioners have been provided with all the publications of the Geological Survey required for their labours, and I am happy to state that all those practical gentlemen, who have severally undertaken the responsibility of reporting upon the contents of each group of coalfields, have expressed themselves to be highly satisfied with our maps, sections, and mineral statistics. In short, the Commissioners view these documents as sound bases for their more detailed statistical examinations.

Touching the coalfields of the north of England and Scotland, which are being surveyed, the Royal Commission will ere long be furnished with much important knowledge through the researches of Professor Ramsay, Mr. H. Howell, Mr. E. Hull, Mr. A. Geikie, Mr. A. Green, and others; whilst the small amount of coal existing in Ireland will be reported upon by Mr. Jukes.

A most important duty of this Royal Commission, or that of preparing an estimate of the probable amount of coal which now lies hidden beneath the younger formations of Britain, must necessarily, for the most part, be executed by the Geological Survey; and I trust that we shall be enabled to elicit such a good approximate inference, on this point as skilled geologists only can arrive at.

Appendix E.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, &c.

At all events the answer we hope to give upon this branch of the inquiry into the future national supplies of fuel will, I trust, afford a clear proof of the value of the researches of the Geological Survey.

RODERICK I. MURCHISON.

I.

DONATIONS to the MUSEUM.

BAKER, Henry West, Esq.—A small patchbox in enamelled copper.

BALDWIN, John, Esq.—A cup and saucer in Chelsea-Derby porcelain, marked in gold with crown and anchor.

BAUERMAN, Hilary, Esq., F.G.S.—Specimens of Franklinite residues, and of Franklinite spiegel-eisen, from Stirling, New Jersey; a pseudomorph of chlorite and quartz after pearl-spar, from Black Island, Labrador; and several stone arrow-heads and chips from a raised beach at Black Island.

BOND, BUSSELL, & FISHER, Messrs.—Samples of "metalline," a substitute for emery.

BULL, Miss.—Specimen of a serpentine-breccia cemented by chalcedony, from Kennick, near the Lizard, Cornwall.

CHRISTY, E., Esq.—A coffee pot in black Egyptian ware, marked "E. Mayer."

DAVIS, Mrs. J. F.—Two pipes made by the Hottentots from the steatite of Steinkopf, Little Namaqualand; and a specimen of "native iron" made into a fighting assegai, from Damara Land, South Africa.

DE LISLE, Ambrose, L. Philip, Esq.—Specimen of galena from the new red marl of Blackbrook, near Garendon Park, Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire.

DUDGEON, Patrick, Esq.—A small collection of minerals, chiefly from the Faröe Islands.

ETHERIDGE, R., Esq., F.G.S.—Specimen of spathic iron ore from Treburgett, mine, N. Cornwall; and of molybdenite on the syenite of Mount Sorrel, Leicestershire.

FORBES, Commander, R.N.—A collection of volcanic specimens from the Japanese Islands.

FOSTER, Dr. C. Le Neve, B.A., F.G.S.—Specimen of pitticite or iron-sinter, from Carnbrea, near Redruth, Cornwall.

FOX, Col. Lane.—Piece of polished marcasite, or white iron pyrites, probably used as a mirror; found embedded in peat, on the site of ancient pile dwellings at London Wall.

GREEN, A. H., Esq., M.A., F.G.S.—Specimens of cupriferous iron pyrites and associated rocks, from Santo Domingo, Portugal.

HOCKIN, John, Esq.—Two fine specimens of rock crystal, from the St. John del Rey Gold Mines, Brazil.

HORNER, Capt., 12th regt.—Specimens of native sulphur and fibrous gypsum, from White Island, Bay of Plenty, New Zealand.

HUGHES, T. Mc.K., Esq., B.A., F.G.S.—A small roman vase, found at a depth of seven feet in brick earth at Murston, Sittingbourne, Kent.

LODWICK, Mrs.—A stone implement of quartzite, found in marl near Vaniembuddy, Madras.

OLIVER, Joseph, Esq.—Samples of hæmatite iron ore, from the Auchencairn Mines, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland.

PALK, Sir Lawrence, Bart., M.P.—Samples of minerals from the donor's estate in the Teign Valley, Devon.

PERCY, Dr. John, F.R.S.—Specimen of clay ironstone, from the gault of Copt Point, Folkestone; and a sample of Norwegian lake iron-ore.

PERCY, Mrs.—A porcelain plate, probably of Lowestoft ware.

PHILLIPS, John Arthur, Esq.—Specimen of tin ore, associated with topazes, from Durango, Mexico.

PIM, Commander Bedford, R.N.—A specimen of auriferous quartz, from Nicaragua.

POOLE, Francis, Esq.—A large portion of a gigantic crystal of mica from North Crosby, Canada West; and specimens of plumbago, &c., from Canada.

RAMSAY, Prof. A. C., LL.D., F.R.S. – Specimen of antimony-glance from near New Cumnock, Ayrshire; and a stalactite of carbonate of lime from the West Indies.

ROBERTS, W. C., Esq., F.C.S.—A flint flake found at Eastwear Bay, Folkestone.

SELWYN, A. R. C., Esq.—Various minerals and rock specimens, from the colony of Victoria.

SEROCOLD, Capt. W.—A greenstone implement from Dawson river, Queensland.

SILVER, James, Esq.—Three flint implements found near Maidenhead.

SMYTH, W. W., Esq., M.A., F.R.S.—A pocket knife made by the peasants at Manzanares, La Mancha, Spain; and a specimen of metallic silver produced in the roasting furnace by irregularity in the calcination of the silver ores at Kongsberg, Norway.

TELEGRAPH CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE COMPANY.—A portion of the grappling cable employed in recovering the Atlantic Telegraph Cable of 1865.

TOPLEY, W., Esq., F.G.S.—Specimen of crystallized marcasite, from the chalk marl of Folkestone.

TYLOR, Alfred, Esq.—Sample of black band ironstone, from Hirwain, Brecknockshire, South Wales.

WAY, Albert, Esq.—A small vase in highly glazed red earthenware, made at Rye, Sussex.

TRENHAM REEKS,
Curator.

II.

DONATIONS to the LIBRARY.

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.—Erster Jahres-Bericht über die Wirksamkeit der beiden Comités für die naturwissenschaftliche Durchforschung von Böhmen im Jahre 1864. Prag, 1865.

BAUERMAN, Hilary, Esq., F.G.S.—"Fu il fuoco, o l'acqua che sotterrò Pompei ed Ercolano?" di C. Lippi. 1 vol. 8vo. unbound, Napoli, 1816.

BEUST, Herr Oberberghauptmann Friedrich Constantin Freiherr von.—Festschrift zum hundertjährigen Jubiläum der Königlich Sächsischen Bergakademie zu Freiberg am 30 Juli, 1866. 1 vol. 4to. boards, Dresden, 1866.

BILLINGS, E., Esq., F.G.S.—Palæozoic Fossils (Geological Survey of Canada). Vol. I. By the donor. 8vo. cloth, Montreal, 1865. Also Catalogues of the Silurian Fossils of the Island of Anticosti. By the donor. 1 vol. 8vo. unbound, Montreal, 1866.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.—Atlas of Maps and Sections accompanying Report of progress of the Geological Survey, from its commencement to 1863. 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, Montreal, 1865.

CHRISTY, Executors of the late H., Esq.—Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ, by Edouard Lartet and Henry Christy. Parts I., II., and III. 4to. unbound, London, 1865–66.

CIVIL ENGINEERS, Council of the Institution of.—Minutes of Proceedings of the Institution, Vols. I., II., III., XXII., XXIII., XXIV., and XXV. Also a Copy of the Catalogue of the Library of the Institution. 2nd edition, 8vo. cloth, London, 1866.

CODRINGTON, Thomas, Esq., F.G.S.—The Geology of the Berks and Hants Extension and Marlborough Railways. By the donor. 8vo. pamphlet, Devizes, 1866.

DELESSE, M.—Recherches sur l'origine des roches. By the donor. 1 vol. 8vo. unbound, Paris, 1865.

FRANKLAND, Dr. E., F.R.S.—Lecture Notes for Chemical Students. By the donor. 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, London, 1866.

HUXLEY, Prof. T. H., LL.D., F.R.S.—Vorlesungen über unsere Kenntniss von der Ursachen der Erscheinungen in der organischen Natur, von Prof.

Appendix E.

REPORT BY DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, &c.

Huxley, F.R.S. Übersetzt von Carl Vogt. 1 vol. 8vo. unbound, Braunschweig, 1865. Also Pre-historic remains of Caithness, by Samuel Laing, Esq., M.P., F.G.S.; with Notes on the Human Remains, by the donor. 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, London, 1866. And Lessons in Elementary Physiology. By the donor. 1 vol. 18mo. cloth, London, 1866.

LONDON INSTITUTION.—A bibliographical account and collation of "La Description de l'Égypte." 8vo. pamphlet, 1838.

MALLET, Robert, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.—The President's Address to the Institution of Civil Engineers of Ireland, session 1866-67. 8vo. pamphlet.

MANCHESTER, The Council of the Literary and Philosophical Society of.—The second volume of the Memoirs of the Society. 3rd series, 8vo. cloth, London, 1865. Also Vols. III. and IV. of the Proceedings of the Society. Manchester, 1864-65.

NORTH of ENGLAND INSTITUTE of MINING ENGINEERS, The Council of.—Vol. XV. of the Transactions of the Institute. 8vo. half bound, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1866.

SANDBERG, Carl, Esq.—A copy of the "Stämpelbok för Svenska Jernverken." 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, Göteborg, 1864.

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE of ENGINEERS, The Council of the.—The Transactions of the Institute, Vols. I. to IV. 8vo. half bound, Merthyr-Tydfil. 1858–65.

SWEDISH GOVERNMENT.—Sheets 14 to 18 of the Geological Survey Maps of Sweden, with accompanying explanatory Notes.

VIQUESNEL, M. Auguste.—Coup d'œil sur quelques points de l'histoire générale des peuples Slaves, et de leurs voisins les Turcs et les Finnois. By the donor. 1 vol. 8vo. unbound, Lyon, 1865.

VIVIAN, H. Hussey, Esq., M.P., F.G.S.—Speech upon the debate which arose in the House of Commons upon the coal clause in the Commercial Treaty with France, 1860; together with a Lecture on Coal delivered at the Truro Institution, January 4th, 1856. By the donor. 8vo. pamphlet.

WHITAKER, W., Esq., B.A., F.G.S.—A Lecture on the strata near Cambridge and the fens of the Bedford Level, by Prof. Sedgwick. 8vo. pamphlet.

WOOD, Searles V., jun., Esq., F.G.S.—A Map of the Upper Tertiaries of the East of England, with accompanying sections and explanatory remarks. By the donor.

TRENHAM REEKS,
Librarian.

III.

LIST of DOCUMENTS added to the MINING RECORD OFFICE during the Year 1866, and of MINE PLANS and SECTIONS completed to this Date.

1. Tincroft Mine, plan of the lower levels.
2. Do. transverse section of workings.
3. Do. longitudinal section of workings.
4. Great Huel Fortune, plan of surface sett and workings.
5. Do. transverse section showing workings.
6. Do. longitudinal section of Carnmeal lode.
7. Huel Grenville, plan of underground workings.
8. Do. longitudinal section of tin lode.
9. New Treleigh Consols, transverse section.
10. Do. longitudinal section on Good Fortune lode.
11. Do. plan of underground workings.
12. Pendeen Consols, longitudinal section of workings.
13. Stray Park Mine, plan of workings below 140 fathoms.
14. Do. longitudinal section of main lode.
15. Rosewarne Consols, longitudinal section of engine lode.
16. Trumpet Consols, longitudinal section on lodes.
17. Do. longitudinal section on Huel Moon lode.
18. Rhiwbrydn and Welsh Slate Quarries, Ffestiniog, section showing condition of workings.

19. West Huel Alfred, plan of underground working.
20. Do. longitudinal section of main lode.
21. Alfred Consols, plan of underground workings.
22. Do. longitudinal section of main lode.
23. West Alfred Consols, plan of underground working.
24. Do. longitudinal section of main lode.
25. Do. plan of underground working to this mine was abandoned.
26. Mellanear Mine, plan of underground workings.
27. Cleveland Iron Field, map by Dunning.
28. Great Huel Alfred, longitudinal section of workings.
29. Do. longitudinal section of north lode.
30. Do. longitudinal section of Weeks lode.
31. Do. transverse sections showing all the shafts.
32. Do. plan of, and Alfred Consols.
33. West Alfred Consols, longitudinal section to February 1862.
34. Merionethshire Gold District, series of sketches to illustrate Mr. Salter's paper.
35. Prussia, chart showing production and circulation of brown coal in the year 1862.
36. Hirwain, Glamorganshire, map of the mineral estate of coal and iron.
37. Wigan Coalfield, lithograph showing faults, out-crops, and boundaries.
38. Carnbrea, transverse section of working.
39. East Pool do. do.
40. Huel Agar do. do.
41. North Pool do. do.
42. Buller and Basset, plan of underground working.
43. Do. longitudinal section of working.
44. Hallamanning and Croft Gothal, plan of underground workings on these lodes, 1866.
45. Do. Do. longitudinal section on Park lode.
46. Penhalls Mine, transverse section at engine shaft, and on north lode.
47. West Huel Jane, plan of workings on Main and Ready Money lodes.
48. Do. longitudinal section of workings.
49. South Condurrow, plan of surface, sett and workings.
50. East St. Just United, plan of surface, sett and workings.
51. Huel Crelake, plan of surface, sett and workings.
52. Do. longitudinal section on Darey's shaft, east and west.
53. Bradley Mine, near Bilston, showing the various operations of getting the ten-yard coal.
54. Staffordshire thick coal, section of strata.
55. Huel Unity, transverse section.
56. Poldice Mine do.
57. Huel Maiden do.
58. Consols United Mines do.
59. South Clifford do.
60. Huel Saint Aubyn do.
61. Hartz, Hanover, Schulenberger Zuge Mines, plan of mine workings, sections of workings.
62. Westphalia, map of coalfields corrected to 1858.
63. Chirk, map of, showing situation of collieries.
64. British Coal, pictorial map showing distribution of coal, constructed by M. Minard from the mineral statistics of United Kingdom.
65. New Cornish Lead and Copper Mine, longitudinal section on Latchley Consols and South Maria.
66. Do. Do. working plan.
67. Albert Huel, plan showing run of workings.
68. Do. longitudinal section of workings.
69. Huel Whidden, longitudinal section of Huel Valls lode.
70. Do. longitudinal section of Huel Whidden lode.
71. Do. plan of sett, showing lodes.
72. West Sharp Tor, working plan of mine.

Appendix E. — Report by Director-General of the Geological Survey, &c.

73. Drakewalls, longitudinal section of old and new workings.
74. Do. plan of underground workings.
75. Kelly Bray Mine, longitudinal section of workings.
76. Kelly Bray Mine plan of underground working.
77. Huel Maudlin, working plan of mine.
78. Charlestown United, plan of underground workings.
79. Hingston Down, longitudinal section of workings and plan.

ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S.,
Keeper of Mining Records.

IV.

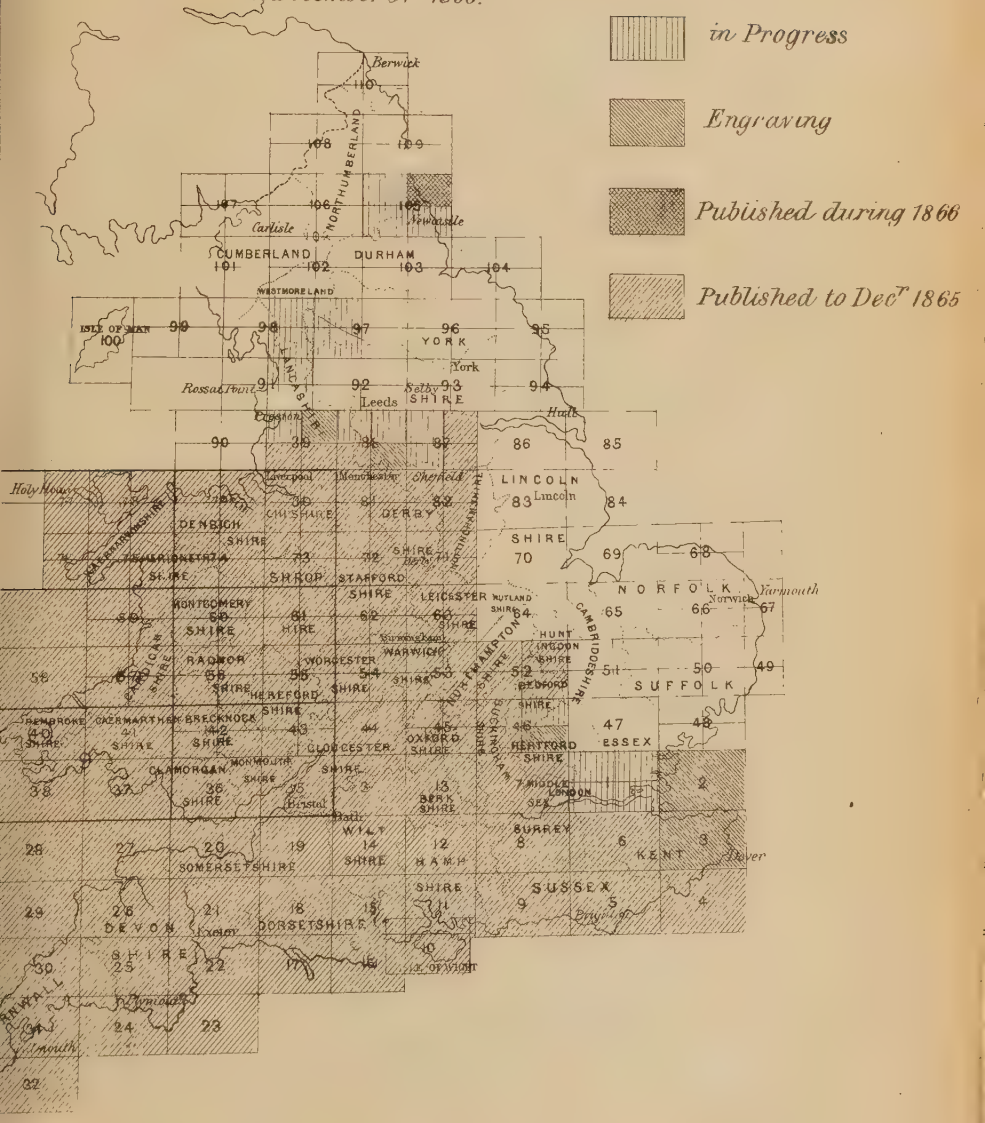
RETURN of MAPS, SECTIONS, and MEMOIRS of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland supplied to the Agents for Sale during the Year ending 31st December 1866.

	1865.		1866.	
	Gt. Britain.	Ireland.	Gt. Britain.	Ireland.
Whole sheets	850	240	821	183
Quarter sheets	2,040	—	1,733	—
Horizontal sections	293	24	143	16
Vertical sections	93	—	80	—
Small Index maps	60	—	27	—
Maps, 6 inches to 1 mile	110	—	143	—
Index of colours	—	—	11	—
	3,446	264	2,958	199
Memoirs	158		182	
	3,604		3,140	

A INDEX to the GEOLOGICAL MAP OF ENGLAND

Published on the Scale of One Inch to a Mile

to December 31st 1866.



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GEOLOGICAL MAP OF SCOTLAND
Published on the Scale of One Inch to a Mile

to December 31st 1866.

in progress

Published to Dec^r 1865

Surveyed

Engraving

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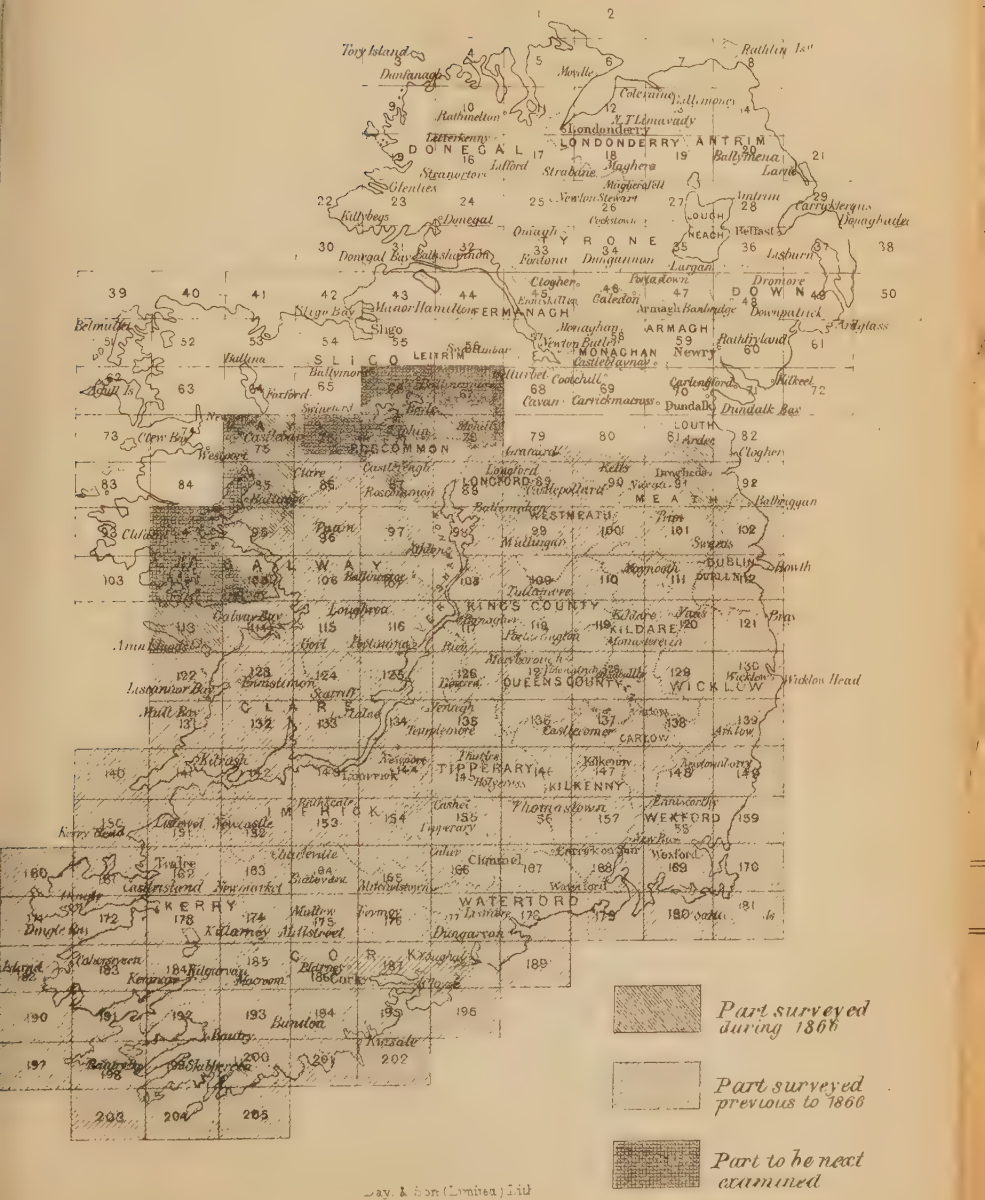
to the

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF IRELAND

TO SHOW THE STATE OF THE MAPS ON THE SIX INCH SCALE.

to December 31st 1866.



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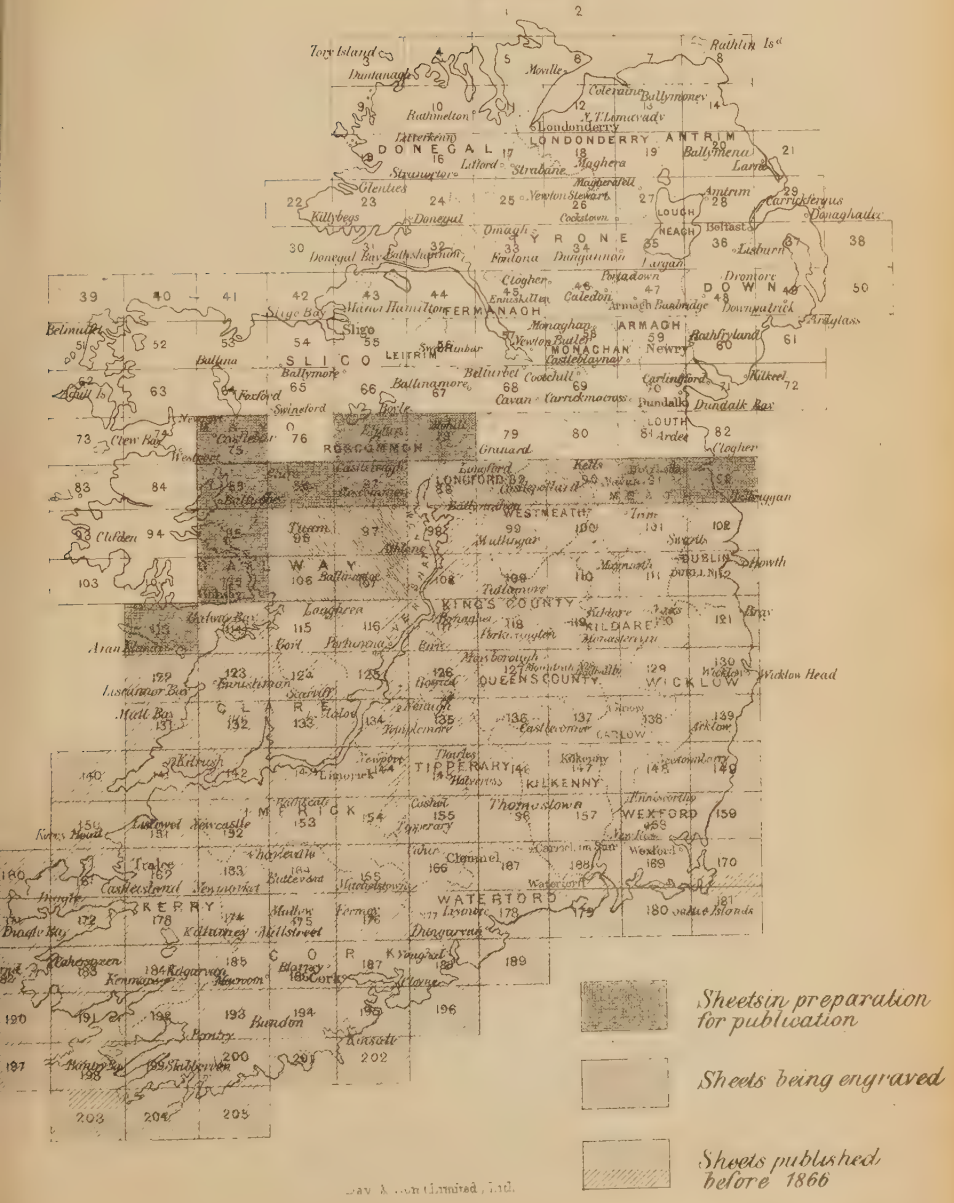
to the

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF IRELAND

Published on the Scale of One Inch to a Mile

to December 31st 1866



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APPENDIX F.

1. Report on the Condition of the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art for 1866.

Sir,

This year marks a new era in the history of this establishment. The first four months were spent in carrying out the alterations suggested by yourself and Captain Donnelly for the improvement of the ventilation and strengthening the roof, with such good effect that I have no doubt that short delay, and the expenditure on those works, will be found to be a permanent advantage to the structure, and a great saving of expense in its future management.

The works referred to, and the arrangement of the collections, had made so much progress by the commencement of May, that it was with great pleasure I heard His Royal Highness Prince Alfred had graciously signified his willingness to open it to the public on the 19th of that month; and everything was prepared, as far as possible, to give full effect to the event, and to render it a means of giving the public a fair idea of the scope and aim of the museum as a great educational establishment. The ceremony was one which could not fail to be gratifying both to His Royal Highness and to the Department, for it was attended by every official of any rank in this city, and many persons of distinction from other parts of Scotland, and nearly 3,000 citizens, who were expressly invited. From that time to the present, it has been continuously opened; and that it has been greatly appreciated will be best shown by the following table of attendance:—

Month.	Free.		Pay.		Total.	Admission Fees.		
	Days.	Evenings, 6 to 9 P.M.	Days.	Evenings, 6 to 9 P.M.				
May - - -	13,798	8,202	344	—	22,344	8	12	—
June - - -	12,336	10,659	1,494	49	24,538	38	11	6
July - - -	14,801	8,647	1,641	67	25,156	42	14	—
August - - -	16,926	13,496	1,945	97	32,464	51	1	—
September - -	15,457	20,276	1,834	129	37,696	49	1	6
October - - -	9,049	15,582	994	140	25,765	28	7	—
November - -	7,547	16,338	777	111	24,773	22	4	—
December - -	10,803	16,177	416	69	27,465	12	2	6
Total -	100,717	109,377	9,445	*662	220,201	252	13	6

* Owing to the small attendance on pay nights, I have discontinued them, and do not think the public will thereby suffer any inconvenience.

Several public bodies in the city have requested permission to hold soirées in the museum, and it has for this purpose been used, first, by the Town Council, at whose entertainment 807 were present; the next was held by the Chamber of Commerce, and was attended by 824 persons; the third, by the Photographic Society of Edinburgh, attended by 1,075; and the fourth, by the Geological Society of Edinburgh, when 1,564 persons were present. These meetings have always been held on evenings when the museum was otherwise closed to the public, and have greatly conduced to the pleasure of the inhabitants of Edinburgh.

One portion of the new museum has, from the first, been set aside for a loan collection. In this matter I have followed the admirable plan at

Appendix F. Report by Prof. Archer.

South Kensington, with the same result, viz., gratifying the public, and elevating its taste by bringing together a greater variety and more valuable specimens than could otherwise be acquired by the museum; and at the same time affording to the possessors of collections an opportunity of gratifying those generous feelings which are by no means uncommon, and which make it agreeable to them to give others the pleasure of studying their treasures. In this way I have been especially indebted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, who has lent, for the whole of the year, a large and exceedingly costly collection of Indian jewels, works in metal, wood, &c., and textile fabrics; and to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War for an exceedingly interesting series illustrating the manufacture of modern war material. These two collections have been very attractive to large numbers of visitors. I am also similarly indebted to Robert Napier, Esquire, of Shandon, for a large series of objects, illustrating art applied to articles of use; to Patrick Dudgeon, Esquire, for a valuable collection of Chinese objects; to Colonel Seton Guthrie, for a remarkable collection of works in Chinese and Indian jade and other hard stones, ivory, &c.; to Robert W. Binns, Esquire, for his collection of Worcester porcelain, &c.; and to other contributors mentioned in the list appended. Several large manufacturing firms have also contributed to the loan collection, I believe with advantage to themselves as well as to the museum. The principal are Messrs. Elkington, Messrs. Minton and Co., the Royal Porcelain Company, Worcester; Messrs. Copeland and Son, and Messrs. Wedgwood and Son. The display of beautiful works lent by these firms cannot but have aided in improving the tastes of the large numbers of people who have inspected them.

At the commencement of the year the museum of the Highland and Agricultural Society was added to the museum by gift from the society. As an agricultural museum, it was, I believe, unrivalled in Great Britain; and the cases alone were valued at 600*l*. Most of the specimens of cereals required renewing, and this has been done by a very liberal gift of new ones from Messrs. Peter Lawson and Sons. The whole is now combined with the former agricultural specimens belonging to this museum and the donation made last year by the Edinburgh University, and is, I believe, the most complete collection in existence. It is, however, placed, for want of other space, in the old buildings, which are very ill adapted for such a purpose.

The Natural History branch of the museum has made very considerable progress, and is certainly, in every respect, far more available for use than it ever was before. It is now entirely in charge of the Department, being completely removed from the college, and a very large proportion of it is permanently arranged in the new cases furnished by Her Majesty's Board of Works.

The general work of the museum during the year has necessarily been more than usually heavy; but all employed, especially Mr. Galletly, the curator, Mr. Davies, and Mr. Paton, have exerted themselves thoroughly, and a large amount has been done, as will be seen by the following statement:—

Specimens registered	3,767
Do. labelled	2,624
Descriptive labels written	3,001
Descriptive and ordinary labels printed	2,862
Ordinary labels written	744
Inventory titles prepared	75
Catalogue titles prepared	73
Specimens prepared	317

In addition to which, Mr. Galletly has made so much progress in

preparing the materials for a synopsis for publication, that I hope to have it issued to the public early in February.

The exceptional work of the year has to a certain extent lessened my opportunities of seeking for contributions, nevertheless the number and value has still been considerable, as will be seen from the list annexed.

List of Donations to the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art, from the 31st January to the 31st December 1866.

Industrial Art Department.

Specimens of Japanese copper coins ; 9 Japanese books and maps.
Presented by Patrick Dudgeon, Esq., of Cargen.

3 specimens illustrating stages in Batik printing.
Presented by Mr. R. W. Thomson, 3, Moray Place, Edinburgh.

Card-making machine, real size, and 186 specimens illustrating the manufacture of cards for the preparation of cotton, flax, wool, and silk.
Presented by Messrs. R. and C. Goldthorp, Cleckheaton.

39 specimens illustrating the manufacture of poplins, tabinets, and coach lace.
Presented by Messrs W. Fry & Co., Dublin.

84 specimens of preserved fruits, and manufactures in sugar.
Presented by Messrs. Fortnum, Mason, & Co., London.

10 specimens illustrating the manufacture of waste silk.
Presented by Mr. G. Hadwen, Kebroyd, Yorkshire.

Fine specimen of flexible sandstone.
Presented by Major H. C. Johnstone, Murree, Punjaub, through Mr. J. Anderson Henry, Trinity, Edinburgh.

13 specimens showing various applications of gun cotton.
Presented by Messrs. Thomas Prentice & Co., Stowmarket.

Specimen of a lump sucker, *Cyclopterus lumpus*, for food collection.
Presented by Dr. J. A. Smith, West Maitland Street, Edinburgh.

602 photographs of the people of India, representing a number of tribes and castes into which the population is divided.
Presented by the Secretary of State for India, through Dr. Forbes Watson.

Models of two gold nuggets, weighing respectively 162 and 50 ounces, found on the donor's estate at Kuruc-a-Ruc, Rokewood, near Geelong.
Presented by Mr. William Elder, Geelong.

8 specimens illustrating patent methods of inlaying papier mâché with aluminium and mother-of-pearl.
Presented by Messrs. J. Bettridge & Co., Birmingham.

6 specimens illustrating the manufacture of a split ring ; 6 cards of specimens illustrating the manufacture of steel pens.
Presented by Mr. Josiah Mason, Birmingham.

13 specimens illustrating the manufacture of pinched glass buttons, &c.
Presented by Mr. Jesse Matthews, Birmingham.

Tea caddy of paper filigree work.
Presented by Mrs. White, 13, Arthur Street, Edinburgh.

58 Japanese specimens, including a six-leaved screen, spears, swords, glove boxes, porcelain, crape, and figured silks, embroidered stuffs, muslin, cotton velvet, &c.
Presented by Her Majesty the Queen, through the Science and Art Department.

43 specimens illustrating the manufacture of iron and brass bedsteads, brass wire and tube drawing, and the stamping of brass ornaments ; and examples showing a patent method of making weights of cast-iron, encased in brass ; 12 plates used in "nature printing."
Presented by Messrs. R. W. Winfield & Co., Birmingham.

4 specimens illustrating the smelting of antimony.
Presented by Messrs. G. Hallett & Co., 52, Broadwall, London.

Appendix F.

REPORT BY PROF. ARCHER.

A glazed case containing 200 specimens of bobbins, shuttles, curtain rings, door handles, and other turnery articles, by Messrs. John Dixon & Sons, Steeton, Leeds. 1 large white French porcelain dish.
Presented by the Science and Art Department, London.

Engraved glass goblet, with a view of the Museum building on one side, and a silver coin enclosed in stem.
Presented by Mr. William Ford, Holyrood Glass Works, Edinburgh.

Specimens of oleic acid soap, and of white curd soap.
Presented by Messrs. James Mellis & Co., Prestonpans.

50 plaster of Paris casts adapted for instruction in drawing, consisting of busts, ornaments, figures of animals, &c.
Presented by Mr. D. Brucciani, 40, Russell Street, Covent Garden, London.

Ornamental blanket made by the Indians of Santiago del Estero, region of the River Plate.
Presented by Mr. Samuel Dickson, W.S., 27, Drummond Place, Edinburgh.

17 casts of architectural ornaments for internal decoration.
Presented by Mr. John Davidson, Hawick.

8 specimens of minerals used in the manufacture of nitrate of potash.
Presented by Mr. J. Townsend, Glasgow.

2 tinted ivory carvings taken from a screen in the Emperor of China's summer palace.
Presented by Dr. Charles Wilson, Dalrymple Crescent, Edinburgh.

Native platinum in conglomerate from the Ural Mountains.
Presented by Colonel Nefedyen, St. Petersburg.

Carved wooden triptych of the Greek Church.
Presented by M. de Gregorovitch, St. Petersburg.

18 volumes containing illustrations of the textile fabrics of India.

57 coloured photographs in frame, as illustrations of the costumes of the people of India.
Presented by the Secretary of State for India, through Dr. Forbes Watson.

Specimen of old Valenciennes lace.
Presented by Miss Turner, Edinburgh.

Model of a Chinese pagoda cut in steatite.
Presented by Miss Dick, Burntisland.

23 specimens illustrating the manufacture of carriage lace.
Presented by Messrs. J. and J. Greig, Greenside Row, Edinburgh.

Model of an Indian bungalow in polished teak wood.
Presented by Mr. C. Noel Wilman Begbie, of the Middle Temple, London.

11 specimens of diced leathers.
Presented by Messrs. E. and J. Richardson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Specimens of impermeable and spongio piline.
Presented by the Wandle Felt Company, Long Acre, London.

Esquimaux canoe made of seal's skin, real size.
Presented by Mr. T. Graham Kerr, 5, Drummond Street, Edinburgh.

Model showing the centering used in the construction of Hutcheson Bridge, Glasgow, by Robert Stevenson, F.R.S.E.

Model of a bridge constructed of laminated ribs; designed in 1830 for the Dornoch Firth, by Robert Stevenson, F.R.S.E.

Model of the first proposal for a high level bridge for Newcastle-on-Tyne, made in the year 1828 for the Corporation of Newcastle, by Robert Stevenson, F.R.S.E.

Model of Chester Bridge, 200 feet span, showing the centering used in its construction.
Presented by Messrs. D. and T. Stevenson, Civil Engineers, Edinburgh.

Powdered tea from Japan, used by the Daimios as a narcotic.
Presented by Captain Leckie, R.N., 7, Osborne Terrace, Edinburgh.

Specimens of a bituminous mineral called "Albertite," and the rock in which it is found. Appendix F.

Presented by Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, through Mr. J. Martin, Strathpeffer. REPORT BY PROF. ARCHER.

"Napier's Bones," an instrument for performing multiplication and division.

Presented by Mr. George H. Girle, Edinburgh.

46 models of agricultural machines, &c.; 150 specimens of timber; 28 specimens of woods destroyed by insects, with specimens of the insects; 708 wax models of varieties of potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, beet, and other vegetables; 600 specimens of grains, pulses, and other seeds; 7 sheets of lithographs of vegetables; 12 sheets showing the anatomy of various seeds.

Presented by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

Specimens of Cola nuts, *Sterculia acuminata.*

Presented by Mr. James Ward, Liverpool.

641 specimens of horticultural and agricultural seeds.

Presented by Messrs. Peter Lawson & Son, Edinburgh.

37 specimens of brooches, buttons, handles, &c. manufactured of a composition of lac called "cygnus."

Presented by Messrs. Dain, Watts, & Manton, Birmingham.

DONATIONS TO THE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM.

5 volumes of miscellaneous educational works.

Presented by Messrs. W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh.

16 educational works, chiefly on history.

Presented by Mr. John Murray, Publisher, London.

SPECIMENS added to the EDINBURGH MUSEUM of SCIENCE and ART, by purchase, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1866.

	£	s.	d.
44 specimens of preserved fruits, vegetables, herbs, &c., for food collection	9	6	6
Inlaid ebony cabinet	5	0	0
2 ornamental metal spoons	0	14	0
Ivory scent bottle	0	6	0
Piece of old tapestry	0	9	0
Russian sewed work table cover	7	5	0
Wax models of medlars and rhubarb	0	13	6
Wax models of horse-radish	0	12	0
Large specimen of sulphuret of antimony	3	3	0
10 specimens of Irish needle work	3	12	0
Japanese box of tortoiseshell	1	0	0
Japanese sword and bamboo shirt	0	18	0
2 Chinese porcelain cups and saucers	2	4	0
Piece of old Chinese enamel	4	10	0
Painted Sevres porcelain casket	8	8	0
Pair of Dresden porcelain mayflower vases	11	0	6
Tazza in old Venetian glass	1	1	0
Florentine inlaid ebony cabinet	16	5	6
3 small marble tazzi	1	0	0
Wood carving, "The Magi"	1	5	0
64 models of fungi, chiefly edible species	5	0	0
Inlaid ivory case with pique work	1	0	0
Platinum coin	0	10	6
12 specimens of gold and silver mixed fabrics used for vestments of the priests of the Greek church	18	8	9
4 pairs of embroidered leather slippers	2	10	0
Siamese bracelet and pendant of tiger's claws mounted in gold	11	17	0

Appendix F.

REPORT BY PROF. ARCHER.

LOANS to EDINBURGH MUSEUM of SCIENCE and ART in 1866.

Dudgeon, Patrick, Esq. 81 Chinese bronzes, carvings, &c.
De Costa, Andrade, & Co., Messrs. 90 specimens of ornamental feathers.
Moxon, Messrs. C. & J. 5 specimens French tapestry and interior Elizabethan decoration.
India, H.M. Secretary of State for. Indian textiles, jewellery, &c.
Hadaway, Dr. Inlaid revolver.
Rollo, Hugh James, Esq. Carved oak press.
Yule, Col. H. Gold cup.
War Department. Large collection of war material.
Evans, Alfred, Esq. Native bismuth with gold.
Levick and Simpson, Messrs. Model coal-cutting machine.
Hardman, John and Co. 21 enamelled, plated, and gilt metal works, &c.
Worcester Royal Porcelain Co. 91 specimens Worcester porcelain.
Binns, R. W., Esq. 68 specimens of old Worcester porcelain, Battersea enamels, &c., 1 casket and 2 rings.
Minton & Co., Messrs. 112 specimens of porcelain, imitation majolica, &c.
Copeland, W. T., Esq. Parian statuettes, porcelain vases, &c.
Wedgwood, Josiah, & Son. 27 vases, Wedgwood ware.
Osler, Messrs. F. & C. 5 specimens cut glass.
Powell, Messrs. James & Son. 13 specimens of cut, engraved, and moulded glass.
Parkes, Messrs. James, & Son. 3 microscopes, a telescope, mathematical instruments, &c.
M'Culloch, H., Esq., R.S.A. Jewellery, carvings, porcelain, &c.
Munro, Mrs. 10 specimens of lace and 3 majolica plates.
Seton, George, Esq. Antique casket, flask, jug, &c.
Elkington & Co., Messrs. 219 reproductions in electro, repousée silver works, &c.
Napier, Robert, Esq. 179 artistic metal works, pottery, jewellery.
Everington & Graham, Messrs. 2 Indian shawls.
Johnson, Matthey, & Co., Messrs. 134 specimens of platinum, gold, silver, and magnesium ; and oxides and salts of rare metals.
Guthrie, Col. C. Seton. 97 carvings in jade and other hard stones, ivories, and lacquers.
Balfour, Dr. John. Indian jewellery, metal work, soapstone carvings, dresses, &c.

DONATIONS of NATURAL HISTORY SPECIMENS during the year 1866.

2 skins of Australian animals, ornithorynchus and wallaby.
Presented by T. McMillan, Esq., Surgeon, Kyneton.
1 curious carving of New Zealand god taken from the door of a wharree near the village of Jakapan, New Zealand, by the donor, J. L. Robertson, Esq., Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
33 birds' skins from Australia.
Presented by R. Richardson, Esq., Restalrig House.
2 dried specimens of limulus, from Pawley Island, South Carolina.
J. Weston, Esq.
1 large slab with remains of Pleurosternum emarginatum, from Swanage.
Presented by Wardlaw Ramsay, Esq., of Whitehill.
3 species of snakes from the Cape of Good Hope.
Presented by A. G. H. Bösenberg, Esq.
4 specimens of a lizard, with curiously formed nests, from Sandwich Islands.
Presented by A. H. Wylie, Esq., Walker Street.
1 polished slab of stalagmite, from Gibraltar.
Presented by Mr. T. Ellis, George IV. Bridge.
1 egg of Rhea Americana.
Presented by Mr. Donaldson, Paisley.
1 black guillemot (*Uria grylle*), killed Shetland.
Presented by R. Scot Skirving, Esq.

156 specimens of rare named shells from the Cuming Collection.
Presented by Robert MacAndrew, Esq.

1 geological model of the Island of Eigg, prepared by A. Geikie, Esq.
Presented by the Geological Survey.

2 specimens, male and female, of Trochilus ruber from the Island of Sitka, Russian America.
Presented by George Peterson, Esq., St. Petersburg.

1 stuffed specimen of sawfish, Pristis antiquorum.
Presented by Capt. R. Miller, Kirkaldy.

264 rocks, fossils, and shells, from the Collection of the late Charles Maclaren, Esq.
Presented by Mrs. Maclaren.

8 specimens of graptolites collected in Dumfriesshire, and named by the donor, Henry A. Nicolson, Esq., B.Sc.

2 specimens from Peru, an Inca skull taken by the donor from an ancient burial-ground at Cajamarguilla, near Lima, and skull of the mono monkey.
Presented by Archibald Smith, Esq., M.D.

22 casts of bones of a dodo found in the Mauritius, 1865.
Presented by the Free Public Museum, Liverpool.

5 specimens of fishes and bird skins.
Presented by H. F. Watt, Esq., Liverpool.

6 specimens snakes, scolopendra and arachnida, from St. Kitts.
Presented by J. C. Johnston, Esq.

Natural History Specimens Purchased during the year 1866.

	£	s.	d.
1 female capercailzie (*Tetrao urogallus*) assuming the plumage of the male	1	10	0
3 atlas of mammoth from the Norfolk coast and of the mastodon from the big bone lick, Ohio; and a lower molar of Elephas meridionalis from Norfolk	4	19	0
2 small mammals from a menagerie	0	6	0
68 models of actinozoa in glass	4	16	0
2 English fossils, Chelone longiceps from Sheppy, and a slab from Street, Somersetshire, with sternal arch, &c. of the ichthyosaurus in situ	4	16	0
21 skins of marsupial animals, and birds from Australia	10	10	0
5,000 named species of land and fresh water shells; also a general British collection of shells and tubiculous worms, &c.	120	0	0
33 stuffed mammals, either new to the collection or to replace worn specimens	70	18	0

Specimens acquired in 1866.

Industrial Art Department.

Presented	3,762
Purchased	163

Natural History Department.

Presented	516
Purchased	5,130
Total	9,571

Thos. C. Archer, Director.

Appendix F.

REPORT BY PROF. ALLMAN.

2. Report of the Edinburgh Museum of Natural History, for the Year 1866, by Professor Allman, F.R.S.S., L. & E., M.R.I.A., Regius Keeper.

The transference of the Museum of Natural History from the University Buildings to the new Museum of Science and Art renders it no longer possible to distinguish that portion of the public which may have been attracted by the natural history collections alone. The section of my report, therefore, which had hitherto been devoted to a return of the number of visitors must now be omitted; this special return for the Museum of Natural History merging into the general return for the Museum of Science and Art, and devolving in future on the director of the museum.

Much progress has been made during the past year in the fittings of the Natural History Museum, and in the preparation and arrangement of the objects. Many new specimens have been obtained, both by donation and purchase, while many old ones, which, in consequence of want of space for exposition, had hitherto remained shut up in store cases, have been mounted and exhibited.

Among the specimens purchased must be especially mentioned a collection of shells obtained for the sum of 120*l.* from the representatives of the late Dr. Greville. This fine collection contains about 5,000 specimens, consisting chiefly of land and freshwater shells from various parts of the world, and including also a general collection of the shells of the British Isles. It is remarkable for the very careful selection and fine condition of the specimens, and is in all respects such as might be expected from the experience and scientific knowledge of the distinguished naturalist who formed it.

Next in importance to the purchase of the Greville collection must be mentioned that of a large number of specimens intended to supply deficiencies in the mammalian department of the museum, and obtained during the past year for a sum of 70*l.* 18*s.* The mammalian collection had been in many respects very defective; numerous types were entirely unrepresented, while many of the specimens, from age and from the impossibility of affording them proper protection in the old museum, had become nearly worthless. Many of these have been now replaced, and the deficiencies have in great part been supplied; so that most of the leading groups of mammals are at present well represented in the museum. Deficiencies, however, still exist, which will be filled up as opportunity and disposable funds allow.

Several interesting corals, not previously existing in the museum, and a very instructive collection of Pteropods, consisting of the shells of 25 species of this remarkable group of Mollusca, have also been purchased.

The models, which form an important and attractive portion of the zoological collection, have received a valuable addition by the purchase of a set of well-executed examples of sea anemones and allied forms, prepared by Leopold Blaschke, of Dresden. They represent the animals as these appear when alive, and with all their parts fully displayed in the sea, and give a better idea of the external forms and colours of these perishable organisms than it is possible to convey by the actual specimen, however carefully mounted in spirits, or however well preserved by any other known mode of preparation.

Among the specimens added to the Palæontological collection may be specified some fossils purchased from Mr. Charlesworth, consisting of a very perfect atlas of the Mammoth, and another of the Mastodon, the two bones affording an instructive subject of comparison; also a lower molar of the Elephas meridionalis, and a portion of an Ichthyosaurus,

which is of especial interest, as presenting with great distinctness most of the bones which enter into the composition of the shoulder-girdle of this extinct reptile.

The Natural History Museum has also during the past year been enriched by numerous donations. Mr. MacAndrew has followed up his liberal donation of the previous year by another, consisting of a valuable series of shells from various parts of the world.

A male and female humming-bird (*Trochilus ruber*), killed at Sitka, Russian America, has been presented by Mr. Petersen, of St. Petersburg. This acquisition possesses special interest, as affording an illustration of the high northern latitude to which the area of distribution of the humming-birds extends.

A Peruvian skull, taken from an ancient burial place at Cajamarquilla, near Lima, has been presented by Dr. Archibald Smith, and forms an important addition to the Ethnological department of the museum.

A large, well-selected, and instructive series of volcanic rocks, collected by the late Mr. Charles Maclaren, and a collection of fossils, containing many specimens of much interest, made by the same distinguished and lamented geologist, have been presented to the museum by Mrs. Maclaren.

One of the most important donations of the past year is a set of casts of the remains of the Dodo. The remains from which the casts have been taken consist of a great part of the skeleton of this extinct bird, and had been recently discovered in the Island of Mauritius, by Mr. H. P. Higinson, who presented them to the Free Public Museum of Liverpool. The casts have been made with great care by direction of the authorities of the Liverpool Museum, and a complete set presented by them to the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art. To the same body we are also indebted for some fine specimens of Pyrosoma and other marine invertebrata.

Mr. Wardlaw Ramsay has presented a slab containing some remains of the curious fossil Chelonian, Pleurosternon emarginatum, from the Purbec beds of Swanage; and to Mr. H. A. Nicolson, B.Sc. Edin., the Palæontological collection is also indebted for a good collection of Graptolites from the Silurian rocks of Dumfriesshire; while a very instructive model, representing the geological structure of the Island of Eigg, prepared by Mr. Archibald Geikie, has been presented by the Geological Survey of Great Britain.

Besides the donors, now mentioned, there are numerous others to whom thanks are also due, and whose names will be found in the list of donations appended to the report.

In the preparation, arrangement, and exposition of the specimens very satisfactory progress has been made since my last report. In this work Mr. Davies has been actively engaged, and 2,298 specimens have been mounted, 2,800 labelled, and 3,409 registered during the past year.

The general Palæontological collection is now fully exhibited, and occupies the whole of the new cases placed along the eastern wall of the upper gallery. This collection is very instructive; it consists of typical fossils, representing the progress of life upon the globe since the earliest evidence we possess of organization. The student may thus see at a glance how the leading forms of organic beings succeeded one another in the past history of the earth, and may study, with a facility which could scarcely be otherwise offered, the great life periods of geologic time.

The collection of fossil fishes, mostly from the old red sandstone, which had been purchased from the representatives of Mr. Hugh Miller, had been until lately in great measure unavailable for study, both from

Appendix F.

REPORT BY PROF. ALLMAN.

the want of some satisfactory means of exhibiting it and from the fact that a large number of the specimens had never been named. With the view of rendering it more accessible and useful to the general student the services of Mr. Charles Peach, who has made the old red sandstone fishes a special subject of study, have been obtained. Most of the species have accordingly been now determined and named by Mr. Peach, and the most interesting portions of the collection have been displayed in such a way as to be available for inspection, not only by the Palæontological student, but by the general public.

The want of new cases still prevents the completion of the proper exposition and arrangement of the birds, while for the same cause the exposition of the fishes and reptiles continues very imperfect.

A set of table cases, adapted for the exhibition of shells and other invertebrate forms, are now being fitted up in the galleries. These, when completed, will render a large amount of additional space available, and will afford means of exhibiting many objects of scientific and general interest, which have been hitherto packed up in store cases, so as to have been useless for purposes of public instruction.

New cases have also been fitted up in the great hall appropriated to mammals and other large vertebrata, and the labour of exposition and arrangement is here also being steadily proceeded with.

GEO. J. ALLMAN,
Regius Keeper.

LIST of NATURAL HISTORY SPECIMENS purchased during the Year 1866.

No.	Description of Specimens.	Price. £	s.	d.
1	Female capercailzie, tetrao urogallus, assuming the plumage of the male	1	10	0
3	Atlas of mammoth and lower molar of elephas meridionalis from the Norfolk coast; and atlas of mastodon from the Big Bone Lick, Ohio	4	19	0
2	Small mammals from a menagerie	0	6	0
68	Models in glass of actinozoa	4	16	0
2	Fine specimen of chelone longiceps from Sheppy; and a slab from Street, Somersetshire, showing sternum, coracoid, and other bones of ichthyosaurus in situ	4	16	0
21	Skins of marsupial animals and birds from Australia	10	10	0
5,000	A collection of named species and varieties of land and freshwater shells; also a general British collection of shells and tubiculous worms	120	0	0
33	Stuffed mammals, either new to the collection or hitherto imperfectly represented	70	18	0

Donations of Natural History Specimens received during the Year 1866.

Description of Specimens.	No.	Donors.
Skins of ornithorhyncus and walaby, from Victoria, Australia.	2	T. McMillan, Esq., Kyneton, Victoria.
A curiously carved Maori figure, taken by the donor from a native Wharree on the banks of the Waikato, New Zealand.	1	J. L. Robertson, Esq., Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
Skins of Australian birds - - -	33	R. Richardson, Esq., Restalrig House.
Dried specimens of limulus from Pawley Island, South Carolina.	2	— Weston, Esq.
Large slab with remains of pleurosternon emarginatum from Swanage.	1	Wardlaw Ramsay, Esq., of Whitehill.
Three species of snakes from Cape of Good Hope.	3	A. G. H. Bösenberg, Esq.
Specimens of a lizard and its peculiarly formed nests, from the Sandwich Islands.	4	A. H. Wylie, Esq., Walker Street.
A polished slab of stalagmite from Gibraltar.	1	T. Ellis, Esq., Geo. IV. Bridge.
Egg of rhea Americana - -	1	Mr. Donaldson, Paisley.
Black guillemota, uria grylle, killed in Shetland.	1	R. Scot Skirving, Esq.
A series of rare shells from the Cumming Collection.	156	R. MacAndrew, Esq., London.
A geological model of the Island of Eigg, prepared by A. Geikie, Esq., of the Geological Survey.	1	Geological Survey.
Male and female specimens of trochilus ruber from the Island of Sitka, Russian America.	2	George Petersen, Esq., St. Petersburg.
Stuffed specimen of the saw-fish, pristis antiquorum.	1	Capt. R. M. Miller, Kirkcaldy.
Rocks, fossils, and shells from the collection of the late Charles Maclaren, Esq.	264	Mrs. Maclaren, Morland Cottage.
Graptolites from Dumfriesshire, collected and named by the donor.	8	H. A. Nicolson, Esq., B. Sc.
Inca skull taken from the ancient burial-ground at Cajamarquilla, near Lima; also a skull of the mona monkey of Peru.	2	Archibald Smith, Esq., M.D.
Casts of the bones of a dodo, didus ineptus, found in Mauritius in 1865; also specimens of pyrosoma and other marine invertebrata.	22	Free Public Museum, Liverpool.
Birds, skins, and fishes - -	5	H. F. Watt, Esq., Liverpool.
Snakes, scolopendra and arachnida, from the Island of St. Kitts.	6	J. C. Johnston, Esq.

Appendix G.

Report of Director of Museum of Irish Industry.

APPENDIX G.

Report on the Condition and Progress of the Industrial Museum of Ireland and Government School of Science, applied to Mining and the Arts, for the Year 1866, by Sir Robert Kane, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Director.

The authorities of the Science and Art Department not having as yet finally decided on the arrangements to be adopted for carrying out the report of the committee of the House of Commons in regard to this institution, the several professors and officers have been occupied during the past year in performing their ordinary duties and sustaining, so far as their means allowed, the active efficiency of their departments.

It being, however, understood that in the future position of the Institution the Museum should be considered as intended to supply such objects as might be usefully availed of for illustrating the lectures of the professors, and should thus be specially constituted as a means of scientific education: the objects added to the Museum during the past year, whether by purchase or by donation, have been specially selected with that view, and the modifications in the arrangements of the collections which have been introduced by the Curator Mr. Gages have been adopted on the same ground.

The additions to the metallurgical and chemical collections are the following—

Models of the process of zinc smelting, extraction of the metal from calamine and other silicated ores, Irish and foreign; also a series of specimens of the applications of zinc, economic and otherwise.

Series of ores and chemical specimens grouped and arranged with the models of the several constructions and furnaces of sulphuric and alkali works.

The mineralogical collections have been revised and the arrangement perfected. Many specimens of doubtful nature or origin have been specially examined.

The collections of animal and vegetable materials and of textile fabrics have been re-arranged, and those specimens which had been injured by exposure to air and light have been removed and in part replaced.

A specimen of flexible sandstone has been presented to the Museum by Major H. C. Johnstone, of Murree in the Punjab.

A specimen of the Atlantic Cable of 1865, as recovered by dredging in 1866, was presented by Mr. Joseph McDonnell, York Street, Dublin.

By direction of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, a copy of the book in 18 vols. folio, containing illustrative specimens of the textile fabrics of India, and also a glass containing illustrations of the applications of those fabrics, was presented to the Museum; and arrangements have been made for giving access for reference to this important collection to all persons interested in the manufacture or utilization of textile materials.

An International Exhibition of objects connected with the fishery industries having been instituted at Boulogne-sur-Mer, under the direction of the French government, there was supplied to that Exhibition, with the sanction of my Lords, a selection of models of the fishing boats with their tackles and equipments, as used on the coasts of Ireland, from the collection in this Museum. Those objects arrived safely and were satisfactorily arranged by the authorities of the Exhibition. The articles were returned in safety and have been restored to their former positions in this Museum. The French authorities have expressed their thanks for the

valuable co-operation which was given to their objects, and the jury of that branch of the Exhibition awarded a medal to the collection of models, in recognition of their merit and utility.

The Museum galleries were open on week days from 11 till 4 o'clock and were visited during that time by 17,997 persons. The galleries were also opened to the public in the evenings during the delivery of the several courses of lectures from 7 till half-past 9 o'clock, and in addition on Mondays and Thursdays at the same hour during the winter months.

The total number of visitors in the evenings for the year was 16,470. The total number during the year was therefore 34,467.

The use of the theatre of this Institution for the delivery of a course of lectures on literature, as in last year, having been granted by the heads of the department, those lectures were delivered in April, May and June, under the direction of the same committee as before, and were attended by 3,035 persons.

On the application of the Council of the Statistical and Social Science Society of Ireland, the use of the lecture theatre of this Institution was granted for the opening meeting of that society for the current session, which took place on the 27th November and was attended by 250 persons.

Chemical Department.

The business of the Chemical Department has been conducted during the past year by Professor Galloway as usual. 105 analyses of various chemical substances were made, all of which were for private individuals.

Library.

The Museum library has been as usual availed of by the registered students during the session.

Government School of Science applied to Mining and the Industrial Arts.

The several courses of lectures on the sciences applied to industry were delivered by the professors during the past year. The arrangement of subjects and hours described in the programmes for the sessions of 1864–65 and 1865–66 were carried out as approved by my Lords, and with very satisfactory results.

Professor Jukes' systematic lectures on Geology given in the theatre of this Institution were attended by 77 registered students. At the termination of the course 15 students presented themselves for prizes at the examination, all of whom received certificates of proficiency.

For Professor Sullivan's systematic course of lectures on Chemistry, 48 students were registered. At the end of the course 8 students competed for prizes at the examination, of whom 5 received certificates of proficiency.

Professor Barker's systematic course of lectures on Natural Philosophy was attended by 59 registered students; and at the examination closing the course, 23 competed for prizes, of whom 18 received certificates of proficiency.

By Dr. Harvey's death the Professorship of Botany had become vacant, but my Lords having reserved the appointment of his successor, until the final organization of the Institution in its new form Mr. George B. Bradshaw, who had acted for Dr. Harvey during his illness, was appointed provisionally to act as lecturer by the heads of the Department. The lectures on botany were attended by 37 registered students, of whom 11 presented themselves for examination, and all obtained certificates of proficiency.

Appendix G.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY.

For Dr. Morgan's systematic course of lectures on Zoology, 24 students were registered. At the end of the course 7 students completed for prizes at the examination, of whom 7 received certificates of proficiency.

Instruction in Practical Chemistry was given in the laboratory by Professor Galloway to the students attending the day and evening classes. The numbers registered in the three terms of which the session consists, were for the day class 26, and for the evening 13; total 39 students. (See Appendix F.) At the examination closing the course 8 students competed for prizes, all of whom obtained certificates of proficiency.

My Lords having established ten Royal Exhibitions or Scholarships of 50*l.* a year each, to be competed for at the science examinations held annually under the direction of the Science and Art Department, and tenable for three years, during which time the holders are to continue their studies in this Institution, Messrs. Charles G. Stewart, John McAllan, and Stewart Williamson, jun. were appointed to those exhibitions to be filled up in the year 1866; and Messrs. Clowes, Craik, and Leonard, who had been appointed in the year 1865, have continued their studies.

On the 21st December 1866, his Excellency the Marquis of Abercorn, K.G., Lord Lieutenant, was graciously pleased to preside at a public meeting of the Institution, and to distribute to the successful candidates the prizes which had been awarded to them at the examinations of the preceding session. I had the honour on that occasion to explain to his Excellency the educational arrangements of the Institution; and the arrangements and progress of the Geological Survey were described by Professor Jukes. His Excellency was pleased to express his approval of the proceedings, and his interest in the progress of scientific education, and in the success of the Institution.

(Signed) ROBERT KANE,
Director of the Industrial Museum of Ireland.

January 8, 1867.

APPENDIX A.

LIST of SPECIMENS presented to the INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM OF IRELAND from the 1st January to the 31st December 1866.

A specimen of flexible sandstone.
Presented by Major H. C. Johnstone, Murree, Punjab.

A piece of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable of 1865; and a flying fish.
Presented by Joseph McDonnell, Esq., 43, York Street, Dublin.

A copy of the Book in 18 vols. folio, containing illustrative specimens of the textile fabrics of India; and a glass containing illustrations of the applications of those fabrics.
Presented by the Secretary of State for India.

APPENDIX B.

LIST of SPECIMENS purchased and added to the INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM of IRELAND, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1866.

	£	s.	d.
Specimen of wood carving	5	0	0
Two tripod stands	5	3	0
Model of a zinc smelting furnace	31	0	10

APPENDIX C.

EXAMINATION in ZOOLOGY.—Session of 1865-66.

Examiner, JOHN MORGAN, F.R.C.S.I.

First Prize	R. D. Fennelly.
Second Prize	Bryan J. Clinch.
Third Prize	Alfred O'Connor.

EXAMINATION in GENERAL CHEMISTRY.—Session of 1865-66.

Examiner, WILLIAM K. SULLIVAN, Ph. D.

First Prize	William B. Leonard (Exhibitioner).
Second Prize	Frank Clowes (Exhibitioner).
Third Prize	Chichester A. Bell.

EXAMINATION in GEOLOGY.—Session of 1865-66.

Examiner, J. BEETE JUKES, M.A., F.R.S.

First Prize	Frank Clowes (Exhibitioner).
Second Prize	Joseph Flanagan.
Third Prize	James Craik (Exhibitioner).

EXAMINATION in ELEMENTARY CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.—Session of 1865-66.

Examiner, WILLIAM K. SULLIVAN, Ph.D.

First Prize (equal)	Chichester A. Bell. James Craik (Exhibitioner).
Second Prize	William B. Leonard (Exhibitioner).
Third Prize	Arthur W. Scott.

EXAMINATION in PHYSICAL SCIENCE (Day Class).—Session of 1865-66.

Examiner, WILLIAM BARKER, M.D.

First Prize	Chichester A. Bell.
Second Prize	James Craik (Exhibitioner).
Third Prize	John McAllan.

EXAMINATION in PHYSICAL SCIENCE (Evening Class).—Session of 1865-66.

Examiner, WILLIAM BARKER, M.D.

First Prize	Frank Clowes (Exhibitioner).
Second Prize	John McAllan.
Third Prize	William Stoker.

EXAMINATION in BOTANY.—Session of 1865-66.

Examiner, GEORGE B. BRADSHAW, F.R.G.S.I.

First Prize	Miss Marian Searight.
Second Prize	Miss Gretta D. Stritch.
Third Prize	Miss Annette Smith.

EXAMINATION in PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—Session of 1865-66.

Examiner, ROBERT GALLOWAY, F.C.S.L.

First Prize	Frank Clowes (Exhibitioner).
Second Prize	Arthur H. Cranwill.
Third Prize (equal)	Ellis Jones. Edward R. Vaughan.

Appendix G.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY.

APPENDIX D.

Medallists.

Miss Marian Searight.	William B. Leonard (Exhibitioner).
Miss Gretta D. Stritch.	Joseph Flanagan.
Miss Annette Smith.	R. D. Fennelly.
Arthur W. Scott.	Bryan J. Clinch.
Frank Clowes (Exhibitioner).	Alfred O'Connor.
James Craik (Exhibitioner).	Charles H. Penny.

Chichester A. Bell.

APPENDIX E.

SUMMARY.

	Totals.
The number of persons who visited the Museum from the 1st January to the 31st December 1866 inclusive was	17,997
The number of persons who read in the Library of the Museum from the 1st January to the 31st December 1866, including the usual recesses, was	41
Professor Jukes' Systematic Lectures	2,060
Dr. Sullivan's ditto	1,255
Dr. Barker's ditto	1,122
Dr. Morgan's ditto	1,338
Mr. Bradshaw's ditto	879
Dr. Sullivan's Free Lectures	3,837
Dr. Barker's ditto	1,497
Mr. Jukes' ditto	2,805
Mr. Bradshaw's ditto	667
Dr. Morgan's ditto	340
Number who attended the Afternoon Course of Lectures on Literature	3,035
Number who attended the distribution of prizes	670
Number attended opening meeting of the Statistical Society	250
	37,793

NUMBER of STUDENTS who competed for Prizes in the Year 1866.

Zoology	7
Natural Philosophy	23
General Chemistry	8
Elementary Crystallography	4
Botany	11
Geology	15
Practical Chemistry	8

APPENDIX F.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY CLASSES.—Session of 1865-66.

The sessional course of instruction in Practical Chemistry being divided into three terms, and a student being allowed to enter for each part separately, it has happened in former returns that a student entering for two terms was counted twice, and a student entering for the whole three terms of the session was counted three times in estimating the numbers attending. To afford, however, more perfect information, the number of individuals who entered is

now given, and in the following table the numbers of the Practical Chemistry Classes for the session 1865–66, arranged in the form which had been previously adopted are given.

DAY CLASS.

Students entered.	Number of Terms.	Numbers returned.
15	3	45
5	2	10
6	1	6
26	-	61

EVENING CLASS.

13	1	13
Total - 39	-	Total - 74

Appendix H.

Report of Royal Dublin Society.

APPENDIX H.

Annual Report of the Royal Dublin Society for the Year 1866.

To the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Education.

Twenty-one members were elected during the session 1865–66, at the close of which the Society was constituted as follows :—

Corporate Members, Life - - -	778
,, Annual - - -	377
	1,155
Honorary Members - - -	35
Corresponding Members - - -	24
Agricultural Associates - - -	5

Supplemental Charter.

At the commencement of the year 1866 the Society received the Supplemental Charter, its principal object being to confer upon the Society authority to elect a council and standing committees, a power which did not exist previously; and to grant that the general management and control over the affairs of the Society, and over its paid officers and servants, including the power of appointing and dismissing them, as well as of regulating their duties and emoluments, shall be vested in and exercised by the council exclusively. Upon receipt of the Supplemental Charter the Society at once proceeded to elect the first council and committees under it, which were accordingly chosen at the end of the month of January 1866.

Examinations for Certificates of Merit.

The tenth annual examination for general and commercial certificates of merit was held on the evenings of the week commencing on Monday, 21st May last.

Fifty-three persons applied to be examined, of whom forty-five presented themselves for examination.

Twenty-three obtained general and fourteen commercial certificates.

The examiners reported that the answering was of a very high character, and that the proportion of both certificates awarded was greater than at any previous examination.

Botanic Garden.

Conservatories.—The conservatories have been maintained by the Board of Public Works in Ireland in substantial repair; and the nursing and propagating houses, for the erection of which a Parliamentary grant was voted last session, are in a considerable state of forwardness.

The collection of *hardy herbaceous plants*, which is much consulted by botanical students, has been efficiently maintained during the year. Species which had died out have been replaced, their names revised, and new labels attached to the plants.

The Ornamental Grounds have been extended and more largely furnished than heretofore with bedding-out plants.

The Arboretum has had some plants added to it. Want of space, however, necessarily limits the extension of this portion of the garden.

Experimental Grounds.—The experiment reported on last year, of raising a crop of *Kohl-rabi* after a crop of early potatoes, out of the same ground, has been repeated in the past year with complete success.

Donations and Exchanges of plants and seeds have been very considerable during the past year; thus grafts of hardy fruit trees and cuttings of willows have been supplied to persons who made application for them. 550 parcels of seeds, 190 species of plants have been received, whilst 230 kinds of seeds and 230 species of plants have been given in exchange.

Amongst the principal donors may be enumerated Signor Todaro, Botanic Garden, Palermo; Prof. Martino, Botanic Garden, Montpelier, France; Dr. Caspray, Botanic Garden, Konigsburg, Prussia; Charles Moore, Botanic Garden, Sydney, New South Wales; M. Ortgies, Botanic Garden, Zurich; M. Otto, Botanic Garden, Hamburgh; Dr. Hooker, Royal Botanic Garden, Kew (who presented a fine example of that most remarkable plant, "Willitchia mirabilis," for the Botanical Museum, and also some rare tropical plants); Mr. Tyreman, Botanic Garden, Liverpool (who presented living examples of the cochineal insect, on the "Opuntia cochinillifera"); Mr. McNab, Botanic Garden, Edinburgh; Louis Van Houtte, nurseryman, Ghent, Belgium (who presented a very valuable assortment of young palms); Mr. Jackson, nurseryman, Kingston-on-Thames; Mr. Bull, nurseryman, King's Road, Chelsea; Mr. Law, nurseryman, Upper Clapton, London; Mr. Thompson, seedsman, &c., Ipswich; Miss Hamilton, Greytown, Central America; N. B. Ward, Esq., Clapham Rise, London; R. Farmer, Esq., The Hill, Hornsey, London.

Supplies of plants and flowers have been regularly sent as heretofore to the School of Art, and to several of the professors and lecturers on botany in Dublin and in Queen's College, Galway, for illustration of their lectures.

The Botanical Museum has continued to afford much interest to the visitors, but the space is far too limited at present for the proper display of the specimens which it contains.

Visitors.—The Garden is now opened to the public on every day of the week except Monday, (which is reserved for students and other persons properly introduced) during the following hours, viz., in summer from 12 o'clock to 6 o'clock; in winter from 12 o'clock to sunset.

The attendance during the past year has been—

On week-days - - -	35,886
On Sundays - - -	173,700
Total - -	209,586

Natural History Museum.

Very extensive works and alterations were found necessary in this department.

In the month of June last the museum was closed to the public for the purpose of having a horizontal glazed ceiling constructed under the existing glazed roof, and of having a proper heating apparatus erected. The carrying out of these works necessitated the removal from the building of the portable cases, which were full of specimens, to another part of the premises.

The heating apparatus is completed, and the alteration of the roof is in a considerable state of forwardness. When the work shall be finished the arrangement of the specimens in the museum will be commenced. In addition to these works the building has been fitted with means for its being efficiently lighted with gas.

Framed and glazed cases for the spaces between the pillars of the upper apartment, and similar cases for the lower gallery therein, besides

Appendix H. Report of Royal Dublin Society.

a number of table cases for the floor, have been supplied, and in the basement story the wall space has been furnished with upright cases, and the recesses of the window with desk cases. One side of the curved corridor leading to the museum has been furnished with glazed cases similar to those in the basement story.

The donations received during the year include a valuable series of tropical fish, presented by Commander Sir F. Leopold McClintock, R.N., and some additions to the Ethnological Collection from Major-General Conyngham, C.B.

The collection of native birds, which had been deposited in the museum by Robert J. Montgomery, Esq., and the Royal Zoological Society, have since been purchased.

The staff connected with the museum has been increased by the appointment of Mr. Robert Pride as Taxidermist and of two additional porters.

Early in the present year (1867) two museum assistants will also be appointed. In anticipation of the completion of these several arrangements the council have decided upon opening the museum much more freely than heretofore. All charges for admission to be abolished; thus on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays it will be open to the general public at 11 o'clock, closing at 5 p.m. in summer and at 3 p.m. in winter; Tuesdays and Wednesdays will be reserved as private days for students and others producing orders of admission.

In addition the museum will also be open to the general public on certain evenings of the week, to be hereafter determined upon.

During the time that the museum was opened to the public, viz., from the 1st January to 20th June 1866, although in a very imperfect state, it was visited by 4,569 persons.

Library.

During the first seven months (from January 2nd to August 3rd, 1866) of the year ending 31st December 1865, the Library was open to the public on 177 week-days, from 11 a.m. until 5 p.m., and also on 85 evenings, from 7 p.m. until 9.30 p.m.

The number of readers during the day-time (exclusive of members of the Society) was:—

		Daily Average.
On 177 days - - -	8,236	46·5
Of evening readers on 85 evenings	1,016	12
	9,252	

At the same average rate (1,322 monthly) the number of readers for the year would have been 15,864, but the library was unavoidably closed for the last five months, during the progress of extensive repairs and alterations, which though even now (December 31st) not fully carried out, are so far advanced as to admit of the Public Reading Room being re-opened in the second week in January 1867.

The entire of the first floor (140 feet by 66 feet) of the Society's house, and one-half of the second floor, being now devoted to the library, the shelved space for books is nearly doubled, 11 rooms (on both floors), one of them above 60 feet long, and two corridors, being fitted with wall shelves; this affords present relief from overcrowding.

A new code of rules for the management of the library has been adopted, certain of which are as follows:—

"3. The library shall be open daily, Sundays excepted, from 11 o'clock a.m. to 5 o'clock p.m. It shall also be open in the evenings of Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from half-

past 7 to 10 o'clock. The library shall be closed from Good Friday to Easter Monday, and from Christmas Eve to New-year's Day, both inclusive, and on the occasion of the Evening Scientific Meetings. It shall also be closed for being cleansed, or otherwise, at such other times as the council or library committee may order. Due notice of closing shall be posted in the library.

" 4. A 'Suggestion Book,' to be laid before the committee at every meeting, shall be open in the library to enable members and readers to enter the particulars of any books which they may wish to recommend to the committee for purchase.

" 5. The power of selecting books for purchase is vested in the library committee; works of fiction, and works of a purely theological, legal, or medical character, shall not be purchased unless on special grounds, at the discretion of the committee.

" 18. Members and public readers shall be admitted to the library during open hours (for which see Rule 3). Ladies are not admissible in the evening.

" 19. Admission to read in the library is granted upon an introduction in writing from a member or honorary professor of the Society. The librarian shall not, by virtue of his office, exercise the privilege of introducing readers; the librarian shall, however, be empowered to allow any person (under special circumstances, and upon personal application) to read in the library for not more than one week, but without the power of renewing such permission to the same person.

" *N.B.—Printed forms of introduction may be had on application.*

" 20. Admission may also be obtained upon application to the library committee, accompanied by such recommendation as they shall deem necessary. This application must be in a form provided for the purpose; it must be filled in the applicant's handwriting, and specify the names in full, age, place of abode, and profession or occupation of the applicant. The recommendation must be founded on personal knowledge of the applicant, and certify his or her intention to make proper use of the reading-room.

" *N.B.—Printed forms of application may be obtained from the hall porter.*

" 21. Upon an introduction by a member or professor the librarian shall enter the date and the reader's name and address in a book, to be signed by the reader; in the case of admission by the committee he shall file the application, and thereupon he shall provide each reader with a ticket of admission, available for three months, which may be renewed by the librarian at the expiration of that term, or subsequently."

Evening Scientific Meetings.

Eight meetings were held during the session, the attendance at which numbered in the aggregate 706, which gives the average of 88 at each meeting.

The foregoing are the titles of the papers read during the session :—

November 20, 1865.

Dr. J. Emerson Reynolds.—On electrical cohesion figures.

Dr. Ed. W. Davy.—A notice of some curious chemical changes observed in the bark and leaves of the *Populus temula* and other poplars.

December 18, 1865.

Mr. Joseph Fisher.—On the state of the people of those countries in which small estates exist, particularly with reference to the production of food.

Appendix H.

REPORT OF ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

January 15 and 17, 1866.

Dr. Ed. W. Davy gave a description and exhibition of Schelbler's new and ingenious apparatus for the quick and easy estimation of carbonic acid under different circumstances.

Mr. John Hoare.—On the sea fisheries of Ireland.

February 10, 1866.

Mr. William Andrews.—On the herring fisheries of Ireland.

March 19, 1866.

Mr. Thomas Dillon.—On a patent method of preparing parchment for title deeds.

Mr. John Egan.—On a new flax scutching machine, illustrated by a model.

Dr. James M. Barry presented casts of fragments of the *Diprotodon Australis*, and read a paper on the same.

April 16, 1866.

Dr. James M. Barry.—On submarine earthquakes and volcanoes.

May 28, 1866.

Dr. Mapother.—On labourers' dwellings: successes and efforts to improve them by means of inspection, loans, and public companies; and the expediency of extending to Ireland the compulsory principle in their erection and maintenance.

The more important of the communications read have been published in the Society's Journal.

AGRICULTURE.

All Parliamentary aid towards the support of this Department having been withdrawn, it is now inadequately maintained out of the private funds of the Society.

The vast importance to Ireland of agriculture, should the council conceive, have induced the Government to increase rather than to withhold from this branch of the operations of the Society (whose principal and most successful efforts have been in promoting its advancement) the pecuniary assistance heretofore granted. However, as according to the existing arrangements it is wholly dependent upon the fluctuating income derived from the subscriptions of members, it is most important that the income from that source should by every legitimate means be augmented. To effect this it is obvious that every effort should be made to attract into the Society an increased number of members; for which purpose it is indispensable that not only should the present exclusive privileges attached to membership be preserved, but that whenever practicable they should be reasonably increased, so as to make the institution as attractive as possible; any special privileges which may be reserved to the members must therefore be regarded as having for their ultimate object the maintenance and increase of the Society's private resources, in order that it may be enabled to fulfil the great object of its incorporation, the "promotion of husbandry and other useful arts in land."

Chemico-Agricultural Lectures and Analysis.

A course consisting of eighteen public lectures was delivered by Dr. Davy in the Society's Lecture Theatre on "the soil, water, and atmosphere of our globe, considered chiefly in their general relations to vegetable and animal life, and their intimate connexion with agriculture and rural economy." This course was given during the months of January and February of last year (1866), and was attended by 1,676

persons, averaging 93 at each lecture. At its termination an examination was held, when five of the "registered pupils" competed for the awards offered by the Society for superior answering in agricultural chemistry.

The following are the names of the successful competitors, together with the awards they each received :—

	Value in Books. £	s.	d.
Mr. Wm. Stoker, 1st prize	2	10	0
Miss G. D. Stritch, 2nd prize	1	10	0
Mr. Myles O'Reilly	1	0	0

In consequence of the changes affecting the educational functions of the Society, it was thought desirable to form as heretofore a class of practical or operative students in analytical and agricultural chemistry; however, a large amount of analytical work was done in the Society's Chemical Laboratory, for the members and the general public, at a fixed scale of very moderate charges. The number of such analyses and examinations, together with those made for original research, amounted to 48, some of which were very elaborate, and occupied a considerable amount of time.

Spring Cattle Show.

This show was not held as usual in this year (1866) in consequence of the apprehended outbreak in Ireland of the rinderpest, which proved so devastating in its effects in many localities of Great Britain. Providentially the visitation was confined to but two or three localities, whence the spread of the disease was prevented by the admirable measures adopted by the Government.

The Christmas Show of Fat Stock and of Farm and Dairy Produce was held in the month of December 1866, and was visited by 1,205 persons.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and suite visited the show.

In addition to the premiums offered by the Society, a sum of upwards of 50*l.* was contributed by the hotel keepers of Dublin to be distributed in prizes for butter. Hence a very large number of exhibitors from all parts of the country were attracted thereby.

The following table exhibits some particulars connected with the Exhibition :—

Description.	Entries or Lots.	Prizes. Money. £	s.	d.	Medals.
Implements	116	—			—
Oxen	9	9	0	0	2
Cows and heifers	21	15	0	0	2
Sheep	27	16	10	0	1
Swine	13	9	0	0	1
Poultry	140	73	5	0	—
Vegetable produce	224	38	0	0	8
Animal produce	73	65	15	0	3
Total	623	226	10	0	17

Agricultural Museum.

This branch of the institution continues to be regarded with favour by the agricultural public, having been visited by 11,129 persons. A series of wax models illustrating the morbid anatomy of the cattle plague

Appendix H.

REPORT OF ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

was procured from the Royal Veterinary College of England by the kind permission of the council of that body, and have been placed in the museum.

DEPARTMENT of FINE ARTS.

School of Art.

The number of students who received instruction in the school during the session 1865–66 is as follows:—

Males	- - - -	23	
Females	- - - -	192	
			215
Morning and Evening Artizan classes	males -	203	
	females -	13	
			216
Total	- -		431

The annual examination took place on the evenings of the 12th, 13th, and 14th March 1866. The papers were forwarded under cover, sealed, to the Secretary, by whom they were opened at the commencement of each examination in the presence of certain members of the council and of the committee of fine arts in attendance.

Of 119 students, 52 were successful in passing 80 papers on practical geometry, freehand drawing, and projection.

The works in drawing, painting, and modelling were forwarded to London in March last, to compete with similar works of all schools in the United Kingdom for models and prizes.

In accordance with the new regulations adopted in consequence of the recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee on Schools of Art in 1864, local medals were abolished, and 80 national medals were offered to be competed for by the 112 Schools of Art now in operation in the United Kingdom.

The total number of works forwarded from the Society's school was 113, consisting of studies in most of the stages of instruction. 14 prizes and eight "honourable mentions" were awarded. The large number of 41 works were selected to compete for the national medals, some of which were won by the students.

A Queen's prize was also awarded to a student of this school. One-tenth the number of silver medals and the same proportion of bronze medals have been won by this school, having in this respect been surpassed only by the Schools of Art in London and Manchester.

The Society's prizes were awarded as before for the best works executed in the several stages enumerated in last year's report.

The Taylor prizes and scholarships were awarded as follows:—

Landscape in oil from nature, a prize of 15*l.* to Francis Walker, with a renewal of his scholarship of 20*l.*

Model in clay from life.—Joseph Watkins, a scholarship for two years of 20*l.*

The annual meeting for the distribution of the prizes to the students took place on 21st December 1866, the Honourable George Handcock presiding, at which 674 person present.

Two exhibitions of the works of the students were held during the year, which were visited by 3,413 persons.

The following is an abstract of the receipts and expenditure on account of the School of Art for the session 1865–66:—

Session of 1865–66.

Receipts.

		£	s.	d.
1865.				
Oct. 31 -	Amount of pupils' fees for this month to date -	75	5	0
Nov. 30 -	„ „ „ -	42	8	1
Dec. 31 -	„ „ „ -	21	2	6
1866.				
Jan. 31 -	„ „ „ -	17	18	6
Feb. 28 -	„ „ „ -	23	2	11
Mar. 31 -	„ „ „ -	75	7	0
April 30 -	„ „ „ -	36	12	9
May 31 -	„ „ „ -	47	10	2
June 30 -	„ „ „ -	27	16	4
July 31 -	„ „ „ -	17	19	6
		385	2	9
	Half-year's dividend on stock - -	4	8	7
	Total receipts -	£389	11	4

Session of 1865–66.

Expenditure.

		£	s.	d.
1866.				
Sept. 30.	Head Master's salary, one year to date -	160	0	0
„	Second Master's ditto - - -	80	0	0
„	Art Mistress's ditto - - -	80	0	0
„	Clerk's ditto - - - -	50	0	0
„	Male and female servants - -	49	5	4
„	Fuel and light - - - -	47	0	1
„	Repairs, furniture, glazing, &c. - -	5	9	7
„	Printing, advertising, &c. - -	26	4	4
„	Medals for prizes - - -	13	6	6
„	Life model - - - -	3	13	7
	Total payments - -	£514	19	5

	£	s.	d.
Expenditure - - - -	514	19	5
Receipts - - - - -	389	11	4
Balance paid out of the Society's private funds -	£125	8	1

Appendix H. REPORT OF ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

ABSTRACT of the ATTENDANCE of the PUBLIC at the various DEPARTMENTS of this SOCIETY in 1866.

		Total.	Average.
Botanic Gardens, viz. :—			
Week days - - -	35,866		
Sundays - - -	193,700		
		229,566	
Lectures of Agricultural Chemistry -		1,676	
Natural History Museum - -		4,569	93
Library—day readers - -	8,236		
evening ditto - -	1,016		46·5
		9,252	12
Examinations for certificates of merit—			
(candidates) - - -		45	
Evening meetings (8) monthly scientific -		706	
School of Art—students - -		431	88
Exhibitions of the works of Art students		3,413	
Distribution of Art prizes - -		674	
Agricultural shows (Christmas) -		1,205	
Agricultural Museum - - -		11,129	
Total - -		263,66	

By order of the Council,

WM. EDW. STEELE, M.D.,
Assistant Secretary.

Jan. 16, 1867.

APPENDIX I.

REPORT of the ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY of IRELAND for the Year ending 31st December 1866.

THE Council of the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland desire to make the following Report, for the year 1866, for the information of the Department of Science and Art. During the year ending 31st December 1866 the number of visitors to the gardens and receipts at the gate were as follows:—

1. Members	3,916		
2. Public schools	933		
3. Visitors at sixpence	15,982	£399 11	0
4. Visitors at one penny	90,958	378 19	10
Total	111,789	£778 10	10

During the preceding year ending December 31st 1865 the corresponding numbers were:—

1. Members	3,109		
2. Public schools	1,039		
3. Visitors at sixpence	34,971	£874 5	6
4. Visitors at one penny	97,713	407 2	9
Total	136,832	£1,281 8	3

There was a falling off in the income of the gardens from receipts at gate of 502*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*, which is attributable to two causes:—

1st. The National Exhibition of 1865 attracted to the metropolis a number of visitors from the country, many of whom visited also the Zoological Gardens.

2nd. During the past summer and autumn, 1866, it pleased Providence to visit this city with the plague of cholera, which carried off in five months upwards of 1,184 victims, being a mortality relatively more than double that of London, which was considered very severe.

Other causes unquestionably operated, such as the Fenian movement, which withdrew from their ordinary occupations and amusements many of the usual frequenters of the Zoological Gardens among the artizan class. The Council have further to regret a falling off of 150*l.* in the subscriptions of members; these were 432*l.* in the year 1865 and only 282*l.* in the year 1866.

The Council are happy to state that their stock of animals was never before in so fine a condition, and that they have succeeded during the past year in keeping up the fine breed of lions for which the Irish gardens are well known, and which seemed to have been endangered by the loss of their fine lion by fever three years ago. Four young lion cubs born in 1866 form at present one of the greatest attractions of the gardens. During the year the Council have added largely to the collection of bears, alligators, and monkeys in their possession; but they regret to state that all their attempts to acclimatize the Wallaby kangaroo have failed, a result which is considered by some who are competent to form an opinion, as a consequence of the damp climate of Dublin.

Special grants amounting to 550*l.* were paid to the Irish Zoological Gardens during the year by the Department of Science and Art, which

Appendix I.

REPORT OF ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

were appropriated in part payment of expenses, viz., 1,000*l.* (incurred with the sanction of the Department) to the following purposes:—

1. Removal of bear's cage.
2. Erecting a steam engine to supply the gardens with a constant supply of water for washing and drinking.
3. Building a new monkey house.

Plans and estimates for the erection of a superintendant's house, and for the distribution of water to the gardens and heating of the new monkey house have been submitted for the approval of the Department in anticipation of the second grant of 1,000*l.* sanctioned by the late Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education.

Signed by order of Council,

SAMUEL HAUGHTON, Clerk, M.D., F.R.S.
Secretary of the Royal Zoological
Society of Ireland.

1866.	Dr.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1	To balance forward from last account						68	14	9
Dec. 31	To admission to gardens:—	£	s. d.						
	Members, free - 3,916	—							
	Visitors at 6*d.* - 15,982	399	11 0						
	Visitors at 1*d.* - 90,958	378	19 10						
	110,856								
	Public schools, &c. free. 933								
	Totals 117,789			778	10	10			
	Government grant (annual)	500	0 0						
	Government grant (special)	550	0 0						
				1,050	0	0			
	Members' subscriptions			282	0	0			
	Incidental receipts			88	11	10			
	Animals sold			139	0	0			
							2,338	2	8
							2,406	17	5
	Balance in hands						3	14	6
							£2,410	11	11

1866.	Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31	By animals purchased -	102	8	9			
	By food for animals -	697	0	0			
	By incidentals - -	331	6	11			
	By salaries and wages -	597	16	3			
	By new buildings, &c. -	682	0	0			
					2,410	11	11
					£2,410	11	11

G. Sanders,
Treasurer.

APPENDIX K.

Appendix K.

PROVINCIAL LECTURES, IRELAND.

REPORT of the COMMITTEE of LECTURES to the LORDS of the COMMITTEE of PRIVY COUNCIL on EDUCATION for the Year 1866.

THE Committee has to report that the following courses of lectures were delivered in provincial towns in Ireland during the year just closed.

Towns.	Subjects.	Average Attendance.	Number attending Examination.	Prizes awarded.	
				1st Class.	2nd Class
Parsonstown -	Electricity (Dr. Shaw) -	121	10	3	3
Mullingar -	Chemistry (Dr. Davy) -	78	10	4	3
Larne - -	Physical Geography (Dr. Thomson).	188	10	1	2
Dunkalk - -	Agricultural Chemistry (Dr. Cameron).	45	18	5	5
Sligo - -	Electricity (Dr. Shaw) -	170	14	1	4
Aughnacloy -	Electricity (Dr. Barker) -	81	9	3	2
Portlaw - -	Zoology (Dr. Melville) -	42	7	2	3

The average attendance on the lectures is 103; that at the examinations, 11.

There appears to be nothing calling for special notice on the part of the Committee.

Dated this 7th day of January 1867.

ROBERT KANE, Acting for Chairman.
TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.

APPENDIX L.

A STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of the several DIVISIONS of the DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART, for the Period from 1st April 1866 to 31st December 1866.

Heads of Service.	Total Expenditure.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*
Grants in aid—Science Schools	5,874	2	1
„ School of Naval Architecture	752	18	1
„ Art Schools	16,728	3	9
Preparation of copies, diagrams, &c.	1,381	12	6
Inspection and examination	2,759	6	11
Travelling expenses	1,525	17	4
Incidents	172	2	8
South Kensington Museum	7,037	6	5
Police	1,033	17	9
Purchases for Museum and Libraries	13,836	13	1
Preparation, illustration, and printing of catalogues	433	17	8
Labelling objects in Museum, printing, &c.	1,029	6	1
Works and repairs	9,289	17	0
Lighting, gas, fuel, &c.	6,098	7	1
Keeping in order grounds	653	14	7
Incidents for Museum	228	16	9
National Portrait Exhibition	3,742	3	5
New permanent buildings	18,037	18	6
Salaries, General Managenemt	5,709	13	2
Incidents, „ „	49	0	8
£	96,374	15	6

JERMYN STREET.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Salaries	3,458	15	0
Purchase of specimens for Museum, &c.	421	15	9
Purchase and construction of mining models	—		
Purchase of mining records	37	1	0
Outfit and illustration for lectures	129	9	10
Laboratories	26	0	0
Police attendance	176	5	9
Advertisements and printing	113	18	2
Travelling expenses	45	15	2
Rent of Geological Museum	1,016	19	10
Rates of ditto	372	7	4
Furniture, fittings, and repairs	84	4	11
Fuel and gas	196	12	5
Gas fittings	367	7	7
Prizes and scholarships	67	10	0
Incidents	148	5	5
Attendants at evening lectures	—		
College of Chemistry—Rent	380	0	0
„ „ Furniture and repairs	49	0	3
„ „ Fuel and gas	61	15	6
£	7,153	3	11

Appendix L.

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS (GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND).

Heads of Service.	Total Expenditure. £	s.	d.
Salaries	7,438	19	0
Travelling expenses	1,181	5	7
Incidents	222	9	11
£	8,842	14	6

THE EDINBURGH MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries	1,053	4	0
Purchase of specimens for Museum, &c.	311	14	10
Ordinary repairs, fittings, &c.	699	6	11
Fuel, light, cleaning, &c.	549	18	9
Advertisements	92	12	6
Travelling expenses	143	7	9
Police	110	7	6
Incidents	224	1	1
£	3,185	3	4

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

	£	s.	d.
General objects of the Society	7,569	15	8
£	7,569	15	8

ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

	£	s.	d.
General objects of the Society	101	3	9
£	101	3	9

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries	1,638	8	0
Provincial lecturers	500	0	0
Purchase of specimens for Museum	116	5	3
Outfit and illustration for lectures	114	10	1
Prizes, scholarships, &c.	229	0	0
Rent, rates, and taxes	121	10	4
Repairs, furniture, fittings, &c.	351	0	1
Laboratories	84	1	0
Fuel and light	115	1	1
Uniforms for attendants	63	3	0
Advertisements	84	15	2
Travelling expenses	19	10	0
Incidents	127	4	7
£	3,564	8	7

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY.

Heads of Service.	Total Expenditure. £	s.	d.
Royal Hibernian Academy - - - - -	300	0	0
£	300	0	0

SUMMARY.

	£	s.	d.
Science and Art Department, South Kensington, including general management and new permanent buildings -	96,374	15	6
School of Mines and Geological Museum, Jermyn Street -	7,153	3	11
Geological Surveys of the United Kingdom - - -	8,842	14	6
Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art - - -	3,185	3	4
Museum of Irish Industry - - - - -	3,564	8	7
Royal Dublin Society - - - - -	7,569	15	8
Royal Zoological Society of Ireland - - - -	101	3	9
Royal Hibernian Academy - - - - -	300	0	0
£	125,091	5	3

A. L. SIMKINS,
Accountant.

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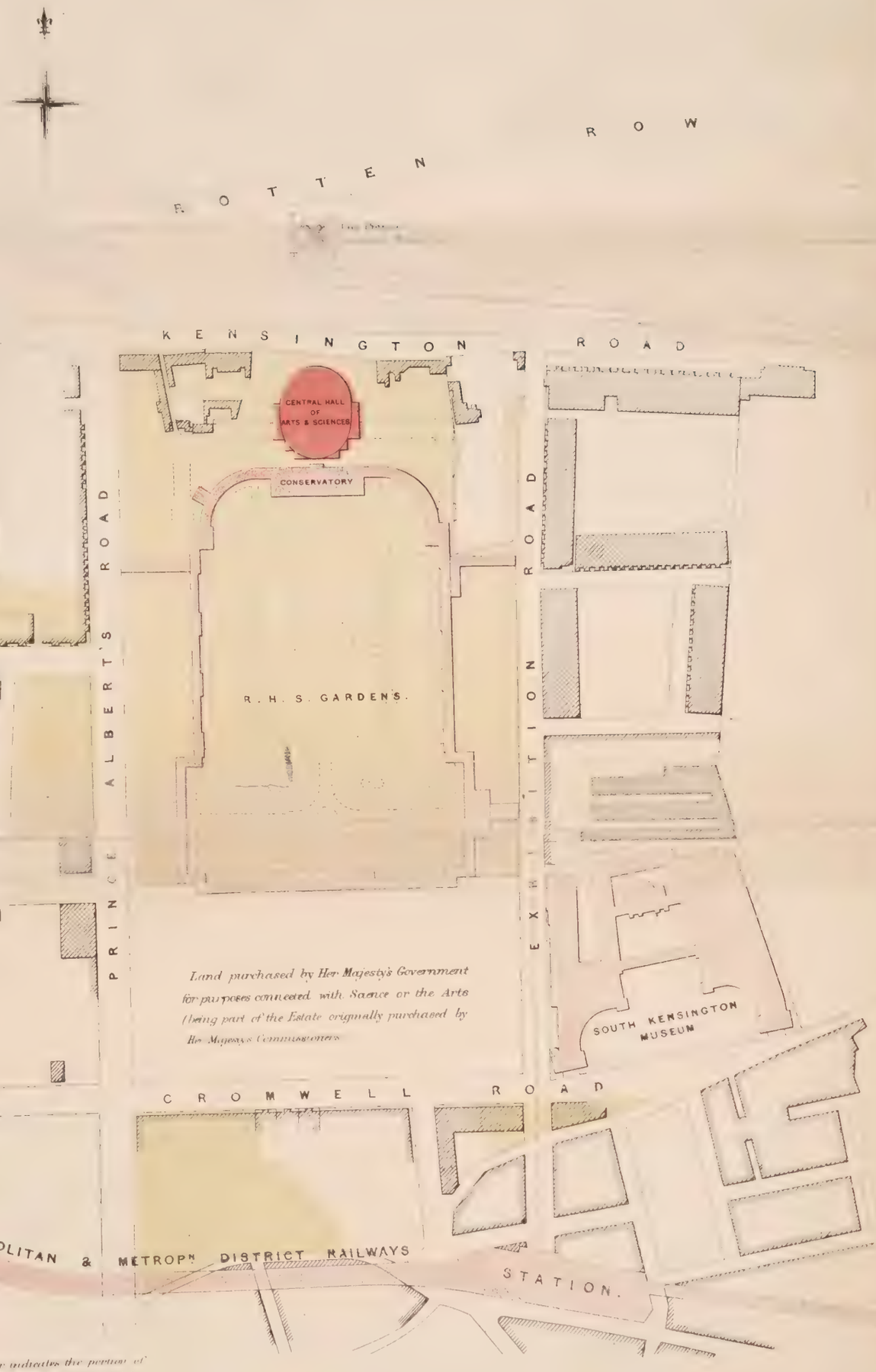
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

GENERAL PLAN SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE HALL.


ROW
KENSINGTON ROAD
CENTRAL HALL OF ARTS & SCIENCES
CONSERVATORY
R. H. S. GARDENS.
ALBERT'S ROAD
PRINCE
EXHIBITION ROAD
Land purchased by Her Majesty's Government for purposes connected with Science or the Arts (being part of the Estate originally purchased by Her Majesty's Commissioners
SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM
CROMWELL ROAD
METROPOLITAN & METROPN DISTRICT RAILWAYS
STATION.
The Green color indicates the portion of the Commissioners Estate not occupied by Her Majesty's Government

FIFTH REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE

EXHIBITION OF 1851,

TO THE

RIGHT HON. GATHORNE HARDY, &c. &c.

ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1867.

19295.

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FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851,

TO THE

RIGHT HON. GATHORNE HARDY, &c. &c.,

One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Sir,

In conformity with the provisions of the Supplemental Charter which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer upon us on the 2nd December 1851, we have the honour to transmit to you, for the purpose of its being laid before Her Majesty for Her approbation, this, the Fifth Report of our proceedings as Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851.

In our Fourth Report, bearing date the 3rd May 1861, we set forth in detail the circumstances which had led to an entire change in the position towards Her Majesty's Government previously occupied by us, and which had resulted in the dissolution of the partnership in the Kensington Gore Estate, which ensued in the year 1859. We also showed how, by the previous establishment on the estate of the South Kensington Museum, and of the Department of Science and Art, the most satisfactory provision had already been made for the progressive development of that portion of the general scheme for the promotion of Art and Science, in their practical bearings upon productive industry, proposed by us in our Second Report, which might be considered as more immediately dependent upon the aid of Parliament, and subject to Government control. We reported that the sum required for paying off the Government lien upon the property had been raised by us by means of a mortgage on the estate, and that the interest on the mortgage would be met by the ground-rents receivable by us from certain outlying portions of the estate,

Fourth Report.

let on building leases for the purpose, under the powers conferred by our Charter. And we submitted full particulars of the arrangements made by us with the Royal Horticultural Society for the establishment of the gardens of the Society on the centre of the main square of our estate, together with the arrangements we had entered into with the Society of Arts and the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, for the loan of a large part of the property for the purposes of that and future exhibitions.

It now becomes our duty to report to you, for submission to Her Majesty, the various steps taken by us in the discharge of the duties graciously entrusted to us by Her Majesty, in the period that has elapsed since the presentation of our last Report.

Death of H.R.H. the Prince Consort.

At that period public attention was much occupied with the approaching Great Exhibition of 1862, a subject which, from its intimate connexion with our estate, necessarily occupied a considerable portion of that Report. Little was it then foreseen by us that only a few short months afterwards we should be called upon to lament the untimely death of our Illustrious President, the Prince Consort, who from the first moment of the existence of our Commission had taken the most active and prominent part in our proceedings, and whose wise counsels and personal assistance promised to be so beneficial to the fortunes of the Exhibition of 1862. The address presented by us to Her Majesty on that sad occasion, and which will be found in the Appendix, embodies the sense entertained by us of the irreparable loss we were called upon to sustain by the great Prince's removal from our head,—a loss the extent of which each day's experience only tends to confirm. (See Appendix A.)

Appointment of Lord Derby as President.

After allowing the office of President, thus unhappily rendered vacant, to remain unfilled for a period of two years, during which period the chairman of our Finance Committee (Earl Granville) undertook the task of presiding over our deliberations, we unanimously elected the Earl of Derby to that post on the 16th April 1864, an appointment in which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to express Her concurrence.

Changes in Commission.

We may take this opportunity of stating that since the date of our last Report, we have had to lament the loss by death of

the following members of our body (irrespective of any changes amongst the *ex-officio* members of the Commission) :—Sir George Lewis, Sir William Cubitt, Sir Charles Eastlake, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Gott. On the other hand, we have elected as Commissioners, under the powers conferred by our Charter, Mr. Lowe, who had previously served temporarily as an *ex-officio* Commissioner, Sir Stafford Northcote, formerly one of our joint secretaries, Sir Morton Peto (who has since resigned), Mr. Bruce, previously an *ex-officio* Commissioner, and Sir Francis Grant, the successor to Sir Charles Eastlake as President of the Royal Academy.

Negociation for sale of sit of Exhibitio of 1862.

The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 having reported so fully in their Report to Her Majesty of the 20th April 1863 on the subject of the duties entrusted to them in connexion with that Exhibition, it is only necessary for us to call attention to the points in which the Exhibition directly concerned ourselves and the interests of our estate.

It will be remembered that in our Fourth Report we explained in considerable detail the nature of the conditions upon which we agreed, not only to lend the necessary site on our property for that Exhibition, but also to facilitate the holding on the same locality of similar International Exhibitions in future years. The general purport of the arrangement entered into was, that whilst we lent no less than 23½ acres rent free to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, we undertook to grant to the Society of Arts, at a low ground rent, a lease of such permanent buildings, not covering more than one acre of land, as those Commissioners might erect for the purposes of the Exhibition, on condition of a sum of not less than 20,000*l.* being expended on such buildings; and we further agreed, on the payment to us of the sum of 10,000*l.* out of the profits (if any) of the Exhibition, to reserve for the purposes of another similar Exhibition, to be held 10 years afterwards, the whole of the space occupied by the main building of the Exhibition of 1862, viz., 16 acres.

It is unnecessary for us to do more than record the well-known fact, that although the Exhibition of 1862 was brought to a close without the necessity of any call being made upon the guarantors,

it did not produce any available surplus, and the Commissioners were consequently unable to pay to us the sum required to ensure the reservation of the site of the exhibition building for an Exhibition in 1872. The Society of Arts on their part did not feel themselves in a position to claim from us the lease above referred to. At the same time, the arrangements entered into by the Commissioners with the contractors for the erection of the building were of such a nature that, under the circumstances which actually arose, the whole building remained the absolute property of the latter, subject, of course, to the condition of removal from the site within a definite period. The necessary notice for such removal was accordingly given by us.

In the meantime, however, expressions of regret were uttered in many quarters at the necessity of the entire destruction of a building possessing so many of the conditions of permanency (especially as respected its admirable picture galleries), which the enforcement by us of this notice would entail; and as we were aware that Her Majesty's Government had at that time under their consideration the question of the means of finding space for various national institutions, we felt it our duty to address a communication to the Lords of the Treasury, on the 20th January 1863, inquiring whether the Government were disposed to negociate for the purchase of the whole or any part of the land on our estate that was devoted to the purposes of the late Exhibition.

To this communication their Lordships returned an answer in the month of May following, stating that they had caused inquiry to be made respecting the terms on which the interest of the contractors in the building could be acquired, and likewise respecting the probable charge of such alterations and improvements as would be necessary in order to adapt the building to public purposes; and that those inquiries had been brought to a point sufficiently forward to enable their Lordships to state to us, that they were prepared to negociate with us for the purchase of the land on which the building stood, together with certain of its appendages belonging to us.

It appears, from a paper laid before Parliament at that time,

that the inquiries above referred to had led to an offer being made by Her Majesty's Government to the contractors, Messrs. Kelk and Lucas, and accepted by the latter, for the sale to the Government, subject to the assent of Parliament, of the exhibition building for the sum of 80,000*l.* It further appeared that for the purpose of repairing, altering, and eventually completing the building, so as to make it permanently available for public objects, a total outlay of 284,000*l.* would be required, of which 25,000*l.* only would require to be voted in the financial year 1863–4.

After full consideration, we replied to the Government on the 21st May 1863, stating our readiness to sell to them, for the sum of 120,000*l.* (being considerably less than half the then estimated value of the land in question), the freehold of the site of the building, amounting to about 16½ acres, and to include in such sale the whole of the permanent refreshment rooms of the Exhibition belonging to us, and situated between the building and the gardens of the Horticultural Society, with the exception of the central portion of about 300 feet in length, all expenses to be paid by the Government, who would also have to maintain the moiety of the roads adjoining the building until taken to by the parish. We further stipulated, as an indispensable part of the arrangement, that the property made over to the Government must be permanently used for purposes connected with Science or the Arts.

The Lords of the Treasury agreed to the above conditions, and undertook to ask Parliament to vote the sum of 67,000*l.* in that Session on account of the purchase money of 120,000*l.*, leaving 53,000*l.* to be provided in the Session of 1864. The reason for applying for that particular amount was that it represented the amount of two separate mortgages on the estate, for 50,000*l.* and 17,000*l.* respectively, incurred by us in connexion with the erection of the arcades surrounding the Horticultural Gardens (see page 22 of our Fourth Report), and the completion of the above-mentioned permanent buildings used as refreshment rooms during the Exhibition, which mortgages it was important to pay off as soon as possible.

The total sum for which it therefore became necessary to

apply to Parliament in the year 1863, was 172,000*l.*, viz., 67,000*l.* on account for the purchase of the site, 80,000*l.* for the purchase of the building from the contractors, and 25,000*l.* on account for repairs to the building.

Her Majesty's Government, however, consented to divide the total vote under the three heads above specified for the convenience of discussion, and to ask in the first instance for the vote of 67,000*l.* only, it being understood that by adopting the vote for the purchase of the site of the building, the House of Commons would not be pledged to the retention of the building itself on the site.

Exhibition site purchased by Parliament.

The First Lord of the Treasury accordingly brought in the vote in Committee of Supply on the 16th June 1863, and in doing so informed the House of Commons that the site in question was intended by Her Majesty's Government for the purposes (amongst others) of the Natural History Collections of the British Museum, and the establishment of a Museum of Patented and other Inventions. The vote was carried by a majority of 132 (267 to 135).

Purchase of Exhibition buildings rejected by Parliament.

The subsequent vote for the purchase of the Exhibition Buildings itself from the contractors for the sum of 80,000*l.*, came on for discussion on the 2nd July 1863, when it was rejected by 287 to 121, a decision involving the entire removal of the building, which accordingly took place with all practicable despatch.

The balance of the vote for the purchase of the site, viz. 53,000*l.*, was voted without opposition in the following year (1864), and the transfer of the property to the Commissioners of Works on the part of the Government took place on the 14th September of that year. We give in the Appendix a copy of the correspondence on the subject of the sale of the land and of the proposed sale of the building thereon, together with other documents of interest relating thereto (see Appendix B.). We also append a copy of the deed of conveyance of the site to the Government (see Appendix C.).

Reduction of mortgage debt.

The vote of 67,000*l.* on account in 1863 was at once applied by us to paying off the above mentioned mortgages of 50,000*l.*

and 17,000*l.* respectively, whereby the sole mortgage remaining on the estate was that of 120,000*l.* originally contracted by us in 1859, as fully explained in our last Report. On the receipt by us from the Lords of the Treasury of the balance of the purchase money (53,000*l.*) in 1864, we determined to apply 20,000*l.* of the amount towards the further reduction of the mortgage debt, reducing it to 100,000*l.*, to invest 20,000*l.* in consols as a reserve fund, which sum produced 22,727*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* consols at the price of 88; and lastly, to devote the remaining 13,000*l.* to certain works necessary for the satisfactory completion of the Arcades and of the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, on which, as shown in our Fourth Report, we had originally agreed to spend the sum of 50,000*l.* in consideration of the expenditure of not less a sum by the Society on the property. Appendix D. will be found to contain a full explanation of the circumstances under which we agreed to make this further outlay on the Society's Gardens.

Building Act Exemption.

The exemption from the operation of the Metropolitan Building Acts conferred upon the buildings on our estate by Parliament (17 & 18 Vict. c. 107.) having been inadvertently repealed owing to the passing of an Amended Building Act in 1855, in which our exemption was not specially re-enacted, Her Majesty's Government brought in a Bill in the session of 1861, which passed through Parliament without opposition, for renewing the exemption from the provisions of the Building Act previously enjoyed by us. A copy of this Bill, as passed into law, is appended (see Appendix E.).

Railways.

Various schemes for the construction of railways across or in the immediate neighbourhood of our estate have from time to time required our careful consideration. The whole question of the construction of additional railways in and around the metropolis eventually became the subject of investigation of a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament at the beginning of 1864, which resulted in the adoption by Parliament of two schemes calculated to exercise an important and beneficial influence on the estate, viz., the Metropolitan Railway (Notting Hill and Brompton Extension) Act, and the Metropolitan District

Railways Act. These two schemes are practically identical, so far as the interests of our property are concerned. We append copies of the clauses inserted in both those Acts (such clauses being, *mutatis mutandis*, identical) for the protection of those interests, together with copies of further clauses relating to them, and to which we gave our assent, contained in the amending Acts of 1866 and 1867 (see Appendix F.). The construction of these railways is now being rapidly proceeded with, and when they are completed the Kensington Gore Estate will be placed in direct and immediate communication with all parts of London. An important station will immediately adjoin the South Kensington Museum, and the site of the Exhibition of 1862, now belonging to the Government.

Settlement of outstanding questions with 1862 Commissioners.

We ought to mention that various questions which had remained undecided between the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 and ourselves, at the time of the sale of the site of the Exhibition building to the Government, with reference to the liabilities incurred by those Commissioners towards us in connection with the loan of the site were finally settled by the payment of a total sum of 1,200*l.* by the Commissioners of 1862, of which 700*l.* was payable to us, and 500*l.* to the Government in respect of the land purchased by them. The correspondence that took place on this subject is given in Appendix G.

Opening of Horticultural Gardens.

Our last Report contained a full statement of the circumstances under which we agreed to grant to the Royal Horticultural Society a lease of the central portion of the main square of our estate. We have now to report that the new gardens were opened to the public on the day originally fixed for the purpose, viz., the 5th June 1861, when, in the unavoidable absence of Her Majesty, the ceremony of opening them was performed by the Prince Consort, this being the last occasion on which he took a public part in the proceedings connected with the Kensington Gore Estate. We append copies of the address presented to His Royal Highness by the Council of the Society on the occasion, and of his reply, which evinces the deep interest at all times felt by him in the promotion of the objects of our incorporation (see Appendix H.).

That the establishment of these gardens in the metropolis has been highly appreciated by the public will be seen by the fact that the number of fellows of the society, which previous to its removal to our estate amounted to less than 1,000, has now increased to nearly 3,500; whilst the number of visitors to the gardens now amounts to as many as 200,000 a year. This last number is irrespective of visitors on the Prince Consort's birthday in August, when the gardens are thrown open annually to the public free of charge, and no less than an average of 150,000 persons visit them.

The scientific importance of the Society will shortly be largely increased by the establishment of a valuable Horticultural and Botanical Library in connection with it, the nucleus of which is to be formed by devoting to the purpose the whole of the net surplus profits of the International Horticultural Exhibition of 1866, amounting to 1,800*l.*

Inauguratio of Memorial of Exhibitio of 1851.

We ought not to pass entirely unnoticed an event which took place two years after the opening of the gardens, and which bore especial reference to the original object of the labours of our Commission. We allude to the inauguration, on the 10th June 1863, of the Memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851 by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Council of the Society and we ourselves having given our consent to the Memorial, which had been raised by public subscription at a cost of nearly 8,000*l.*, being placed there. Further particulars on the subject of this Memorial will be found in the address printed in the Appendix which was read on that occasion by the Memorial Committee (see Appendix I.).

The Horticultural Society has paid to us a total sum of 4,445*l.* as rent since the opening of the gardens (including 231*l.* received as rent of stalls in the South Arcades).

Roads.

The question of the maintenance of the roads round our estate, and the heavy cost of such maintenance has, until a very recent period, been a source of serious trouble and difficulty to us ever since the period of their original construction by us and the other adjoining landowners. At that time a sum of about 19,000*l.* was expended upon them, two-thirds of which was

defrayed by ourselves, irrespective of the compensation paid to persons occupying property on the line of them. It was mentioned by the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 in their Report that they were themselves compelled to incur an outlay of more than 13,000*l.* in repairing and maintaining these roads during their period of occupying their site on our estate, all applications to the parish to take to them as public roads having up to that time been unsuccessful. A fresh application made by us in the year 1863 proved to be successful as far as the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster (in which the greater portion of Exhibition Road is situated) was concerned, but the parish of Kensington, in which the whole of the remainder of the roads are situated, continued to refuse to take to them. We are glad, however, to be able to report that the latter parish has now agreed to do so, on condition of their being placed in thorough repair, at a cost of more than 4,000*l.*, of which the quota payable by us was assessed at 706*l.* 16*s.* This arrangement has accordingly been carried into effect, and the whole of the roads are now parish roads.

Department of Science and Art.

We have fully explained in former Reports the circumstances connected with the establishment by Parliament, in promotion of the scheme originally proposed by us in our Second Report, of the Department of Science and Art, and the South Kensington Museum, on that portion of the South Kensington Estate which was retained by the Government on the dissolution of our original partnership in the Estate. That Department and Museum continue to receive the most gratifying support from the public.

Statistics of visitors.

The numbers of visitors to the Museum, which, as stated in our last Report amounted in 1860 to 610,696, had increased in 1866 to 756,075, (viz., 515,674 in the day time and 240,401 in the evening), and between the opening of the Museum in June 1857 and December 1866 to no less than 6,485,572, being an average of nearly 700,000 per annum.

The separate visitors to the comparatively small Patent Museum, which occupies an independent site in the Kensington Museum, and is not subject to the restrictions as to admission existing in the case of the latter, but is open free to the public

every day, amounted to 938,115 in the 7 years ending with 1866, being an average of 134,000 a year. The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 state in their Report that more than 6,000,000 persons visited that Exhibition in the six months during which it was open, and the number of visitors to the Horticultural Gardens has been shown above to amount to as many as 350,000 a year.

The approaching completion of the great circle of Metropolitan Railway communication, with the special accommodation to be afforded to the estate in connection with it, will still further facilitate the access of visitors to the estate. (See map at the end of the volume.)

Refreshment rooms of 1862.

Reference has been made in a previous part of this Report to the permanent buildings erected in connexion with the South Arcades of the Horticultural Gardens, and used as refreshment rooms during the Exhibition of 1862. The circumstances under which we agreed to the erection of these buildings, and to the expenditure of 17,000*l.* as our quota of their cost, will be found set forth in a Report made by our Finance Committee and adopted by us, which is contained in the Appendix (see Appendix K.). The sum of 17,000*l.* in question (with 51*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* interest) was paid by us to the contractors on the 23rd June 1863, and their mortgage on the property in connexion therewith discharged. We have already stated that we included the greater portion of these structures in the sale of the freehold of the site of the Exhibition Building to Her Majesty's Government for the sum of 120,000*l.* At a subsequent period we agreed to lend to the Department of Science and Art for three years, ending in 1867, (recently extended by us for a further period of three years,) at a nominal rent of 1*s.* per annum, the central portion of the refreshment rooms not comprised in the above sale, on condition of the Department keeping it in repair during their occupation of it, and insuring it against accidents by fire to the extent of 10,000*l.* At the time when we originally agreed to this loan the Department merely contemplated using the building for the temporary reception of some of

the collections occupying the iron Museum Building, which was about to be pulled down and replaced by permanent structures in conformity with the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry. The Museum of Animal Products belonging to the Department and also a large and valuable collection of models of naval architecture have accordingly been transferred to this building.* In the year 1865 a proposal was made by the Earl of Derby, and adopted by the Department, for an Exhibition of National Portraits to he held at South Kensington, and to extend over two or three years. It was determined to apply the Exhibition refreshment room buildings to the purpose, the north light possessed by them being favourable for the exhibition of pictures, and the erection of side screens throughout their length giving every facility for the arrangement of large numbers of portraits. The first Exhibition, containing 1,031 portraits, and reaching down to the Revolution of 1688, accordingly took place last year, and was in every respect successful. The number of visitors in the period of 18 weeks, during which it remained open, amounted to more than 73,000.

National Portrait Exhibition.

The second Exhibition of 866 portraits, and reaching down to the beginning of the present century, is taking place during this season, and it is proposed to hold a third and final Exhibition in the year 1868. We give in the Appendix the Minute of the Department of Science and Art, dated 21st September 1865, directing the first of these interesting Exhibitions to be held on our estate in 1866, which Minute embodies the letter from Lord Derby making the original suggestion for holding them (see Appendix L.).

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* We notice with satisfaction that it is the intention of the Department, with the sanction of the Treasury, to provide for the re-erection of the Iron Museum in the east of London, on a spot that has been provided free of cost for the purpose at Bethnal Green, and to furnish it with superfluous and duplicate specimens belonging to the South Kensington Museum and to other Departments, whereby valuable instruction in Science and Art and ready means of recreation and amusement will be afforded to the toiling and overcrowded population of that part of the metropolis. It is to be hoped that similar Museums may hereafter be founded in other parts of London.

On the ground floor of the same buildings, and with an access from the Horticultural Gardens, has been established the remarkable Museum of Pisciculture, belonging to the Acclimatization Society, which constantly attracts large numbers of visitors.

Natural History Museum and Patent Museum. Competition of architects.

In consequence of the purchase by the Government of the site of the Exhibition Buildings and the above-mentioned portions of the permanent refreshment rooms adjoining that site, under a pledge to apply the property permanently to the purposes of Science and Art, the Office of Works issued in the month of January 1864 an invitation to architects to submit designs for the public buildings intended to be erected thereon, specifying in particular buildings for the reception of the Natural History Collections of the British Museum and for the models of inventions and machines belonging to the Patent Commissioners (see Appendix M.). Three premiums of 400*l.*, 250*l.*, and 100*l.* respectively were offered for the most approved designs. In pursuance of this invitation upwards of 30 such designs were sent in anonymously and publicly exhibited in the new Houses of Parliament. The judges, viz., Lord Elcho, Mr. Tite, M.P., Mr. David Roberts, R.A., Mr. J. Fergusson, and Mr. Pennethorne, finally awarded the first premium by a unanimous vote to Captain Fowke, with the general concurrence of the public, the second and third premiums being awarded to Professor Kerr and Mr. Borthwick. Captain Fowke's skill and experience in the art of construction had already been shown in connexion with the buildings of the Department of Science and Art, in which Department he filled the post of engineer and architect, and also in the Horticultural Conservatory and the Arcades surrounding the Horticultural Gardens. He was further the architect of the buildings of the Exhibition of 1862, and the designer of the Edinburgh Industrial Museum, and of the National Gallery in Dublin. In December 1865, Captain Fowke was prematurely removed by death, and we cannot omit this opportunity of bearing our testimony to the high merits of a public servant to whose assistance we ourselves have been so much indebted.

Report of Patent

As respects the application of a portion of the site of the Exhibition Buildings to the purposes of a General Museum of

Office, &c. Committee.

Patents, an object distinctly contemplated as already mentioned at the time of the purchase of the site, a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed in May 1864 on the motion of Mr. Dillwyn "to inquire as to the most suitable arrangements "to be made respecting the Patent Office Library and Museum." The Committee examined nearly 20 witnesses, and finally adopted the Report given in the Appendix (see Appendix N.).

This Report, whilst recommending the establishment in the neighbourhood of Chancery Lane of the Office, Library, and *a special collection of patented inventions made for the purpose of evidence, illustration, or record of patent rights,* points out that such a collection is not so connected with a General Museum of Mechanical Inventions as to render the neighbourhood of the last-named Museum to a Patent Office and Library or Law Courts necessary. The Report further states that the South Kensington site affords ample space for this Museum.

Estimates.

The estimates for 1866–7 accordingly contained an estimate for 10,000*l.* towards the cost of the erection on this site of a Museum of Models and Specimens of Patented and Mechanical Inventions, as well as an estimate for 50,000*l.* towards the cost of erecting the proposed new building to contain the Natural History Collections of the British Museum. The change of government, however, which took place in the course of last year prevented these estimates from being then proceeded with. The latter of these, however, (that relating to the British Museum,) was re-inserted by the present Government in the estimates for the current year, 1867–8, and for the same amount of 50,000*l.*, but it was eventually arranged that the whole question should be postponed till the commencement of next Session, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer undertook, on the part of the Government, to submit a comprehensive scheme for the consideration of Parliament. We would refer to the highly satisfactory discussion which took place on the subject on the 29th July last, when the ordinary British Museum vote was brought before the House of Commons. A very general opinion was expressed (even by some of those who had previously objected to the separation of the Museum Collections) that the

time had now arrived when that separation had become unavoidable, and when advantage should be taken of the opportunity afforded by the possession of the large extent of land purchased from us by the Government to erect the necessary Museum Buildings thereon. It is also to be hoped that last year's estimate for the erection on this site of a Museum of Patented and other Inventions may be re-introduced and carried at no distant date, and still further progress thus made towards the realization of the important national purposes for which the estate was originally purchased.

International Horticultural Exhibition.

It should be stated that a large portion of the land in question was lent by the Government for the purposes of the Great International Horticultural Exhibition of 1866, which in addition to being visited by nearly 150,000 persons in nine days, proved to be very successful in a pecuniary point of view, notwithstanding the heavy expenses attending it.

Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Industrial instruction.

It does not appear to be within our province to offer any observations on the subject of the Great International Exhibition now being held in Paris, although that Exhibition, like the previous ones of 1855 in Paris and 1862 in London, must be looked upon as being the direct offspring of the International Exhibition of 1851, which it was our privilege to conduct to so successful an issue. But we deem it right to make special reference to a letter addressed to Lord Taunton, as Chairman of the Schools Inquiry Commission, by Dr. Lyon Playfair, on the subject of Industrial Education in connexion with the Exhibition of 1867, insomuch as the letter in question bears important testimony to the necessity of imparting to the industrial classes of this country that systematic scientific instruction which is now so generally diffused amongst the nations of the continent, and to the deficiency in the means of providing which we originally called public attention in our Second Report, at the time of the purchase of the Kensington Gore Estate. The letter in question having been circulated by that Commission amongst many eminent jurors of the Exhibition and others, the whole of the replies received have recently been laid before

Parliament as an Appendix to a Special Report of the Schools Commission on the subject, dated 2nd July 1867. Those replies exhibit a very general concurrence in Dr. Playfair's views, and the Commission itself urges the institution of "a special "inquiry into the state and effects of technical education abroad, "and particularly in France, Germany, and Switzerland." Owing to the importance of the subject and its immediate connection with our own original recommendations, we reproduce the whole of these documents in the Appendix (see Appendix O.). The Report of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to Her Majesty for 1863, records the important testimony borne by many foreign Governments, on the occasion of the Exhibition of 1862, to the great influence which the Science and Art Department (so far as its share in advancing industrial education is concerned) has had on the industrial progress of this country in matters of Science and Art (see page XV. of that Report).

Results attained by Science and Art Department.

The following summary of the results attained by the Department of Science and Art may not be uninteresting. The number of Science Schools, amounting to nine in 1860 with 500 students had increased in 1866 to 153 with 6,835 students, amongst whom as many as 2,071 prizes were distributed. A Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, now attended by 44 students (29 of whom were sent by the Admiralty), has been established in connection with the Department. 99 Schools of Art are in operation throughout the country, giving instruction to 17,210 students, whilst as many as 105,695 persons, paying fees exceeding 18,600*l.*, were taught drawing in 1866 through the agency of the Department. The permanent buildings for the South Kensington Museum, and for the Schools of Art, Science, and Naval Architecture are being rapidly proceeded with. The travelling collections of Works of Art belonging to the Department were lent to nine provincial towns and two metropolitan districts in 1866, and were visited by 954,717 persons. The number of readers in the National Art Library amounted last year to 11,622 and the education collections of books and appa-

ratus were consulted by 6,399 persons. The receipts for admission to the Museum on the days when a charge is made were 1,167*l.* in 1866, and have amounted to a total of about 14,000*l.*, since its opening in 1857 (upwards of 3,300*l.* having been received in the Exhibition year 1862).

Prince Consort Memorial.

We have now to call attention to the communications that passed in the year 1862 between ourselves and the committee appointed by the Queen to advise Her Majesty on the subject of the Memorial to the Prince Consort (which committee consisted of the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Clarendon, the late Sir Charles Eastlake, and the late Mr. William Cubitt), inasmuch as what took place on that occasion forms a natural prelude to the arrangements subsequently entered into by us for promoting the erection of the Central Hall of Arts and Sciences hereafter referred to.

The Committee in question having applied to several of the leading architects of this country to give them the benefit of their opinion on the subject, those gentlemen, in a Report dated the 5th June 1862, recommended that the Memorial should consist of a Personal Monument in Hyde Park, between Rotten Row and the Kensington Road, and a Central Hall to be placed on our estate, in a direct line between the Monument and the centre of the Conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Society. The Committee accordingly applied to us to learn whether we would be willing to devote the necessary space for the purpose.

In reply, we expressed our satisfaction at any plan serving to connect the National Memorial to our own illustrious and lamented President with the Kensington Gore Estate, and we stated our readiness to reserve for a reasonable time a suitable site for the proposed Hall, in the situation indicated by the Committee.

In a Report addressed to Her Majesty on the 27th June 1862, the Committee stated in detail the motives which induced them to recommend that the Hall in question should form part of the National Memorial to the Prince Consort. They expressed their opinion "that a Hall forming a central point of union where

" men of Science and Art could meet, where the results of their " labours, with a view to the special purposes indicated by the " Committee, could be communicated and discussed, and where " deputies from affiliated societies throughout the United " Kingdom could occasionally confer with the Metropolitan " Authorities, might be fitly recommended as marking, with the " Monument, the general object of the institutions in their " vicinity." The Committee in support of this recommendation, quoted passages from our own Second Report of 1852 to the Crown, and from public speeches delivered on various occasions by His Royal Highness himself.

In the reply which Her Majesty directed to be made to the Committee on the 18th July 1862, Her Majesty conveyed her entire and cordial approval of their recommendation that a Central Hall of the character proposed by them, and which might hereafter be made to form part of a general institution for the promotion of scientific and artistic education, should be erected in connexion with the Personal Monument to be placed directly opposite to it in Hyde Park. Her Majesty further expressed her anxious wish "that the establishments already placed upon " our estate, as well as those that might be expected to come " there, should be considered as a whole," and constitute " one " great and comprehensive institution, having for its object to " increase the means of industrial education, and extend the " influence of Science and Art upon productive industry, and " forming the most lasting and worthy memorial of the Prince's " untiring and unselfish exertions for the general good."

On the 25th March 1863, however, the Queen's Committee addressed a further Report to Her Majesty, in which they stated that they had invited seven eminent architects to contribute designs for the Personal Memorial and the Central Hall, accompanied by estimates of the cost of their execution. It appeared that only one of the designs prepared in accordance with this invitation was capable of being executed for the sum of between 50,000*l.* and 60,000*l.*, which represented the extent of the public subscriptions to the memorial, and that even in that instance the

sum in question would only suffice for the execution of the Personal Memorial alone, without making any provision whatever for the cost of the Hall. It was therefore obvious, that, even on the supposition of this particular design being selected, the question of the erection of the Hall must necessarily be postponed. But the design recommended by the Committee for adoption, that of Mr. Gilbert Scott, involved an outlay of nearly double the amount then subscribed by the public, and in submitting this recommendation the Committee, after expressing their regret at the necessity of the temporary postponement of the plan for erecting the Central Hall which had now become inevitable, stated their opinion that, for the purpose of completing the sum required for the execution of the Personal Memorial as designed by Mr. Scott, the liberality of Parliament would not be appealed to in vain.

Her Majesty caused the Committee to be informed in her reply of the 22nd April 1863, that she concurred in their recommendation, at the same time that Her Majesty stated that she fully participated in their regret that it had been found necessary to abandon for the present the idea of the Central Hall, which, combined with a Personal Memorial, would have appeared to unite the tribute of national gratitude with that object in which the Prince Consort took the strongest interest, and would also have for ever associated with the Memorial the recollections of the Exhibition of 1851. Her Majesty added, that "this regret was "modified by the expectation that whenever the Commissioners "of 1851 may be in a position to appropriate the vacant space "north of the conservatory in the Royal Horticultural Gardens "to the purposes for which the estate was purchased, a hall may "still form part of the buildings to be erected there."

Her Majesty's Government accordingly submitted an estimate to Parliament in the Session of 1863 for the grant of the sum of 50,000*l.* in aid of the above-mentioned sum of between 50,000*l.* and 60,000*l.* subscribed by the general public, and the vote passed without opposition. The whole of the necessary funds for the Personal Memorial having thus been obtained, and the

design of Mr. Scott finally selected, the erection of the Memorial on the proposed site, and exactly opposite the centre of the Conservatory of the Horticultural Society, is being rapidly proceeded with, and will probably be completed in the course of next year. We give in the Appendix the correspondence, of which the above is an epitome (*see* Appendix P.).

Central Hall of Arts and Sciences.

In less than two years after the postponement of the question of erecting the Central Hall, the matter was again brought under our notice, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales having informed Lord Derby, as our President, that a strong desire existed in many quarters for the erection of a Hall of Arts and Sciences on our estate, and that a large number of persons had given in their names as approving of the scheme, and as willing to accept the office of vice-patrons of the Hall under his Presidency. His Royal Highness expressed his desire to be made acquainted with our views upon the matter previous to a meeting of the promoters of the Hall being summoned, and to learn to what extent we might be disposed to co-operate in the scheme, which involved a total estimated outlay of 200,000*l.* in the erection of a building intended to hold upwards of 5,000 persons, and to be made available for the general purposes of Science and Art. We therefore felt it our duty to give the maturest consideration to the question thus brought before us. We finally adopted the following series of resolutions, which we requested Lord Derby to communicate to the Prince of Wales, as President of the proposed Hall.

Resolutions respecting Hall.

"I.—That a large surplus having accrued from the receipts of the Great Exhibition of 1851, a Supplemental Charter was granted to the Royal Commissioners in December 1851, by which they were empowered 'to dis-'pose of all such surplus as aforesaid, and the income thereof which may be 'at their disposal, in the furtherance of any such plan or plans as may 'from time to time be devised by them as aforesaid,'—those plans having reference (as previously stated in the preamble to the Charter) to measures designed to 'increase the means of industrial education, and 'extend the influence of Science and Art upon productive industry,' the Commissioners stating their opinion 'that no measures could be so 'strictly in accordance with the ends of the Exhibition.'

"The Commissioners were further empowered to invest their funds

in such manner as they might think fit, 'till required for the execution ' of any such plan or plans;' and the Charter concluded by declaring that when all the matters entrusted by it to be done by the Commissioners ' shall be fully performed or become incapable of being executed,' the Charter ' shall be absolutely void.'

" II.—That, under the power thus given by the Supplemental Charter, the Commissioners proceeded to invest their surplus funds in the purchase of the ground at Kensington, now known as the Kensington Estate, on one portion of which, purchased by the Government, stands the South Kensington Museum.

" III.—That, in furtherance of the objects above stated, the Government contributed, with the sanction of Parliament, in the years 1852 and 1854, towards the purchase of such Estate as a national object, sums amounting to 177,500*l.*, which advances (with the exception of an amount representing the value of the site of the South Kensington Museum, retained by the Government) were subsequently repaid to the Government.

" IV. That the increased value of the property arising out of the purchase by the Commissioners under the advice of the late Prince Consort, has enabled them to make satisfactory arrangements for effecting this repayment, whereby they now hold their Estate under conditions which insure the possession by them, within a limited period, of the whole of the main square or central portion of it (with the exception of the land referred to in Resolution V.), free from every encumbrance.

" V.—That in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by their Supplemental Charter, the Commissioners sold to the Government, with the sanction of Parliament, in the year 1863, between sixteen and seventeen acres of such central portion of the Estate, at a sacrifice of about 150,000*l.* of their then estimated value, subject to the condition that the land should be permanently used for purposes connected with Science or the Arts.

" VI.—That the remainder of the central portion, exclusive of and surrounding the land at present leased to the Horticultural Society, remains wholly unproductive (with the exception of the rental derived from various houses on the north side of the property).

" VII.—That the original design of the Prince Consort, to which the Commissioners accorded their ready assent, comprised a scheme intended to ' increase the means of industrial education and extend the influence ' of Science and Art upon productive industry,' as previously stated.

" VIII.—That, although various circumstances have interfered with the completion of this design in its integrity, there is still reason to hope

that the objects of Science and Art, the promotion of which is the primary duty of the Commission, may be advanced by the accomplishment of that which was always a prominent feature in the scheme, viz., the erection of a *Central Hall*, which might serve (in the words of the Commissioners' Second Report) to 'provide for men of Science and Art 'a centre of action and of exchange of the results of their labours,' and also assist in 'affording instruction and recreation to the greatest 'number of human beings.'

"IX.—That a scheme has been submitted to the Commission for the erection of such a Hall on the portion of the Estate facing the Kensington Road, immediately opposite to the Memorial of the Prince Consort, now in course of erection, and adjoining the Gardens of the Horticultural Society; and that the cost of the Hall, which would contain from 5,000 to 7,500 persons, and provide ample accommodation, not only for the above objects, but also for the exhibition of pictures and sculpture, for industrial and other temporary Exhibitions, and for great musical performances, may be estimated at about 200,000*l.*

"X.—That the erection of such a Hall would be entirely within the scope of the trust of the Commissioners, and would justify them in the expenditure of a considerable portion of their capital for the attainment of the objects in question.

"XI.—That their justification for such an expenditure would, however, greatly depend upon the probable use to be made of the Hall, if erected, by the societies and bodies chiefly interested, and by the public, who might be desirous of obtaining the right of admission to it on all public occasions.

"XII.—That the Finance Committee be authorized to guarantee, on behalf of the Commission, a sum not exceeding one-fourth of the total expense of the proposed Hall, but on the condition that the amount so guaranteed shall not exceed 50,000*l.*,—in addition to the free grant by the Commission of a lease of the site of the Hall, for not less than 99 years, a grant which is valued at upwards of 60,000*l.*,—provided that the whole of the remaining sum required to be subscribed within the space of eighteen months from the present time; and further provided that the total sum thus raised, including the Commissioners' guarantee, insures the entire completion of the building, externally and internally, including fittings, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners' surveyor, and the payment of every expense connected with it.

"XIII.—That any sum which may be subscribed by the public between the limits of 150,000*l.* and 200,000*l.* shall go in diminution of the Commissioners' guarantee; and further, that any sum not exceeding 20,000*l.* which may be subscribed after the Commissioners shall have

been entirely discharged from their guarantee, and the building completed, shall be invested for the purpose of insuring the permanent maintenance of the Hall when erected.

"XIV.—That as the subscriptions on the part of the public in consideration of the right of admission to the Hall must be mainly dependent on the attractions to be offered by the societies and other bodies availing themselves of it, such societies connected with Science or Art as may appear likely to have occasion to use the Hall be applied to in the first instance, to ascertain how far they would be willing to cooperate in the project by engaging to occupy the Hall for their respective meetings, &c., at stated periods, either by the purchase of a perpetual right to use it, or by the payment of a specified rent.

"XV.—That, in the event of a favourable response from such a number of such societies as in the estimation of the Commissioners may be sufficient, the promoters of the Hall be authorized to invite the public to contribute towards its erection, on the principle of securing permanent admission on terms proportioned to the interest to be acquired.

"XVI. That, so far as the guarantee offered by the Commissioners shall not be covered by public subscriptions, they shall be entitled (but not for the individual advantage of any of the Members of the Commission) to the same rights as are granted to the public.

"XVII. That no portion of the Commissioners' guarantee, except as herein-after mentioned, shall become payable by them until the building is completed and the total expenditure incurred accurately ascertained.

"XVIII. That, in the event of the scheme being proceeded with, a Charter of Incorporation satisfactory to the Commissioners be obtained, containing provisions for the proper management of the Hall, and defining the purposes to which it may be applied.

"XIX.—That the Finance Committee be authorized, in the event of satisfactory replies to the applications to the societies referred to in Resolution XIV., to advance out of the Commissioners' guarantee the sum of 2,000*l.*, to be expended in such manner as they may think fit, for the purpose of meeting the expenses connected with obtaining the necessary subscriptions on the part of the public, and other preliminary expenses."

His Royal Highness lost no time in bringing these resolutions under the notice of the promoters of the Hall at a meeting summoned for the purpose at Marlborough House on the 6th July 1865, when the expediency of erecting the proposed Hall was unanimously recognized, and a Provisional Committee

of 12 persons, under the Presidency of the Prince of Wales, was appointed, with full powers to consider and adopt such measures as might appear to them best calculated to carry into effect the proposed undertaking.

The representatives of many of the leading societies having announced their adhesion to the scheme and consented to fill the office of vice-patrons of the Hall, and various important societies (especially the Society of Arts, the Sacred Harmonic Society, and the Royal Horticultural Society) having signified their intention of using the Hall, the Provisional Committee agreed to the issue of the explanatory statement given in the Appendix, setting forth the reasons for the erection of the Hall, describing its general character, pointing out the various purposes to which it was proposed to apply it, and inviting subscriptions on the part of the public to the extent of 150,000*l.* in order to enable the Committee to claim the benefit of the offer of the grant of a site for the Hall, and of the guarantee of 50,000*l.* specified in Resolution XII. (*See* Appendix Q.) At the same time we agreed to extend the time for collecting the subscriptions of 150,000*l.* in question until the 1st May 1867, and to grant a lease of the site of the Hall for 999 years at the nominal rent of 1*s.* per annum, instead of the shorter period of 99 years referred to in that Resolution.

We ought not to omit to notice that the Lords of the Admiralty, who succeeded the late Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital as mortgagees of the estate under the Act of 1866, consented on their part, and on our application, to release the site of the Hall from the mortgage, in consideration of the great reduction already effected by us in the mortgage debt.

Necessary funds raised for erection of Hall.

The actual issue of the statement of the Committee took place in the month of December 1865, and by the following summer no less than 110,000*l.* had been subscribed by the public. The monetary panic which took place at that time induced the Committee to refrain from pursuing measures to obtain further subscriptions. On the 19th July 1866, however, Messrs. Lucas Brothers made an offer to the Committee to the effect that if the contract for the construction of the Hall were given

to them they were willing to take in sittings the balance of the cost of construction of the Hall not covered by our guarantee of 50,000*l.* and by the subscribed capital, then amounting to 110,000*l.* (soon afterwards increased to 112,000*l.*), on condition of the total cost not exceeding 200,000*l.* The work was to be valued by Messrs. Hunt and Stephenson, who are our own surveyors, and the ProvisionalCommittee were to undertake that the sittings assigned to Messrs. Lucas in lieu of money payment should be sold on their behalf prior to the sale of any sittings to release us from our guarantee.

As this offer involved a certain modification in the conditions originally laid down by us, the Committee brought it under our notice, and we acquainted them in reply that, considering on the one hand the satisfactory progress already made by them in obtaining subscriptions from the general public, and on the other hand the interest which we ourselves took in the undertaking, as evinced by our Resolutions of 1865, we were willing to consent to such a modification in the original resolutions as might enable the Committee at once to take advantage of the liberal offer of Messrs. Lucas and accept the stipulation laid down by them. We added that this concession on our part was only made on the clear understanding that the latter portion of Resolution XII. was strictly adhered to, viz., that the total sum raised by public subscription, combined with that provisionally contributed by Messrs. Lucas, and including our own guarantee, ensured the entire completion of the building externally and internally, including fittings, to the satisfaction of our surveyor, and the payment of every expense connected with it. We refer to the Appendix for the correspondence on this subject (*see* Appendix R.).

The preparation of the plans and working drawings of the Hall were in the mean time proceeded with by Lieut.-Colonel Scott, R.E., under the direction of the Committee, with the assistance of an influential Committee of Advice, and when completed they were placed in the hands of Messrs. Hunt and Stephenson, in accordance with our stipulation. Those gentlemen, after certain modifications had been made in the plans, in order to bring the entire cost within the prescribed limits, certified to us their

opinion on the 3rd April last that the building could be completed externally and internally, including the fittings and every expense connected with it, within the sum of 200,000*l.*

The Committee were therefore at once placed in a position to accept Messrs. Lucas's offer, and those gentlemen on their part subscribed for sittings to the extent of 38,000*l.*

Charter granted for Hall.

In pursuance of the provisions of No. XVIII. of our Resolutions above cited, the Provisional Committee applied to the Crown for the grant of a Charter of Incorporation, submitting the draft of such Charter for our previous approval. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to issue the desired Charter to them on the 8th April last. The Appendix contains a copy of this document (*see* Appendix S.).

First stone laid by Her Majesty.

The first stone of the Hall was laid by Her Majesty in person on the 20th May last, in the presence of upwards of 6,000 spectators. We refer to the Appendix for an account of the ceremonial observed on the occasion (*see* Appendix T.).

It is expected that the building will be entirely completed and opened to the public in between two and three years from the present time, and that the great organ which it is intended to erect in it as an essential feature of the Hall will be simultaneously completed.

Plans of our estate were annexed to our Third and Fourth Reports. The plan prefixed to the present Report exhibits clearly the proposed position of the Central Hall with respect to the estate and the surrounding property. We also give a map showing the manner in which the Hall will be placed in direct connection with the rest of the metropolis, and with the country generally, by means of the extensive system of railway communication already completed or at present in course of construction (*see* plan at the end of the Appendix).

Financial position of Commission.

In accordance with the announcement made by us in our Third Report, we have continued regularly to transmit to the Home Office, for presentation to Her Majesty, an annual statement of our receipts and expenditure. It now becomes our duty to submit, in continuation of the Return of our financial position contained in Appendix N. to our Fourth Report, a complete

statement of our receipts and expenditure for the whole period between the 1st January 1861 and the 31st December 1866, duly audited, as on each former occasion, by the Governor and the Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, who have kindly undertaken the task of doing so at our request (*see* Appendix U.)

We cannot but look upon our financial position as being at present highly satisfactory. Our mortgage debt, which amounted at the date of our last Report to 187,000*l.*, had been reduced by the 31st December last to less than half that amount; and since that date agreements have been entered into for the sale of ground rents to the extent of more than 23,000*l.*, the whole of which sum is applicable to the further reduction of the mortgage debt. The unsold portion of our ground rents will suffice, when realized, not only to pay off the whole balance of the mortgage debt, but to leave a large surplus balance in our hands available for the general purposes of our incorporation. Our annual income derived from ground rents and other house property on the estate, and from our reserve fund, considerably exceeds our total expenditure of every kind (including the interest on our mortgage debt), independently of any rental that may be paid to us by the Horticultural Society. In addition to the value of the site elsewhere referred to as agreed to be devoted by us to the purposes of the Central Hall of Arts and Sciences, and estimated at 60,000*l.*, and also in addition to the central portion of the Exhibition refreshment rooms still belonging to us, and worth (say) 20,000*l.*, we are in possession of land on the main square of the estate as yet unappropriated to permanent public purposes, and at present productive of scarcely any income, of a commercial value not far short of 200,000*l.*, and this entirely irrespective of the value of the 22½ acres of land leased to the Horticultural Society.

Conclusion.

We have now, in conclusion, briefly to sum up the various particulars contained in this Report.

We have set forth in detail all the circumstances connected with the sale by us to Her Majesty's Government of the site of the Exhibition of 1862, with the sanction of Parliament and

under the special condition that the site in question shall be permanently devoted to purposes connected with Science or the Arts. We have also shown that the effect of this sale, and the payment to us of the sum of 120,000*l.* voted by Parliament for the purpose, has been to place our financial position on the most satisfactory footing.

We have further explained the various purposes of public utility to which portions of the estate have been temporarily applied since the date of our last Report, in addition to the progressive development upon the property of the South Kensington Museum and the Department of Science and Art. Of these purposes we have more especially to specify the International Exhibition of 1862, the International Horticultural Exhibition of 1866, and the successive Exhibitions of National Portraits. And finally, after relating the circumstances connected with the proposal made in 1862 to erect upon the estate a portion of the National Memorial to our lamented President the Prince Consort in connection with the Personal Memorial in Hyde Park, we have shown how, notwithstanding the abandonment of that particular proposal, it nevertheless has since led to the definite adoption and prosecution of a scheme for the erection on our estate of a Central Hall of Arts and Sciences worthy of a great industrial country, a scheme to which we deemed it right to give our cordial and ready assistance, as soon as it was demonstrated to us that it was likely to receive that support on the part of the public which we deemed essential to its success. The erection of that Hall has now been commenced, and we trust to see fully realised the anticipation expressed by the Provisional Committee, in their address to Her Majesty on the occasion of Her Majesty laying the first stone of the Hall a few weeks ago, that when completed it may "prove of lasting benefit to the interests of Science and "Art, and add to the enjoyment and instruction of large "numbers of Her Majesty's subjects."

It only remains for us once more to return to Her Majesty our grateful thanks for the unceasing confidence reposed in us by Her Majesty, and to repeat the assurance of our anxiety

still to merit a continuance of Her Majesty's gracious approval of our endeavours to assist in advancing those great interests of Science and Art for the promotion of which we have been incorporated.

Given under our Corporate Seal at the Palace of Westminster, this Fifteenth day of August 1867.

L.S.

EDGAR A. BOWRING,
Secretary.

DERBY.
MARLBOROUGH.
BUCCLEUCH.
RICHMOND.
BUCKINGHAM.
ROSSE.
GRANVILLE.
RUSSELL.
JOHN MANNERS.
ROBERT MONTAGU.
PORTMAN.
OVERSTONE.
TAUNTON.
S. H. NORTHCOTE.
B. DISRAELI.

W. E. GLADSTONE.
ROBERT LOWE.
H. A. BRUCE.
A. Y. SPEARMAN.
C. WENTWORTH DILKE.
CHARLES LYELL.
R. MURCHISON.
FRANCIS GRANT
THOMAS BARING.
THOMAS BAZLEY.
THOMAS FAIRBAIRN.
JOHN FOWLER.
T. F. GIBSON.
WARINGTON W. SMYTH.
HENRY THRING.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

Address to Her Majesty on the occasion of the Death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please Your Majesty,

We, Your Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, incorporated by Royal Charter, humbly beg leave to approach Your Majesty with the assurance of our devotion to Your Throne and Royal Person, and of our deepest sympathy with Your Majesty in the most grievous affliction which has, by the will of Providence, recently befallen Your Majesty and the whole nation in the death of Your Majesty's august Consort, our much-loved and revered President.

The great conception of the International Exhibition of 1851, for the promotion of which we were originally appointed by Your Majesty, was due to His Royal Highness. A conception at once so novel and so comprehensive was only gradually understood and appreciated by the country at large; and there was reason to fear, so great were the difficulties to be overcome and prejudices to be encountered, that the design itself might have resulted in failure, had not the same mind which originally conceived it watched over the whole process of its organization, and guided and directed its gradual development.

As an illustration of the unwearied assiduity with which His Royal Highness applied himself to the realization of this great scheme, we humbly take leave to mention that he never failed to preside over the numerous meetings of the Commission (except on one or two occasions when it met for formal business only) in the two years over which the original labours of the Commission extended, and in the ten years which have subsequently elapsed. His Royal Highness, with similar regularity, presided over many important Committees of our body, was daily occupied in superintending the various details of our proceedings, and was in constant communication with all classes interested in the undertaking.

The remarkable success which attended the Exhibition of 1851 induced Your Majesty graciously to direct the issue to us of a supplementary Charter, giving us full power to dispose of the large surplus which that

success had left in our hands, in accordance with such scheme as might be devised by us; and under that Charter we now continue to exist as a permanent Corporation. In our new, as in our original position, the advantages derived from His Royal Highness's enlightened views and deep interest in all matters relating to Science and the Arts were equally felt. On the Kensington Gore Estate, purchased by us, there have already sprung into existence the important Government Department of Science and Art, the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, and the buildings of the proposed International Exhibition of 1862 (the natural and necessary complement of the Exhibition of 1851), in respect of each of which the effects of the fostering care of His Royal Highness are plainly discernible to all.

Irreparable as will be to us the loss of His Royal Highness's assistance in the discharge of the important duties graciously intrusted to us by Your Majesty, it will be more than ever incumbent on us, animated by his example and reverencing his memory, to continue our exertions to perform those duties to Your Majesty's satisfaction; and it is our earnest prayer that Your Majesty—soothed by the remembrance of the good deeds of him of whom Your Majesty has been thus prematurely bereft, and of the life devoted by him to assist in promoting the happiness and well-being of Your Majesty's subjects—sustained by the love of an united family—and strong in the affections of a prosperous and contented people—may derive that support and consolation from Almighty God which He in His mercy never withholds from those who trust in Him.

Given under our Corporate Seal, at the Palace of Westminster, this 7th day of February 1862.

(L.S.)	Granville.	Robert Lowe.
	Buccleuch.	A. Y. Spearman.
	Buckingham and Chandos.	C. Wentworth Dilke.
	Derby.	C. L. Eastlake.
	Rosse.	Charles Lyell.
	Russell.	Rod. I. Murchison.
	Palmerston.	Thomas Baring.
	Portman.	Thomas Bazley.
	Overstone.	Richard Cobden.
	Taunton.	Thomas Fairbairn.
	G. C. Lewis.	Thos. F. Gibson.
	William Cowper.	John Gott.
	B. Disraeli.	John Hawkshaw.
	Thos. Milner Gibson.	Leonard Horner.
	W. E. Gladstone.	Henry Thring.

Edgar A. Bowring, Secretary.

APPENDIX B.

Correspondence on the Subject of the Sale to Her Majesty's Government of the Site of the Exhibition Building of 1862, with other Documents relating thereto.

(1.)

Sir, Whitehall, 20th January 1863.

With reference to the correspondence which took place last year between the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury and Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, on the subject of the appropriation of a portion of the Kensington Gore Estate to public purposes, I am directed to request that you will move their Lordships to acquaint Her Majesty's Commissioners whether Her Majesty's Government are disposed to negotiate for the purchase of the whole or any part of the land on that estate that was devoted to the purposes of the late Exhibition.

I have, &c.

The Secretary to the Treasury. Edgar A. Bowring.

(2.)

Treasury Chambers, 20th May 1863.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that they have caused inquiry to be made respecting the terms on which the interest of the contractors in the building erected and used for the purposes of the Exhibition of 1862 can be acquired, and likewise respecting the probable charge of such alterations and improvements as would be necessary in order to adapt the building to public purposes, and that these inquiries have now been brought to a point sufficiently forward to enable my Lords to reply to your Secretary's letter of 20th January last, by stating that they are prepared to negotiate with you for the purchase of the land on which the building stands, together with certain of its appendages belonging to you.

I have, &c.

The Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851. F. Peel.

(3.)

Whitehall, 21st May 1863.

SIR,

I AM directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, stating, in reply to the Commissioners' communication of the 20th January last, that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are prepared to negotiate with the Commissioners for the purchase of the land on which the building erected and used for the purposes of the Exhibition of 1862 stands, together with certain of its appendages belonging to the Commissioners.

In reply, I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords of the Treasury, that, assuming their Lordships to be able to come to terms with Messrs. Kelk and Lucas, the contractors, whose property the Exhibition Building in question is, Her Majesty's Commissioners are on their part prepared to sell to Her Majesty's Government the freehold of the site of the building, amounting to about 16½ acres, and to include in such sale the whole of the permanent structure, considerably exceeding 1,000 feet in length, used as refreshment rooms on the occasion of the Exhibition, and situated between the building and the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, with the exception of the central portion of about 300 feet in length, those refreshment rooms, together with the ground on which they stand, being the sole property of the Commissioners, who understand them to be the appendages referred to in your letter.

With regard to the price to be asked by the Commissioners for the above property, I am to request that you will submit the following observations to the Lords of the Treasury:—

As respects the value of the site occupied by the Exhibition Building, the Commissioners' Surveyor has reported to them that it cannot be estimated at less than 500*l.* per annum per acre, or 8,250*l.* per annum for the whole plot of 16½ acres. This amount, capitalised at the low rate of 30 years' purchase, represents a total value of 247,500*l.*, or at 31 years' purchase (the price already obtained for some of the Commissioners' other land), 255,750*l.*

As respects the value of the refreshment rooms above spoken of, I am to observe that the Commissioners have expended a sum exceeding 10,000*l.* in the erection of the arcades, in and upon which they have been constructed, and that an additional sum of about 30,000*l.* was expended in the erection of the refreshment rooms themselves. The land on which they stand is also worth a very considerable sum, and the sale of the greater part of them to Her Majesty's Government would deprive the Commissioners of most of the large annual income which they have hitherto anticipated receiving from letting stalls, &c. in them, in connexion with the Horticultural Gardens.

The Lords of the Treasury will also be aware that the estate is subject to certain mortgages, two of which, amounting together to nearly 70,000*l.*, apply especially to the site of the Exhibition Building and of the refreshment rooms, and would have to be at once paid off by Her Majesty's Commissioners, to enable them to hand over the property now in question to Her Majesty's Government free of all encumbrance.

Under all the circumstances of the case, however, and understanding that Her Majesty's Government propose to devote the Exhibition Building, if purchased by them, to purposes entirely analogous with those for which the estate was originally obtained, Her Majesty's Commissioners direct me to state their readiness to sell their interest in the whole of the property above mentioned for the sum of 120,000*l.*, it being of course understood that all the expenses of every kind connected with the sale shall be defrayed by Her Majesty's Government. The cost of maintaining the moiety of the roads immediately adjoining the building would equally be payable by them until these roads are taken to by the parish.

In the event of the property in question being made over to Her Majesty's Government, Her Majesty's Commissioners must stipulate that it shall be permanently used "for purposes connected with Science or the "Arts;" those being the words employed in the Act under which the Department of Science and Art hold the portion of the estate now occupied by them.

With reference to the central portion of the refreshment rooms previously spoken of as excluded from the arrangement, it will of course be necessary for the Commissioners to reserve, in the interests of the public, a convenient means of access thereto from the buildings proposed to be purchased by Her Majesty's Government, in such manner as may be hereafter agreed upon.

Her Majesty's Commissioners are aware that the terms indicated in this letter are of a still more liberal character than those proposed by them on a former occasion, when the expediency of disposing of another portion of the estate for public purposes was under their consideration, whilst the loss of interest sustained by them in the mean time has been considerable. They believe, however, this liberality on their part to be justified by the unexpected circumstances under which an opportunity has presented itself of obtaining possession, for national purposes, of a building originally intended to be otherwise employed.

Her Majesty's Commissioners direct me to state, in conclusion, that they feel that they are only acting in accordance with the trust committed to them in thus consenting to facilitate an arrangement proposed exclusively with a view to the public interests, and which is in entire harmony with the objects of their incorporation.

I have, &c.

The Secretary to the Treasury. EDGAR A. BOWRING.

(4.)

Treasury Chambers, 25th May 1863.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Bowring's letter of the 21st instant, and to acquaint you that my Lords are prepared to accept your offer, and to purchase at the price of 120,000*l.* the ground occupied by the Exhibition Building of 1862, together with the portion of the refreshment rooms, and of their site, described in Mr. Bowring's letter; and they will propose to Parliament forthwith a vote for such portion of the price as is necessary to meet the incumbrances which affect the property, with a view of giving effect to the transfer at the earliest practicable time. Their Lordships agree to bear the expenses of the transfer.

They also undertake that an access shall be preserved from any public establishments which may be placed within the building to the refreshment rooms which you propose still to retain; and they have no difficulty in acceding to the stipulation made by you, that the building, which it has now been agreed to transfer, shall be permanently applied to purposes connected with Science and the Arts.

My Lords have agreed to purchase the entire interest of the contractors, Messrs. Kelk and Lucas, in the building, at the price of 80,000*l.*, subject, of course, like the arrangement with you, to the approval of Parliament.

I am, &c.

The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851.

Geo. A. Hamilton.

(5.)

Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart, M.P., to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

12, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.,
18th May 1863.

My dear Mr. Gladstone,

I am authorized by Messrs. Kelk and Lucas to accept your offer for 80,000*l.* for the removable portion of the building at Kensington, subject to the assent of Parliament and the 1851 Commissioners. In doing so, I feel bound to state that Messrs. Kelk and Lucas could, from offers made them, have realised a larger sum; but, identified as they have been with the 1862 Exhibition, they preferred taking a course more in harmony with their feelings than making it a mere money question.

It is, of course, understood that on the assent of Parliament the money

will be immediately paid, and they released from the charge of the building, and if it is not obtained, that reasonable time shall be given to remove the building.

If there are any details not referred to in this letter, I shall have pleasure in attending the meeting of the 1851 Commissioners on Thursday to arrange them.

I am, &c.

To the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., &c. &c. &c.

S. Morton Peto.

(6.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer to Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., M.P.

My dear Sir M. Peto, Downing Street, 19th May 1863.

I have received your letter of yesterday, in which you accept, on the part of the contractors of the Exhibition Building of 1862, the offer of 80,000*l.* which I had made to them on the part of the Government, subject to the approval of Parliament, and to our concluding an arrangement with the Commissioners of 1851.

In tendering this sum as a price for their interest in the building, I with my colleagues believed that we were making, and indeed going beyond, a most liberal estimate of the value of the materials for removal; but I do not the less admit that Messrs. Kelk and Lucas may have made, in perfect good faith, a different estimate for themselves; and we entirely appreciate the spirit which they have manifested, not only by the acceptance, but by the prompt acceptance of the offer.

The Commissioners of 1851 will, I hope, on Thursday, determine on their own course; and if we conclude with them, I expect to lay estimates before the House of Commons on the day when it reassembles after the recess.

I agree, on the part of the Government, that when the contractors are prepared to hand over the building, and when the vote of Parliament shall have been obtained, the money due to them shall be paid forthwith. With respect to the time to be allowed for a removal, if the proposal to Parliament should miscarry, that is a matter on which I presume they would have to communicate with the Commissioners—we have no authority with respect to it; but we might request the Commissioners not to allow the contractors to suffer on account of any time which had been spent in communication held with a view to the acquisition of the building by the Government.

Your separate letter will have due consideration.

I remain, &c.

W. E. Gladstone.

(7.)

A DETAILED STATEMENT, prepared by MR. HUNT, Surveyor of the Office of Works, of the SUMS which may be required for repairing, altering, and eventually completing the BUILDING used for the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862.

	£
For the necessary repairs and reinstatements required to make the building thoroughly and permanently substantial - - - - -	154,000
For the conversion of glass domes into solid domes -	40,000
For warming and ventilating apparatus - -	30,000
For fire-proof floors to the picture galleries - -	15,000
For completing architecturally the exterior parts of the building - - - - -	45,000
Total - - -	£284,000

(8.)

ESTIMATE prepared by Captain FOWKE for completing the EXHIBITION BUILDING according to his published Design.

Observations on the plans prepared for the International Exhibition Building, its durability, and the mode of completing it as a permanent museum.

SITE.

1. The site selected for the Exhibition Building had two peculiarities: it was limited on three sides by public roads, and the level was from four to eight feet below that of the roads; it was also bounded on the fourth or north side by the gardens of the Horticultural Society.

The whole site was on a subsoil of solid but porous gravel and sand, and consequently, even without artificial drainage (which, however, was abundantly provided), was one of the driest in the Metropolis.

CONDITIONS INFLUENCING THE BUILDING.

ditions in-
ıcing the
ding.

2. There were several essential conditions in the present Exhibition Building distinguishing it from other exhibition buildings, which exercised a material influence upon the design.

Firstly. It was laid down as a principle that the building should be so constructed as to be capable of being rendered permanent, in the event of a large surplus being realised by the Exhibition.

Secondly. Besides the usual requirements of an exhibition building, it

was necessary to erect picture galleries of a substantial character, secure from the evils of leakage, and of alternations of temperature, which had been experienced in the Iron Art Treasures Building at Manchester, and at the same time more safe from the danger of fire than had been the case in a building devoted to the reception of pictures at the Paris Exhibition of 1855.

Thirdly. It was considered essential that large spaces should be provided for ceremonials.

And, lastly, it was desirable to attempt to remedy some of the acknowledged defects of former exhibition buildings; and first, among these, to avoid the exclusive use of glass as a covering material, as in the former great Exhibition Buildings of London and Paris.

Lighting.

3. Glass roofing is difficult to keep water-tight, and in summer necessitates a further covering as a protection from the heat and glare of the sun; and the light thus transmitted through a semi-opaque medium, however suitable in some cases, is dull and cloudy, and is wanting in the concentration and brilliancy which are essential to the proper exhibition of a large class of objects. In the present building only one-third of the area is covered with glass; this amount of skylight is necessary for the sufficient lighting of the spaces under the galleries, and for the proper exhibition of pictures and other objects for which such lighting is suitable. The remaining portions of the building are covered with an opaque roofing, and either lighted from the glass-covered areas already described, or, as in the case of the nave and transepts, by a lofty clerestory which enables clear light to be always admitted from the north and east, and gives a sufficiently concentrated light, at that high angle which is so valuable where small objects in delicate relief are to be exhibited, and the suitability of which for such objects at the late Exhibition was universally admitted and appreciated by exhibitors.

4. By this arrangement it will be seen that the greatest variety of light could be obtained for showing different classes of objects.

Thus, besides the picture galleries, with top-light regulated in quantity by a fixed principle, we have—

1. The nave and transepts with clerestory light at a high angle.
2. The clerestory light, modified both as to quantity and angle, in the nave galleries, and under these galleries.
3. The diffused light of the calico-covered glass courts.
4. The modification of the same light in and under the surrounding galleries.
5. The external window light of the spaces under the picture galleries.

6. And finally, the broad blaze of daylight under the domes.

When to these are added the modifications of each of these descriptions of light, both as to quantity and tone, by the accident of its local position and aspect, it will be seen that is difficult to find any quality of lighting that cannot be obtained within this building.

By reducing the quantity of skylight in the building, the leakage was greatly diminished, as shown by the experience of last year, and the temperature of the building was completely under control.

Walls.

5. The glass and wood in the external walls, however suitable for a building in the middle of a park, or in its own grounds, was clearly inadmissible when in immediate contact with a public thoroughfare, where it would have been liable to accidents from fire and other causes.

Galleries.

6. It was necessary to have a large amount of gallery space in the Exhibition Building to compensate for the limited extent of site, and in determining the width of gallery, advantage was taken of the experience gained in former exhibitions.

7. The galleries had been found to be inconveniently narrow in the 1851 building, and the French consequently increased them in Paris to a width of 100 feet; the space beneath these was, however, very deficient in light, and consequently difficult of arrangement. Something like a mean between the two was now adopted, the principal galleries being 50 feet in width. This proved to be a convenient width for arrangement, and not too wide to allow of the underneath space being properly lighted.

Refreshment Building.

8. The desirableness of having a separate building as refreshment rooms was also made manifest in 1851, and a range of buildings, especially adapted to this purpose, was accordingly now for the first time made an integral part of the design.

Nave.

9. It was considered desirable that the central passage or nave of the Exhibition should be considerably wider than that of the 1851 building, and an increased width of 13 feet was given, making it 85 feet instead of 72; it was thus necessarily kept of a greater height, namely, 100 feet, instead of 64. The nave roof also, instead of being flat, as in the 1851 building, was constructed of the ordinary form supported internally by

semicircular ribs, the clerestory windows being carried above the springing of the rib, thus giving a greater height of side elevation while preserving the form of the arch in perspective.

Original Design.

10. As the building was originally designed it consisted, besides the present nave, two transepts, and glass courts, of a great central hall which was designed to be peculiarly suitable for great ceremonials. The dimensions of this hall were 600 feet by 200 and 200 high clear space, and it was of such a form as would have been well suited for great musical performances. Original design.

The towers on the south front then formed part of a composition of which the great hall was the centre, and the east and west fronts were carried up to the same height as the south front, the two ends of the nave forming the centres respectively of these fronts.

Various additions were from time to time suggested and made. Among others the unit was increased from 24 to 25 feet, and it was at this period that the width of the nave was increased from 72 to 85 feet, and a corresponding increase of height rendered necessary. The picture galleries were also raised to the first floor with a view of obtaining more space, and were made more solid and permanent in character.

Cost.

11. The result of all these additions and increases was that the lowest tender for the building was between 600,000*l.* and 700,000*l.* It was then necessary while retaining the main features of the building, and keeping its efficiency unimpaired, at once to reduce its cost to one-half, viz., from 600,000*l.* to 300,000*l.*, and this within a few days, as the pressure for time to erect a structure of so extensive and permanent a character was great.

Methods of Reduction.

12. The first course that suggested itself was to keep the great hall intact as the leading feature of the building; to return to the arrangement of putting the picture galleries on the ground floor; and to construct the whole of the remaining building of wood in a somewhat similar manner to that employed in the annexes. The exclusive use of wood was, however, objected to, and the only course that remained was to give up the centre hall and make reductions to as large an extent as possible without diminishing the efficiency of the building. Methods of reduction.

13. The principle then determined on was to preserve the inside of

the building intact as far as possible, and to sacrifice the outside of the building by stripping it of everything in the shape of ornament or superfluity. Among other reductions the east and west fronts were lowered to their present heights, and the height of the picture galleries was also slightly diminished.

14. The loss of the centre hall as the great feature of the building was much regretted by the Commissioners, and as the necessity of a large space suitable for ceremonials was strongly urged, it was proposed at one of the meetings of the Commission that the points of intersection of the nave and transepts might be widened out and covered with domes, which being covered with glass would give the effect of contrast to the clerestory lighting of the nave.

15. The difference of level between the floors of the domes and that of the rest of the building arose in this way; the site of the building is from four to eight feet below the level of the adjoining roads; to obtain a proper relative level for the floor of the building would have involved the necessity of raising the entire building six feet at an estimated cost of 4,000*l.* per foot, or an extra expense of 24,000*l.*; this, of course, was to be avoided if possible, and as a means of getting rid of the unpleasant effect of descending at once on entering the building, the expedient was devised of raising the large spaces under the domes to the proper level, and by this means not only to neutralize the defect just mentioned, but to make it a means of giving a greater emphasis to these places of ceremonial.

Permanency.

Permanency.

16. In making all these reductions nothing would have been easier than to have left out all brickwork and permanent material, and to have finished the building externally with glass, iron, wood, and plaster; it might then have been tricked out with cheap materials in such a way as to have been pleasing to the eye and so to have courted and perhaps won popularity; but throughout the whole course of designing, altering, and reducing, the one principle originally laid down was never lost sight of, namely—

17. In all the essentials of a great building never to substitute temporary materials for permanent construction, but rather employ the means disposable to get constructed as much as possible of the skeleton of the building, and that in the most suitable form for hereafter receiving the remainder of the permanent clothing. The rule followed in all cases was to construct a half-finished permanent, instead of a finished temporary, building; to leave out rather than reduce, as a part left out may always be added, but a column, a wall, or a girder once reduced to a temporary scale of dimensions and strength, cannot afterwards be easily

increased or strengthened; thus the iron-work was all kept to a much more permanent standard than had been the case in other buildings of a similar character; the use of glass as a roofing was avoided as much as possible and the large amount of opaque roofing was prepared for a permanent covering, and then covered temporarily with felt, over which the former could at once be added.

18. It is this sacrifice of temporary appearance to permanent utility which has enabled critics to raise a storm of unpopularity from which the outside of the building has never recovered. Perhaps a little more sacrifice to public opinion in this respect would have been wiser policy, and it might have been well to have better considered the proverbial danger of allowing a half-finished work to be seen by indiscriminate spectators.

Design for Completion.

Design for completion.

19. This paper is accompanied by two photographs taken from the original drawings exhibited at the Royal Academy, and illustrate a design for the external completion and decoration of the building. At first sight the change seems so great that persons are disposed to pronounce the work a re-construction, but a little further inspection will show that there is scarcely an addition, and that even the alterations are comparatively trifling.

Style.

20. The style adopted is that of the French renaissance, or Francis I., which has of late years received much favour in this country, and which has been adopted as uniting a certain amount of Gothic freedom with the classical grandeur of proportion and unity which are so essential in public buildings of such magnitude and importance.

Cromwell Road Front.

21. It will be seen that the floor line of the picture gallery has been taken as the top of a deep basement which runs round the building; on this, between the great arched panels, stand engaged columns reaching to the present cornice of the building, which, in fact, becomes the cornice of the order, a low balustraded parapet on this cornice forms the only addition in height to a great portion of the building.

22. In the case of the towers an addition of only 25 feet to the masonry gives sufficient height for a second order with its parapet; above which rises a high French truncated roof with ornamented dormers and enriched cresting; a recessed screen wall on the second story connects at the same time the two adjacent towers into wings, and forms an end wall to the transept.

23. The only addition to this front is in the centre, where a second story, corresponding to those of the towers, is raised on one bay of the picture gallery on each side of the centre building. This was necessary, to give the centre the proper preponderance in quantity over the wings; this centre is roofed with a square-domed mansard roof, treated in harmony with the roofs of the towers.

24. On the east and west fronts the original design is returned to, by carrying up the reduced picture galleries to the height of those on the south front, with the same treatment. The centre of these fronts is made to encroach on the flanks to the extent of one bay at each side, and a second story enables the cornice to be carried uninterruptedly over the great east and west arched recesses, and forms a mass sufficiently great to give support to the dome.

Domes.

25. The domes are retained of their present form, but somewhat altered in character. The finials are removed, and a deep drum is built round the base, whilst the dome itself is covered with lead and treated with an enriched cresting and bold ribs, as in the square domical roof of the French style. By doubling the northern towers of these fronts the present temporary ends of the transepts are covered and the building completed, as seen from the north.

Ground Plan.

26. In the accompanying ground plan is shown the proposed method of dealing with the interior, so as to adapt it for permanent occupation as a museum. It will be seen that the domes are enclosed and made into separate halls, while the nave and the several arms of the transepts are each enclosed as a distinct apartment.

Proposed Removal of Courts.

27. In dividing the building by interior walls, an economical and convenient arrangement would be to convert all the glass-covered courts into open air spaces. The present roofs of these courts are of glass and wood of a temporary construction, and would require a considerable expenditure to render them permanent, and as it is probable that only a part of the building will be at once occupied, it is proposed to remove the interior columns and girders, and principals, and to leave these courts as *open spaces*, which would be extremely valuable for ventilation, and could be occupied entirely, or in part, as occasion might require.

Present State of the Building.

28. The building is in suitable order for adaptation and completion. *The drainage is ample*, and the ground under the building is, and has always been, perfectly dry. The foundations are all brick and concrete, down to the solid gravel. The walls are most substantial. The iron work has more than necessary strength. All statements made to the contrary are opposed to facts.

Estimates.

29. For the design for completing the building externally, careful estimates have been made, which are here appended in three forms, according to the material employed. Estimates.

The first is entirely in Portland stone.

The second is for Portland stone as the predominating material, but employing Ransome's siliceous stone wherever carving or enrichment is required.

To these a third has been added for executing the work in Portland cement or stucco, but this is done merely for comparison. I should lament extremely the use of such a material.

Estimated cost of completing exterior :—

	£
1. In Portland stone - - -	230,000
2. Portland stone, with enrichment of siliceous stone - - - -	187,000
3. In Portland cement - - -	127,000

In these sums the arched panels are taken as plain, but they might be filled in with mosaics or frescoes if desired, as shown in the drawings.

Cost of Entire Building completed Externally and Internally.

30. The entire cost of the building to the public would then stand thus:— Total cost of completing externally and internally.

	£
Payment to Messrs. Kelk and Lucas - -	80,000
Mr. Hunt's estimate for solidifying (deducting his estimate for stuccoing the exterior, viz., 45,000*l.*) - - - - -	239,000
Present estimate for exterior, in Portland stone, according to the accompanying design -	230,000
Total - - - -	549,000

This will give a cost of 2½*d.* per cubic foot, and the building will be in all respects as permanent as the British Museum, the cost of which was about 1*s.* per cubic foot.

Cost exclusive of Glass Courts.

Cost exclusive of glass courts.

31. If the glass courts were pulled down as suggested, there would be a saving in Mr. Hunt's estimate for solidifying, heating, flooring, &c. of probably not less than 80,000*l.*, and the estimate would then stand thus:—

	£
Payment to Messrs. Kelk and Lucas - -	80,000
Mr. Hunt's estimate reduced by deducting the cost of exterior and the probable cost of solidifying and heating the portions covered with glass - - - - -	159,000
Estimate for finishing the exterior in Portland stone according to the accompanying design -	230,000
	469,000

Which will give a rate of rather less than 3*d.* per cubic foot.

This is exclusive of the large mosaic pictures, which would, if executed, entail a further expenditure of 30,000*l.*

Total Cost.

Thus, for less than half a million, a decorated building in Portland stone, ornamented with mosaic pictures, would be secured, capable of holding all that is likely to be required at present, and with open spaces for present ventilation and for future extension. It would be the cheapest decorated public structure in London.

Francis Fowke.

June 1863.

(9.)

Report from the Surveyor of the Office of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, explanatory of the Estimate of the Cost of Completing the Exhibition Buildings at Kensington Gore, and rendering them permanently substantial.

The International Exhibition Building, Kensington Gore.

Sir, Office of Works, 19th June 1863.

In obedience to the directions of the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, that I should give him a general outline of the nature of the works comprised in my estimates and specification for the repairs and reinstatements of this building, I have the honour to submit the following statement:—

The brick building in Cromwell Road, used during the Exhibition in 1862 as a gallery for pictures, is a substantial structure. The roof, however, requires to be repaired, and the skylights replaced with others of a

stronger character glazed with sheet-glass. It is proposed also to lay new wrought floor boards over those now existing, and to render the whole of the gallery fire-proof by the adoption of Fox and Barrett's principle, which has been found efficient, or by the construction of brick arches on iron girders under the present floor.

The remainder of the buildings are partly permanent and partly temporary in their construction. The iron columns and girders, and the iron trusses of the roofs, will remain permanently, with some adjustments and modifications. The timbers of the roofs, as well as the skylights, are, with the exception of the roofs over the nave and transepts, of a temporary character, and it is proposed to remove them, substituting new timbers with a covering of slate or marine metal. The skylights will be entirely new, and the glass in them will be of the quality known as the 21-ounce sheet. The roofs over the nave and transepts will be slated.

All the gutters throughout will be lined with lead ; and the skylight, frames, ridges, and hips will be covered with lead.

The joists and floor boards of the galleries will be removed, and substantial new floors will be substituted.

The whole of the ground floors throughout the entire building will be removed. A layer of concrete 12 inches thick will then be laid over the whole surface, and a new floor constructed, with new materials. The joists will be of the best fir timber ; the sleepers will be of oak, on proper brick walls, built on the concrete platform before described, and the floor boards will be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, planed, and put together with iron tongues.

All the ceilings throughout, except the nave and transept, will be plastered, as will also the brick walls within the building.

A complete system of drainage was constructed when the buildings were erected. They will, however, require to be repaired, and in parts relaid.

With regard to the domes, it is proposed to build piers of brickwork upon solid concrete foundation, and to construct brick arches springing from these piers. The lower portion of the domes will then be filled in with brickwork covered externally with lead, and the upper portion will be glazed with thick glass.

The interior parts of the brickwork, including the piers and arches, will be plastered. It is not proposed to remove the ironwork, but to build it in with the brickwork.

As respects the completion architecturally of the exterior of the building on its three sides, I propose that the existing outlines should be preserved, with such an amount of decoration introduced as may be consistent with the purposes to which the building is to be applied. The material to be employed will be Portland cement, as it seemed to me to be an unnecessary expense to face the building with stone, especially as all the surrounding mansions and buildings are of the less expensive material.

These are the more important works contemplated by me; but there are others of a minor description, which are fully set forth in the specification and estimate already presented to the First Commissioner.

The estimates I have made of these several works are the result of measurements in detail, and the value I have put upon each part will be amply sufficient to cover the cost.

The warming and ventilating apparatus is an approximate estimate only; but I have a confident belief that the sum I have stated will be sufficient for the purpose.

HENRY A. HUNT.

The Secretary of the Office of Works.

(10.)

REPORTS by MR. FOWLER on the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDINGS at KENSINGTON GORE.

(A.)

SIR, 2, Queen Square Place, Westminster, 24th June 1863.

I HAVE, as you requested, examined the Exhibition building at South Kensington, and the estimates which have been laid before Parliament by Mr. Hunt for works connected with its repair and permanent completion.

The building is constructed upon a natural foundation of sand and gravel of considerable thickness, and it is drained by a simple but effective arrangement of earthenware pipes into the sewers of the three streets or roads which bound the building on three of its sides.

I find that the foundations of the brick walls and iron columns which form the structural portion of the building are composed of good concrete of adequate width and thickness, and that the brickwork and ironwork throughout the building are of sound quality.

I will now proceed to consider the estimate for reparation and permanent works, but before doing so, I will give some other figures which appear to me to be important for the guidance of those who have to decide this question:

1st. The value of the present building, or rather the cost at which it could be erected.

2nd. The cost of maintaining it for a short period without incurring any expenditure for its improvement.

I estimate the cost of erecting a building precisely similar to the existing one as it now stands (the annexes being removed), under the most favourable conditions for economy, viz., adequate time and competition, at 300,000*l*.

I estimate the cost of such repairs and maintenance as will suffice to keep the building safe and dry for a period of three years, without any expenditure for permanent works, as follows:—

	£
Cost of repairs now required - - -	2,000
Annual charge of maintenance - -	1,500

The first item in Mr. Hunt's estimate is 154,000*l.*, "for the necessary repairs and re-instatements required to make this building thoroughly and permanently substantial."

The works included in this amount have been prepared from detailed specifications and particulars which have been placed in my hands.

The quantities I have not checked in detail, but from Mr. Hunt's great experience, he is not likely to make any mistake in this branch of his estimate; they present every appearance of care and accuracy, and my general examination enables me to say that no error of importance has been committed.

I have, however, carefully examined the prices in detail, and I have no hesitation in saying from my knowledge of the value of similar work in London, that they are perfectly fair and sufficient prices.

Mr. Hunt proposes to commence the preparation of the ground for his permanent works by a layer of concrete over the whole surface, which will secure perfect dryness to the building, and provide a foundation on which may be built all dwarf brick walls at present required for the support of the new floor, and also any interior walls which may be required at any future time.

I have examined this part of the design with especial care, because I understand a suggestion has been made to construct a vaulted basement over the whole area of the building below the ground floor.

If the object be merely to provide permanent foundations, dryness, and ventilation, the work, as proposed by Mr. Hunt, is as efficient without a vaulted basement as with it; but if a vaulted basement be required for any special purpose, and this purpose is worth the expenditure (which from the large area of the building does not seem probable), it must be looked upon as a provision for additional accommodation.

The extra cost of the vaulted basement would be 170,000*l.*

The remaining items in Mr. Hunt's estimate are as follows:—

	£
For the conversion of glass domes into solid domes -	40,000
For warming and ventilating apparatus - -	30,000
For fire-proof floors to the picture galleries - -	15,000
For completing architecturally the exterior parts of the building - - - - -	45,000
Total - - - -	£ 130,000

With respect to these works, it is manifest that until Parliament has decided upon the appropriation of the building, and designs have been prepared to carry out such decision, it will be impossible to prepare full details, or possess the means of making exact estimates; but if for financial or other considerations it is desirable to have approximate figures, I believe this amount of 130,000*l.* will be sufficient for the objects indicated, provided all extravagance in architectural ornament and decoration be dispensed with.

I enclose a letter from Messrs. Kelk and Lucas offering the corroboration of a contract to the estimates I have given.

I am, &c.

JOHN FOWLER.

The Right Honourable the
First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works
and Public Buildings.

DEAR SIR, 24th June 1863.

IN answer to your inquiry, we beg to say that we are prepared, if requested to do so, to enter into contracts as follows:—

1st. To put and keep the Exhibition building in proper and reasonable repair, without permanent works, for a period of three years, for a sum of 2,000*l.* paid down, and 1,500*l.* per annum.

2nd. To execute the works "for the necessary repairs and re-instatements required to make the building thoroughly and permanently substantial," according to the specifications and details which have been shown to us for the sum of 154,000*l.*

We are, &c.

KELK and LUCAS.

(B.)

SIR, 2, Queen Square Place, Westminster, 30th June 1863.

IN accordance with your instructions, I have made an examination of the Exhibition building, with a view to ascertain "its value in materials only."

The value of the old materials necessarily depends in a considerable degree upon the time which could be given for their removal, but it may be safely assumed that 50,000*l.* would be obtained for them if nine months could be given for their removal, and 60,000*l.* if 18 months could be given, and a somewhat larger amount if the period were extended.

I am, &c.

JOHN FOWLER.

The Right Honourable the
First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works
and Public Buildings.

(11.)

SIR, Whitehall, 18th June 1863.

WITH reference to the recent vote of 67,000*l.* on account, towards the purchase of land, &c. from Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and to your letter of the 25th May on the subject of that purchase, I am directed by the Commissioners to request that you will move the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to give directions for the immediate payment of the sum in question to the account of Her Majesty's Commissioners at the Western Branch of the Bank of England in Burlington Gardens, in order that they may be able to take the necessary steps, at the earliest possible moment, to apply the sum to the redemption of the incumbrances of 50,000*l.* and 17,000*l.* respectively affecting the property, the interest payable by the Commissioners on such incumbrances constituting a serious charge on their resources, from which they desire to be relieved without delay.

I have, &c.

The Secretary to the Treasury. EDGAR A. BOWRING.

(12.)

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W.,

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, 22nd June 1863.

WITH reference to Mr. Bowring's letter of 18th instant, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that the Paymaster-General has been authorized to pay to your account at the Bank of England (Western Branch) the sum of 67,000*l.* on account of purchase money of certain land, &c., the site of the International Exhibition of 1862.

I am, &c.

To Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. GEO. A. HAMILTON.

(13.)

SIR, Whitehall, 20th June 1863.

I AM directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, in which you intimate the acceptance by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury of the offer contained in the Commissioners' letter of the 21st ultimo, to sell to Her Majesty's Government the site at present occupied by the Exhibition building of 1862, and a portion of the refreshment rooms adjacent thereto, for the sum of 120,000*l.*

With reference to the paragraph in your letter in which you state that the Lords of the Treasury "have no difficulty in acceding to the

stipulation made by the Commissioners, that the building, which it has now been agreed to transfer, shall be permanently applied to purposes connected with Science and the Arts," I am to request that you will call their Lordships' attention to the fact that the exact stipulation contained in the Commissioners' letter was that their "property," spoken of therein as included in the proposed sale, should be permanently applied in the manner mentioned by you, such property including (besides the refreshment rooms) the site of the Exhibition Building, but not that building itself, which is the sole property of the contractors.

As the word "building" was doubtless inserted by accident in your letter instead of the word "property," Her Majesty's Commissioners desire to place this statement upon record, in order to prevent any possible misunderstanding hereafter as to the exact nature of the arrangement entered into on the subject; and they request that the Lords of the Treasury will have the goodness to favour them with an intimation that the stipulation in question is understood by them in the sense above indicated.

I have, &c.

The Secretary to the Treasury. EDGAR A. BOWRING.

(14.)

Treasury Chambers, 25th June 1863.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

WITH reference to Mr. Bowring's letter of the 20th instant, relative to the proposed sale to Her Majesty's Government of the site at present occupied by the Exhibition building of 1862, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that the passage quoted in Mr. Bowring's letter from the Treasury letter of the 25th ultimo was intended to apply to the site, which is your property.

I am, &c.

The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. F. PEEL.

(15.)

Treasury Chambers, 29th June 1863.

SIR,

WITH reference to the communications which have taken place between this Board and the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, in relation to the purchase by Her Majesty's Government of 16½ acres of land on which the buildings erected by the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 now stand, I am desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to point out that it appears to be desirable to provide for the possible termination of the lease, under which the Gardens

of the Horticultural Society are now held by that Society, so as to secure in such case that nothing shall be done to affect injuriously, in respect of light and air, any buildings which may be erected on the 16½ acres lately purchased for the public, and I am to request that you will submit this matter to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851.

I am, &c.

The Secretary to the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851. F. PEEL.

(16.)

SIR, Whitehall, 30th June 1863.

I AM directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th instant in which, on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, you request the Commissioners to consider the desirability of providing for the possible termination of the lease under which the Gardens of the Horticultural Society are now held by that Society, so as to secure in such case that nothing shall be done to affect injuriously, in respect of light and air, any buildings which may be erected on the portion of the Kensington Gore Estate lately purchased from the Commissioners by Her Majesty's Government.

In reply, I am directed to state, for the information of their Lordships, that, with a view of avoiding all difficulties with regard to the matters referred to in your letter, and of giving full security to the public in reference thereto, Her Majesty's Commissioners will consent to the introduction of such clauses into the deed of conveyance to the Government of the property just purchased by them as will effectually provide against any apprehended injury in those respects.

It appears to the Commissioners that such clauses should provide as follows:—

1st. That, in the event of the ground occupied by the Horticultural Gardens ceasing to be used for that purpose in consequence of the termination of the existing lease to the Horticultural Society, no buildings shall be erected on the said ground so near the land purchased by the Government as to injuriously affect the light or air in the buildings of the Government, having regard to the purposes for which those buildings are required, and to the amount of light and air necessary for the convenient exhibition to the public of objects of Science or Art.

2nd. That the Commissioners shall undertake not to erect on the frontage opposite the ground and buildings purchased by the Treasury, any permanent buildings except first-class houses, or buildings of an ornamental character.

3rd. That if any difference shall arise as to the construction of the

foregoing stipulations, or as to the due performance thereof, such difference shall be referred to the determination of the President for the time being of the Board of Trade, whose decision shall be final.

Her Majesty's Commissioners think it right to point out, in submitting the above proposals for the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, that inasmuch as when they agreed to sell to Her Majesty's Government the greater portion of the buildings facing the Horticultural Gardens, and used as refreshment rooms in the late Exhibition, they retained in their own hands the central portion of those buildings, as explained in my letter of the 21st May last, their interests in respect of the questions raised in their Lordships' present communication are in reality identical with those of Her Majesty's Government and of the public.

In conclusion, I am directed to transmit to you herewith, for the satisfaction of the Lords of the Treasury, an accurate plan of the portion of the estate which has now been purchased by Her Majesty's Government from the Commissioners, and which forms the subject of this letter.

I have, &c.

The Secretary to the Treasury. EDGAR A. BOWRING.

(17.)

Treasury Chambers, 11th July 1863.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Bowring's letter of the 30th ultimo, relative to the measures to be taken in the event of the termination of the lease under which the Gardens of the Horticultural Society are held, so as to secure that nothing shall be done to affect injuriously, in respect of light and air, any buildings which may be erected on the land lately purchased from you by Her Majesty's Government, and I am to acquaint you that my Lords approve of the clauses proposed by you to be inserted in the deed of conveyance, to provide against any apprehended injury in the above-mentioned respects.

I am, &c.

The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. F. PEEL.

(18.)

Treasury Chambers, 6th July 1863.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that my Lords are desirous to be informed, as soon as may be convenient, what are the intentions of the contractors, Messrs. Kelk and Lucas, with reference to the removal of the building used for the Exhibition of 1862.

My Lords not being in direct relations with Messrs. Kelk and Lucas, nor with the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, the other parties to the contract, address themselves to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, in order to obtain this information, as the legal owners of the site, and as the body with whom my Lords have been in correspondence on the subject, and from whom they have agreed upon purchasing.

It may perhaps, in the opinion of my Lords, be desirable that some more direct channel of communication should now be agreed upon for the settlement of any matters requiring to be considered, as between the owners of the building on the one hand and Her Majesty's Government, who have agreed to be the purchasers of the site, on the other.

I am, &c.

The Secretary to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. G. A. HAMILTON.

(19.)

SIR, Whitehall, 7th July 1863.

I AM directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in reply to the inquiry contained in your letter of the 6th instant on the subject of the removal of the building used for the Exhibition of 1862, that, equally with their Lordships, the Commissioners are not now and have not at any time been in direct relations with Messrs. Kelk and Lucas, and that the whole of the Commissioners' communications on the subject of that building have been addressed to their tenants, the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, whom alone they have recognized in the matter.

Her Majesty's Commissioners direct me, however, to state that they have observed that Messrs. Kelk and Lucas have publicly announced their intention of proceeding without delay to remove the building in question, in consequence of the recent vote of the House of Commons, and those gentlemen have already, as the Commissioners learn on inquiry, actually commenced operations for its removal.

Her Majesty's Commissioners concur with the Lords of the Treasury in the opinion that it would be desirable that some more direct channel of communication should now be agreed upon for the settlement of any matter requiring to be considered, as between the owners of the building on the one hand and Her Majesty's Government, who have agreed to be the purchasers of the site, on the other; and the Commissioners would suggest whether it might not be expedient that the Surveyor to the Office of Works should be employed for the purpose, not only because he has already been employed by that Department in connexion with the

late proposal to complete the existing building, but also because, in his capacity of Surveyor to Her Majesty's Commissioners for many years past, he has an accurate knowledge of all that may be necessary for the protection of the property now purchased by the Government.

I have, &c.

The Secretary to the Treasury. EDGAR A. BOWRING.

(20.)

SIR, Whitehall, 28th July 1863.

I AM directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to request that you will call the attention of the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society to the fact that Her Majesty's Government have, with the sanction of Parliament, agreed to purchase from Her Majesty's Commissioners the site of the buildings of the late Exhibition of 1862, with the exception of the site of the Eastern and Western Annexes, and that Her Majesty's Commissioners have included in the property thus sold by them to the public the greater portion of the permanent buildings belonging to themselves which were used as refreshment rooms during the Exhibition.

Her Majesty's Commissioners are, however, advised that, for the purpose of making a clear and unincumbered title to the whole of the property thus agreed to be transferred to Her Majesty's Government, so that the latter may be able to enter upon its beneficial occupation without delay, the concurrence of the Royal Horticultural Society in two points of comparatively minor importance will be necessary.

It appears, in the first place, that the north-east tower of the Exhibition buildings has been erected in part, but not wholly, on the land leased by the Commissioners to the Society for the purpose of their eastern entrance, such erection having taken place without either the knowledge or the consent of the Commissioners. The Council will be aware that by Clause VI. of the lease to the Society no buildings were to be erected on the land leased to them without the sanction of the Commissioners, except strictly temporary buildings, whilst by Clause V. the sole right that exists of erecting buildings over the entrances is expressly reserved to the Commissioners themselves. The tower in question was doubtless erected on the site now occupied by it (which site is included in the land agreed to be sold to the Government) owing to the substitution of a foot entrance to the gardens for the much broader carriage entrance which it was proposed to make at the time when the lease was made, whereby a portion of the ground set apart for an entrance remained unappropriated.

Under these circumstances Her Majesty's Commissioners request that the Council will have the goodness to consent to release from their

lease that small portion of the land set aside therein for the purposes of the eastern entrance, which is now occupied by the north-east tower of the Exhibition buildings.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have also to request that the Council will kindly agree to surrender the right of way or promenade reserved to the Society in and on those portions of the South Arcades which have been converted into permanent refreshment rooms as above spoken of. Although the right in question still legally exists, it is obvious that its practical utility was reduced to a very small amount when the Society were so good as to consent, at the instance of the Commissioners, to the conversion of the South Arcades into buildings permanently devoted to purposes of refreshment. On the other hand, the surrender of the right will greatly facilitate the conversion by Her Majesty's Government of the buildings in question to purposes of a national character.

It is unnecessary for Her Majesty's Commissioners to point out to the Council how identical their interests are in a matter tending so directly to ensure the early devotion to purposes of Science and Art of the large space of ground devoted to the late Exhibition, and they therefore trust that the Council will feel it in their power to signify their concurrence in the two points above mentioned, and to join in the execution of any deeds which may hereafter appear necessary for giving effect to them.

I have, &c.

The Secretary to the Royal Horticultural Society.

EDGAR A. BOWRING.

(21.)

Royal Horticultural Society, South Kensington,
2nd October 1863.

MY DEAR SIR,

YOUR letter of 28th July has been laid before the Council to-day (it being the first meeting which has taken place since I received it), and I have been directed to submit the proposed arrangement to our solicitors, with the view of complying with the request of the Commissioners.

I am, &c.

Edgar A. Bowring, Esq., C.B.

ANDREW MURRAY.

(22.)

This Indenture made the 19th day of May 1864 between the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, herein-after referred to as the said Commissioners, of the one part, and the Royal Horticultural

Society of the other part. Whereas nearly the whole of the piece of ground described in the plan in the margin of these presents, and therein coloured green, on which was erected the north-eastern tower of the Exhibition building of 1862, is agreed to be leased to the said Society by the said Commissioners in pursuance of certain articles of agreement, dated the 24th day of July 1860, but no actual lease thereof has been executed: And whereas a portion of the Lower Arcades erected in pursuance of the said agreement, and coloured red in the said plan, have been converted into buildings which were used as refreshment rooms at the International Exhibition of 1862: And whereas the said Society is entitled to certain rights of way or promenade in and through or over the said portion of the said Lower Arcades so converted into refreshment rooms as aforesaid: And whereas the said Commissioners have contracted to sell to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, for purposes connected with Science and Art, that portion of their estate as South Kensington (including the said piece of land coloured green) which lies south of the said gardens of the said Society: And whereas the said Commissioners, with a view to complete their contract with the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, have requested the said Society to release all their estate and interest in the said piece of land coloured green, and with a view to make the said refreshment rooms more subservient to the public advantage, have requested the said Society to surrender all their rights of way in, under, through, and over the said portion of the Lower Arcades so converted into refreshment rooms: And whereas the said Society, being satisfied that it will aid the said Commissioners in carrying into effect the objects aforesaid, have agreed to make such surrender and release as hereinafter mentioned: Now this Indenture witnesseth, that in consideration of the premises, and for divers other good considerations, they, the said Society, do hereby, for themselves and their successors, firstly, grant and release unto the said Commissioners and their successors all the estate and interest of them, the said Society, in, to, and out of the said piece of land coloured green; and, secondly, do hereby yield up and surrender unto the said Commissioners and their successors all rights of way or promenade or other rights whatsoever of the said Society in, under, through, or over such portion of the Lower Arcades as aforesaid as have been converted into refreshment rooms, or in, under, through, or over the said refreshment rooms, or any part thereof. In witness, &c.

APPENDIX C.

Deed of Conveyance to Her Majesty's Government of the Site of the Exhibition Building of 1862.

This Indenture made the 14th day of September 1864, between the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 (incorporated by and for the purposes of two several Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal, dated respectively the 15th day of August 1850 and the 2nd day of December 1851) of the one part, and the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings (incorporated by and for the purposes of the Act of the 15th and 16th years of Her Majesty, chap. 28) of the other part: Whereas the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 are seised of an estate in fee simple in possession of the lands, buildings, and hereditaments herein-after described, and intended to be hereby conveyed (being the lands, buildings, and hereditaments coloured red in the plan drawn on the fifth skin of these presents), subject only as is herein-after particularly mentioned; and whereas the principal part of the said hereditaments comprised in the said plan, together with other lands belonging to the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, are primarily subject to the payment of a yearly sum or rentcharge of 18*l.* payable to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Parish of Brompton, for the benefit of the poor persons occupying the almshouses of Brompton, and to the costs and charges of repairing and maintaining the same almshouses, and also to the payment of a yearly sum or rentcharge of 20*s.* to the charity known as Goodfellow's Charity, for the benefit of the poor of Kensington, and the remainder of the said hereditaments comprised in the said plan, together with all the other lands of the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 not so primarily charged as aforesaid, and together also with other lands not belonging to the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, are also subject to the same yearly sums, costs, and charges, but with rights to be indemnified against the same out of the said hereditaments primarily charged therewith as aforesaid; and whereas by an Indenture dated the 12th day of January 1859, and made between the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 of the one part, and the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital of the other part, after reciting that the said Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital had at the request of the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 sold out the sum of 125,162*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* 3*l.* per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities (being part of the funds belonging to the said hospital), and had paid the sum of

120,000*l.* sterling, the money produced by such sale, to the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, it was witnessed that, in consideration of such sale and payment as aforesaid, the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 did grant unto the said Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, their successors and assigns (amongst other hereditaments), all that piece or parcel of land situate and being in the parishes of St. Margaret, Westminster, and St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington, respectively, in the county of Middlesex, being, except so far as the same was, in the northern part thereof, broken in upon by certain messuages or tenements and the yards and outbuildings thereto, which were the property of the trustees of John Aldridge, Esq., and by a messuage, garden, and premises known as Eden Lodge, then or lately belonging to the Honourable Miss Eden, a complete quadrangle, abutting north on the high road leading from London to Kensington; east, on a new road called Exhibition Road; south, on other land belonging to the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851; and west, on a new road called Prince Albert's Road; and which said piece of land extended in depth southward, on the east side thereof, from the south-east corner of the garden of the said messuage and premises known as Eden Lodge, 875 feet or thereabouts; and on the west side thereof, from the Kensington Road, 1,460 feet or thereabouts: to hold the said premises unto and to the use of the said Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, their successors and assigns for ever; subject, nevertheless, to a proviso for redemption and reconveyance if the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, their successors or assigns, should, on the 12th day of January 1860, transfer or cause to be transferred the sum of 125,162*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* 3*l.* per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities into the names of the said Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, their successors or assigns, in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, and also should in the meantime pay interest on the said sum of 120,000*l.* sterling, in manner therein mentioned; and whereas, by an Indenture dated the 27th day of April 1860, endorsed on the said last-recited indenture, the hereditaments comprised in the last-recited indenture were charged with a further sum of 53,619*l.* 6*s.* 3*l.* per cent. Reduced Bank Annuities, in favour of the said Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital; but the same, together with all interest in respect thereof, has since been discharged, and by an indenture dated the 28th day of January 1864, also endorsed on the said indenture of the 12th day of January 1859, the said Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital have released all the hereditaments comprised in the last-mentioned indenture, and the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, from the said sum of 53,619*l.* 6*s.* stock, and from all interest in respect thereof; and whereas a small part on the north side of the said hereditaments comprised in the said plan is included in the said piece of

land herein-before described as part of the hereditaments comprised in the said indenture of mortgage of the 12th day of January 1859; and whereas the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, by the direction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, have agreed with the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 for the purchase, out of monies voted by Parliament for that purpose, of the said land, buildings, and hereditaments herein-after described and intended to be hereby conveyed (being the hereditaments coloured red on the said plan), free from all incumbrances, for the sum of 120,000*l.*; and whereas it has been agreed that, in order to indemnify the said hereditaments so agreed to be purchased from the said yearly sums of 18*l.* and 20*s.* respectively, and from the costs and charges of repairing and maintaining the almshouses aforesaid, and from the said mortgage of the 12th day of January 1859, so far as it affects the said hereditaments agreed to be purchased as aforesaid, the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 should enter into the covenants herein-after contained; and whereas, on the treaty for the said purchase, it was stipulated by the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 that the said land, buildings, and hereditaments so to be purchased should be permanently used for purposes connected with Science or the Arts, and also that such rights of access as are herein-after mentioned should be reserved, and it been agreed that the provisions herein-after contained should be inserted in these presents in satisfaction of such stipulation; and it was also agreed on the said treaty that the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 should enter into the covenants herein-after contained with respect to the erection of buildings on the land adjoining the land agreed to be purchased as aforesaid: Now this indenture witnesseth that, for effectuating the said agreement, and in consideration of the sum of 120,000*l.* paid by the said Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 as follows, namely, a sum of 67,000*l.*, part thereof, on or about the 24th day of June 1863; the sum of 33,000*l.*, further part thereof, on or about the 7th day of July 1864, and the sum of 20,000*l.* residue thereof, at or immediately before the execution of these presents; the receipt of which said sum of 120,000*l.* the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 do hereby acknowledge, and from the same and every part thereof do hereby release and for ever discharge the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors and assigns, the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 do hereby grant and convey unto the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors and assigns, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the parishes of St. Margaret, Westminster, and St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington, respectively, in the county of Middlesex; bounded on the north, in part, by the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, and in other parts by certain

buildings the property of the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and marked with the colour blue on the said plan; on the south by Cromwell Road; on the east by Exhibition Road; and on the west by Prince Albert's Road, as the same with the dimensions and abuttals thereof is more particularly delineated and described in the said plan drawn on the fifth skin of these presents, and therein coloured red; together with all the erections and buildings situate on the said land coloured red, and belonging to the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851; together, also, with all ways, waters, watercourses, drains, sewers, lights, easements, privileges, commodities, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said premises belonging; and all the estate and interest, claim and demand whatsoever, both at law and in equity, of the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 into or out of the said premises, to hold the said premises freed and discharged from the said rentcharges of 18*l.* and 20*s.* respectively, and from all liability to the maintenance and repair of the said almshouses; and also freed and discharged from the said sum of 125,162*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* 3*l.* per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, and from every part thereof, and from all interest in respect of the same, unto and to the use of the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors and assigns, for ever, to be by them held for the public service according to the provisions of the said Act of the 15th and 16th years of Her Majesty, chap. 28. Provided always, nevertheless, and it is hereby agreed and declared, that the said land and hereditaments hereby conveyed shall be permanently used for a purpose or purposes connected with Science or the Arts; but this agreement shall not be deemed to oblige the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors or assigns, to retain the said buildings now standing on the said land. Provided also, and it is hereby further agreed and declared, that the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors and assigns, shall and will at all times hereafter provide and preserve access through the land purchased by them for the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and their lessees and assigns, to the central building adjoining the said land hereby conveyed on the north side thereof (which building is shown on the said plan, and therein coloured blue), or any other building on the same site, such access to be provided in such manner and in such direction as may be agreed upon between the parties hereto, or, in the event of disagreement, may be determined by the President of the Board of Trade for the time being. And the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 do hereby, for themselves and their successors, covenant with the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors and assigns, that they, the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, their successors and assigns, will not at any time hereafter erect, or permit or suffer to be erected, on any

part of the land on the north side of the said land hereby conveyed and now occupied by the Royal Horticultural Society, any building or erection whatever which shall or might injuriously affect the supply or access of light or air to the buildings now standing, or any buildings which may at any time hereafter be erected on the said land hereby conveyed, so far as such light or air may or would be required for the convenient exhibition to the public of objects of Science or Art. And, further, that they, the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, their successors and assigns, will not at any time hereafter erect, or permit or suffer to be erected, on any part of the frontage opposite the said land hereby conveyed, any permanent buildings whatever except first-class houses or buildings of an ornamental character. Provided always, nevertheless, that the covenants herein-before contained shall not be deemed to affect the rights of the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, their successors or assigns, to retain the said central building, coloured blue on the said plan, in its present state, or to erect any other buildings on the site thereof not interfering with light or air more than the said existing building. And it is hereby agreed and declared between and by the said parties hereto that if any dispute or difference shall arise between the said parties hereto or their respective successors or assigns, as to the meaning or effect of any of the covenants, agreements, provisoes, or declarations herein-before contained, or as to the manner in which the same or any of them ought to be observed and performed, such dispute or difference shall be referred to the President for the time being of the Committee of Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, commonly called the Board of Trade, whose decision thereon shall be final. And the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 do hereby, for themselves, their successors and assigns, further covenant with the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors and assigns, that they, the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, their successors or assigns, shall and will, within five years from the date of these presents, at their own costs and charges, in all respects well and effectually convey or cause to be conveyed unto them, the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors and assigns, all such parts of the said land herein-before conveyed, or expressed and intended so to be, as are comprised in the said indenture of mortgage to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital of the 12th day of January 1859, freed and absolutely discharged from all sums of stock and monies whatever charged or due, or to become due thereon, under or by virtue of the said indenture of mortgage; and shall and will in the meantime save harmless and indemnified the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors and assigns, from and against all actions, suits, losses, damages, costs, charges, and expenses whatsoever, for, by reason, or on account of the said mortgage charge, or

any matter or thing in anywise relating thereto; and also shall and will from time to time, and at all times hereafter, save, defend, and indemnify the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors and assigns, from and against the said yearly sums of 18*l.* and 20*s.* respectively, and every part thereof respectively, and from and against all liability to repair and maintain the said almshouses at Brompton aforesaid, or any part thereof, and from and against all actions, suits, losses, damages, costs, and charges, and expenses whatsoever, for, by reason, or on account of the said several yearly rent-charges and liability respectively, or any matter or thing in anywise relating thereto respectively. And the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 do hereby, for themselves and their successors, further covenant with the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors and assigns, that, notwithstanding any act, deed, or thing by them, the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, done, executed, or knowingly suffered to the contrary, they, the said last-mentioned Commissioners, now are seised of an estate in fee simple, in possession, or otherwise sufficiently entitled to the said land, buildings, hereditaments, and premises herein-before conveyed, or expressed and intended so to be, and every part thereof, and now have full power to convey the same and every part thereof respectively in manner aforesaid, free from all incumbrances, except as expressly appears by these presents; and, further, that they, the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, their successors and assigns, shall and will at all times hereafter, upon the request and at the costs of the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors or assigns, make, do, and execute, or procure to be made, done, or executed, all such further acts, deeds, conveyances, and assurances for the better and more absolutely conveying and assuring the said lands, buildings, hereditaments, and premises herein-before conveyed, or expressed and intended so to be, or any part thereof, unto the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors and assigns, as shall by them or any of them be reasonably required. And whereas the several deeds, evidences, and writings specified in the schedule hereunder written or hereunto annexed relate as well to the said hereditaments and premises herein-before conveyed as to other property belonging to the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and it hath been agreed that the said deeds, evidences, and writings shall be retained by the said last-mentioned Commissioners, and that they shall enter into the covenant for the production thereof herein-after contained: Now the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 do hereby, for themselves and their successors, covenant with the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors and assigns, that (unless prevented by fire or other inevitable accident) they, the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, their successors or assigns,

shall and will at all times hereafter, upon every reasonable requirement in writing of the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors or assigns, at the cost of the person or persons requiring the same, produce and show forth, or cause to be produced and shown forth to them, or any of them, or to such person or persons as they or any of them shall require, or at any trial, hearing, or examination in any Court of Law, Equity, or other Judicature, or elsewhere, as occasion shall require, all or any of the several deeds, evidences, and writings specified in the said schedule to these presents, for the manifestation and support of the title of the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors or assigns, and shall and will, at such costs as aforesaid, make or cause to be made and delivered to the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors or assigns, or to such person or persons as they shall appoint, such true attested or unattested copies of or extracts from the same deeds, evidences, and writings, or any of them, as they may require, and shall and will in the meantime keep or cause to be kept the same deeds, evidences, and writings safe, whole, uncancelled, and undefaced.

In witness, &c.

APPENDIX D.

Correspondence, &c. on the Subject of the Completion of the Arcades round the Horticultural Society's Gardens.

(1.)

Royal Horticultural Society, South Kensington,
10th December 1862.

Sir,

I am directed by the Council of this Society to crave the very earnest attention of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to the state of the Arcades surrounding the Garden.

It is now nearly 18 months since His Royal Highness the lamented Prince Consort said, that if the Arcades next year should be in no better condition it would be equivalent to a declaration of bankruptcy. The impoverished and dilapidated appearance which led to this remark has, as might be expected, increased, and the comments which have been unsparingly made upon them by the visitors during the past season have been so severe, that the Council are under the necessity of appealing to the Commissioners as in a matter affecting their very existence.

Sensible that the completion of the Arcades was beyond the ordinary resources of the Commissioners, and always hoping that something would speedily be done, the Council have refrained from pressing the matter on their attention; but, as they do not learn that their hopes are likely to

be realized, they feel most reluctantly called upon to entreat the Commissioners to take up the subject in the most serious manner, and to make some extraordinary exertion to meet the present very grave difficulty in which the non-completion of the Arcades places the Society as well as the Commissioners.

I have, &c.

ANDREW MURRAY,
Assistant Secretary.

Edgar A. Bowring, Esq., C.B.

(2.)

REPORT of the FINANCE COMMITTEE.

6th February 1864.

THE Committee beg to report that, in pursuance of the instructions given to them by the Commission at the meeting on the 21st May last they have not failed to give their careful consideration to the letter from the Horticultural Society therein referred to, and they beg to append a copy of a letter which they addressed, as a preliminary measure, to the Surveyor to the Commission, desiring him to report thereon. (See Enclosure 1.)

A copy of the report of Mr. Hunt, dated December 14, is appended (see Enclosure 2), together with a copy of a private communication simultaneously received from him, and which he has no objection to being laid before the Commission. (See Enclosure 3.)

A further letter, which is also appended, was received from the Horticultural Society on the same subject, shortly before the receipt of Mr Hunt's Report. (See Enclosure 4.)

The Committee lost no time in taking these various documents into consideration, and appointed a Sub-Committee of their own body to enter into personal communication with the Council of the Horticultural Society upon the subject.

Subsequent to the date of those personal communications, two further letters, both dated Jan. 15th, 1864, have been received from the Society. (See Enclosures 5 and 6.) The second and more important of those letters requests the Commission to advance a sum, not exceeding in the whole 13,000*l.*, for the improvement of the Horticultural Gardens in the manner indicated generally in the letter.

The Committee have given their most serious attention to the whole question thus brought before them.

The Committee are willing to admit that the comparative want of success of the Gardens, which may be inferred from the Council of the Society's second letter of the 15th January, may be in some measure attributed to the fact that the funds which the Commissioners were required by their agreement with the Society to expend upon the Gardens proved to be insufficient to complete the works according to the original design.

The Committee make this admission with the greater readiness, as they are informed by Mr. Hunt, the Surveyor to the Commission, that an

outlay of 6,000*l.* would be required to finish, in the manner at first proposed, the North Arcades alone.

The Committee have further to observe that, irrespective of the question of the success or non-success of the Gardens, a considerable outlay must necessarily be incurred for the protection and maintenance of the property of the Commissioners. In this class of expenditure they think that the putting in proper order, at a total cost not exceeding 2,000*l.*, of the ground occupied by the Annexes of the late Exhibition, and its temporary appropriation to the purposes of the Society, as suggested by the Council, may reasonably be included, in which opinion they are fortified by the recommendation of Mr. Hunt.

Under these circumstances the Committee are satisfied that it will be for the interest of the Commission to accede to the proposal of the Council of the Society, and devote a sum not exceeding a maximum of 13,000*l.* (including the last-named sum of 2,000*l.*), to the purposes of the Gardens, as pointed out in the letter from the Society, it being understood that the Commission reserves the power of resuming possession of the two Annexe-grounds at any time on (say) six months' notice. The Committee further concur in the proposal that the supervision of this outlay should be intrusted to the Expenses Committee of the Society, which, as the Commissioners are aware, consists of an equal number of members appointed by the Commission and by the Society, with the addition of a casting vote in the Chairman, who must be a nominee of the Commission.

In recommending the above expenditure, the Committee have had the financial condition of the Commission under their special consideration. Now that the second and third mortgages upon the Estate have been discharged, the only debt of the Commission consists in the original mortgage of 120,000*l.*, the interest on which, and the charge for current expenses, are entirely met by the annual income derived from ground-rents and other rents. The principal of that debt will further be eventually covered by the sale of the ground-rents referred to.

On the other hand, the available assets of the Commissioners, without reference to the very large value of the estate held by them, or to the rental receivable from the Horticultural Society under the existing agreements, consists in the sum of 53,000*l.*, which will be payable to the Commission in cash by the Government in the ensuing Session, on the completion of the purchase of the site of the late Exhibition; in addition to which the Commission possesses a small reserve fund of between 3,000*l.* and 4,000*l.*

In the eventof the Commission approving of their recommendation, the Committee would propose that the sum of 13,000*l.* in question should be advanced out of the above-mentioned sum of 53,000*l.*, when received by the Commission, leaving a balance of 40,000*l.* They think that 20,000*l.* of that balance should be applied in reduction of the mortgage debt from 120,000*l.* to 100,000*l.*; and that the remainder should be applied to

restoring the Reserve Fund to the normal amount of 20,000*l.* at which the Commission many years ago recorded its desire to see it fixed.

The Committee cannot conclude this portion of their Report without reminding the Commission that the maintenance of the Horticultural Gardens as an ornamental centre to the public buildings proposed to be ultimately erected around the great square of the Estate is an integral part of the scheme, for the execution of which the Commissioners have been made Trustees. The Committee believe that there is no reason for supposing that the Commissioners will not, within a limited number of years, be enabled to realize the intentions of their Charter; and the Committee cannot but think that the proposed expenditure of 13,000*l.*, for purposes having an immediate bearing upon the objects of the Commissioners' incorporation, and directly tending towards their ultimate realization, would be at once fair to the Horticultural Society and expedient for the interests of the Commission itself.

GRANVILLE, Chairman.

Enclosure 1.

DEAR SIR, Whitehall, May 28, 1863.

I AM directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter which they have received from the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society, on the subject of the state of the Arcades surrounding the Horticultural Gardens, and I am to request that you will have the goodness to make a careful survey of those Arcades, and report fully thereon to the Commissioners at your early convenience, accompanying your Report with such recommendations, estimates, &c., as you may feel it necessary to submit for their consideration.

It will be in your recollection that, by the terms of the Commissioners' Agreement with the Horticultural Society, the Upper or Circular Arcades were agreed to be leased to the Society, and to be "substantial and finished Buildings." The Central and Lower Arcades (and the two Refreshment Courts at the south ends of the Upper Arcades) were not included in the lease, and might be "of a more temporary nature."

By the terms, however, of the proposed arrangement with Her Majesty's Government as to the sale to them by the Commissioners of the site of the Exhibition Building, the whole of that part of the South Arcades which was converted into permanent Refreshment Rooms on the occasion of the Exhibition will be made over to the Government, with the exception of the central portion, of about 300 feet in length. It will not, therefore, be necessary for you to include in your Report (if Parliament should approve the above arrangement) the part of the South Arcades in question.

I have, &c.,

H. A. Hunt, Esq. EDGAR A. BOWRING.

Enclosure 2.

DEAR SIR, 4, Parliament Street, Dec. 14, 1863.

AGREEABLY with your instructions, I have prepared Estimates of the probable cost of completing the Arcades in the Gardens of the Horticultural Society, in accordance (as far as I am able to judge) with the original designs; and I beg leave to report the result under the following heads, viz.:—

1st.	The completion of the Northern Arcade and Refreshment Courts, including Stone Staircases from the Floor to the Promenade on the Roof - - - -	£6,000
2nd.	The completion of the West Central Arcades - -	8,000
3rd.	The completion of the East Central Arcades - -	9,000
4th.	The completion of the Southern Arcades, West side -	4,000
5th.	The completion of the Southern Arcades, East side -	3,000
		£30,000

These estimates do not include the cost which would probably be incurred in filling in the niches and decorating the exterior with Majolica ware. The additional cost of such ornamentation would be about 6,000*l.*

I may be permitted to add, that the vacant land belonging to the Commissioners between the Arcades and Prince Albert's Road on the West, and Exhibition Road on the East, presents a very unsightly appearance; and it occurs to me that it might be advantageously devoted to the purposes of the Horticultural Society until it shall have been determined how the land is to be permanently appropriated.

I am, &c.

Edgar A. Bowring, Esq., C.B. HENRY A. HUNT.

(Private.) Enclosure 3.

MY DEAR SIR, 4, Parliament Street, Dec. 14, 1863.

HEREWITH you will receive my official Report with reference to the Arcades.

I have necessarily had a conference with Mr. Cole on the subject of these Arcades, as he was on the Works Committee when they were erected, and some suggestions were made to me by him which I think well worthy of consideration, although, of course, I could not allude to them in my official Report. Mr. Cole suggests that the Arcades should be reduced in width to 12 feet, and that Conservatories should be erected in the rear 25 feet in width. This would certainly have a very fine effect, and would be attractive to the public. These Conservatories, however, would require about half an acre of the Commissioners' vacant land. I have made some calculations as to the cost of this scheme, which you will find, amongst others, in the paper I enclose for your information.

It seems to me that new and permanent Entrances should be provided on the east and west sides of the Gardens, which would probably cost 10,000*l.*

I have also seen Sir Wentworth Dilke, who is very desirous of having some permanent erection for the purpose of Exhibitions in connection with the Horticultural Society; and so I have made an estimate of the cost, which you will find in the paper to which I have before alluded.

I am, &c.

Edgar A. Bowring, Esq., C.B. HENRY A. HUNT.

ARCADES, HORTICULTURAL GARDENS,

For completing the Northern Arcades, according to the original design 950*l.*; contingencies and superintendence, 95*l.*; = 1,045*l.* for each, or 2,090*l.* the two.

This is exclusive of any repairs, or reinstatements to the asphalte floor of the Arcades.

For completing the Refreshment Courts between the North and Central Arcades, according to the original design, including stone Staircases from the floor of the Central Arcades to the floor of the Refreshment Courts, 1,465*l.*; 10 per cent., 146*l.*; = 1,611*l.* for each, or 3,222*l.* the two.

For two stone Staircases of approach from the floor of the Northern Arcades to the roof, in lieu of those of wood now in use, 275*l.* each, or 550*l.*

Vases on pedestals in Northern Arcades, 150*l.*

West Central Arcades:—For the completion, according to the original design, 7,279*l.*; 10 per cent., 728*l.*; = 8,007*l.*

East Central Arcades, 8,131*l.*; 10 per cent., 813*l.*; = 8,944*l.*

Southern Arcades, West Side:—To complete, 3,553*l.*; 10 per cent., 355*l.*; = 3,908*l.*

Ditto, East Side:—To complete, 2,865*l.*; 10 per cent., 285*l.*; = 3,150*l.*

Eastern Entrance, 6,000*l.*

Western Entrance, 4,000*l.*

If it should be determined to abandon the Promenade on the top of the East and West Arcades, and substitute a sloping roof, a saving will be effected of about 5,000*l.*: or a sloping glass roof may be substituted for timber and slates, the cost being much the same.

If the East and West Arcades are reduced to 12 feet in width, and a Conservatory or Winter Garden constructed, say 25 feet in width, on the vacant land belonging to the Commissioners in the rear of the Arcades, an additional expenditure will be incurred of about 25,000*l.* exclusive of warming apparatus.

Land, about half an acre in addition, say 5,000*l.*

Vacant land lying between the Horticultural Gardens and Prince Albert's Road on the one side and Exhibition Road on the other may

be used by the Horticultural Society until required by the Commissioners.

For the proposed room next Exhibition Road, 200 feet by 150 feet, 6,000*l.* or 7,000*l.*

Enclosure 4.

Royal Horticultural Society, South Kensington,
November 17, 1863.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society again to bring under the consideration of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 the state of the Arcades and other matters in which they are interested, relating to the Garden at South Kensington.

They have had their attention for some time anxiously directed to them, and they feel that their present state is so unsatisfactory that unless something be speedily done to put them on a better footing the success of the Society will be affected very prejudicially.

This unsatisfactory position of matters appears to the Council to be mainly due to the unfinished state of the Arcades, and those portions of the works which are connected with them.

The Council, therefore, would most respectfully beg to press upon Her Majesty's Commissioners of 1851 the necessity of taking the whole of these works into their consideration without loss of time, with a view to the immediate completion of the original design.

The Council feel no hesitation in pressing on the Commissioners the necessary expenditure involved in these recommendations. To do so is merely to ask the Commissioners to do to the Society as the Society has already done to the Commissioners.

By the original agreement each undertook to expend a like sum of 50,000*l.* Had the Society confined itself to that sum the whole undertaking would have come to a stand-still. Like the Arcades, the Garden works would have been arrested in mid-execution. To save the joint undertaking from this fate the Society has expended upwards of 23,000*l.* of capital more than it undertook to do. No doubt if the Commissioners had had funds at their command they would have followed the example of the Society and finished the Arcades, and the Council hope that now it is not too much to expect that the Commissioners will come forward in their turn, and aid in carrying out the original plans.

The experience of the last three years seems to show that some amendments in the details of the former plans may be required, and as all parties have here the same object at heart, it would appear expedient to review these plans with the purpose of introducing such modification as may be desirable.

It has occurred to the Council that an improvement may be made in the original design by adding to the back part of the Middle Arcades

a Winter Garden, here and there broken by wider and more decorated spaces, which, being well filled with hardy but beautiful plants, would become exceedingly attractive, and might be kept up at small cost.

If there is any probability that the ground recently occupied as the annexes of the Exhibition will be unoccupied for some years to come, it has been suggested that it might be employed (until required for other purposes) as an appendage to the Royal Horticultural Garden. A bank might be raised and planted next the road on each side, and the space within laid out in grass and garden ground; a portion of this space might also be employed in raising the plants now grown at Chiswick for the decoration of the garden, it being thought that all that is done under glass can be done as effectually at South Kensington as at Chiswick.

Another portion of it, about 200 feet square might be roofed in with glass, with an awning beneath, to be kept as an every-ready place for the Society's Flower Shows, and which, being once fitted up, would save a large annual expenditure.

Simultaneously with these improvements, however, the remainder of of the Arcades (including walls, floors, ceilings, and steps) require to be finished, and the Council would urge the Commissioners to complete their architectural character.

The conversion of the present temporary entrance into one of a permanent character is not less essential.

Offices suitable to the wants of the Society are urgently needed, and the completion of the portico at the Council Room is very important.

I have, &c.

ANDREW MURRAY,

Edgar A. Bowring, Esq., C.B. Assistant Secretary.

Enclosure 5.

Royal Horticultural Society, South Kensington,

SIR, Jan. 15, 1864.

REFERRING to my letters of 10th of December, 1862, and of 17th of November 1863, on the subject of the Arcades, &c., in the Horticultural Garden, and not having received in reply any decision from Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 on the subject, I am directed by the Council to transmit to you another letter dated the 15th of January, and to request you to submit the same with the least delay to Her Majesty's Commissioners, with the view of obtaining an answer to this last communication, which may be laid before the Society at its Annual Meeting on the 9th of February 1864.

I have, &c.

ANDREW MURRAY,

Edgar A. Bowring, Esq., C.B. Assistant Secretary.

Enclosure 6.

Royal Horticultural Society, South Kensington,
Jan. 15, 1864.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Council of the Horticultural Society to inform you that they have had under their anxious consideration the present state and prospects of their Gardens at South Kensington, especially in connection with those Works which are under the control of Her Majesty's Commissioners, and that they have arrived at certain conclusions, which they request you to have the kindness to submit to the Commissioners.

1. Since the foundation of the Gardens by H.R.H. the Prince Consort and the Commissioners, many unforeseen circumstances have happened, affecting the fortunes of the Gardens, which neither Her Majesty's Commissioners nor the Horticultural Society could have controlled. It is not necessary to enter into an examination of these circumstances, further than to point out that they have kept in abeyance the realization of the plans upon which the Gardens were projected, and upon the completion of which their success depended and still depends.

2. Whilst the Council are sensible that it may be difficult for the Commissioners to afford the Council any precise information of their future intentions in completing the original design, particularly as respects the buildings forming the Central Arcades, they cannot hesitate to express to the Commissioners their conviction that the present state of those Arcades has an injurious effect upon the success of the Gardens and the Society. The imperfect decoration of the North Arcades in like manner gives an air of poverty and hesitation which is injurious. Moreover, the ground at the East and West sides of the Central Arcades is a waste which in any case requires to be put in decent order. And certainly the operation of removing the Great Exhibition Buildings so as to enable the Commissioners to dispose of their Land to the Government, an operation which is likely to last during the present season, is not calculated to benefit the Gardens.

3. The Council conceive that a considerable amelioration of these depressing circumstances is possible ; and they submit that it is the duty and interest both of the Commissioners and the Society to promote it. They feel confident that the Commissioners will be prepared to discuss the subject in an enlightened public spirit, and with the desire of promoting the eventual accomplishment of the original design in laying out the ground and devoting it to public uses.

4. The Council have applied themselves to the consideration of what it would be best to do at the present time to assure as well the fellows of the Horticultural Society as the general public, that the Gardens and Arcades are not under a state of permanent paralysis.

5. The Council propose themselves immediately to commence operations in the Gardens for the purpose of obtaining greater shade, also of providing Exhibition space under cover, and generally of adding to the decorations of the Gardens, and making them more attractive.

6. The Council estimate that the cost of these operations will be between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.*, which they propose shall be borne by the Society.

7. But there are other most important works, the expenses of which the Council feel would be beyond the means of the Society, and they seem to be works in which Her Majesty's Commissioners have equal or even greater interest than the Society.

The Council strongly recommend that these works should be put in hand immediately so as to be completed before the 1st of May. They are as follows:—

(*a.*) The *North Arcades* should be glazed and plastered, and certain carvings and decorations proceeded with. The Conservatory should be strengthened and improved, and lighted, so that it and the adjoining Arcades may be used for Flower Shows, &c. These would be permanent works, and would require the chief outlay.

(*b.*) The Middle Arcades should be put into a suitable state of repair likely to last for three years, and openings should be made between them and the adjacent waste ground. Planting should be done, so as to make the whole an attractive covered way.

(*c.*) The adjacent waste plots of ground should be planted and grassed, and the palings raised.

I am directed to observe that the decorative completion of the North Arcades appears to the Council, from a moral if not a legal point of view, to be imperative on the Commissioners at some period, at a very large cost, whilst the works in (*b.*) and (*c.*) may be considered really in the light of obligations on the part of the landlord, which for the general value of the property and its appearance it is the landlord's interest especially to execute.

(*d.*) The entrances and the South Arcades should be made more attractive, and be sufficiently protected against the weather.

8. The Council estimate that these works, exclusive of those in Par. 5, could be properly executed for the sum of 13,000*l.*, and they will undertake that they will ask for no further sum on behalf of them.

9. The Council are satisfied that this expenditure would infuse new life into the Gardens, and give confidence to the public that the Commissioners' plan had not been abandoned. The Council submit that the experience of the next three years would be most valuable both to the Commissioners and the Society, in determining how far the comprehensive plans as originally designed should be prosecuted, modified, or given up.

Should the Commissioners be prepared to sanction the outlay of the sum proposed and advance the money, the Council would be happy that its expenditure should be carried on under the superintendence of the Expenses' Committee, which represents the interests both of the Commissioners and the Society.

I have, &c.

ANDREW MURRAY,

Edgar A. Bowring, Esq., C.B. Assistant Secretary.

(3.)

SIR, Palace of Westminster, 6th February 1864.

I AM directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to acknowledge the receipt of your several letters of the 10th December 1862, 17th November 1863, and 15th January 1864, on the subject of the Arcades erected by the Commissioners round the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, and of the position and prospects of those Gardens.

The Commissioners feel that it is only necessary for them to reply to the last-mentioned of these various communications, viz., your letter of the 15th ult.

Without admitting the existence of any legal or moral obligation on their part, Her Majesty's Commissioners are willing to allow that the difficulties experienced by the Council of the Society to which your letter alludes, may be in some measure attributed to the fact that the funds which the Commissioners were required by their agreement with the Society to expend upon the Gardens proved to be insufficient to complete the works according to the original design.

Under all the circumstances of the case, Her Majesty's Commissioners direct me to acquaint you, for the information of the Council, that they will be prepared to advance a sum not exceeding a maximum of 13,000*l.* for the purposes of the Gardens, to be expended in the manner indicated generally in your letter, such advance to be made out of the balance remaining payable to the Commissioners by Her Majesty's Government on account of the purchase of the site of the Exhibition Buildings, and to be subject to such conditions as may be hereafter determined on.

Of the sum of 13,000*l.* in question, a sum not exceeding a maximum of 2,000*l.* is to be specially applicable to the putting in proper order of the ground occupied by the two Annexes of the late Exhibition, and its temporary appropriation to the purposes of the Society, as suggested by the Council.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of resuming possession of either or both of the two Annexe Grounds referred to, or any part of them, on giving to the Society six

months' clear notice, commencing from any date. The Society will further understand that they will not be entitled to make any claim for compensation on the Commissioners, in the event of such resumption.

The remaining sum, not exceeding a maximum of 11,000*l.*, now agreed to be advanced by the Commissioners, will be specially applicable to the other works proposed by the Council to be executed.

Her Majesty's Commissioners consent to the proposal that the supervision of the contemplated outlay shall be intrusted to the Expenses Committee of the Society, in which Committee the interests both of the Commission and of the Society are represented.

It will of course be understood by the Council of the Society that Her Majesty's Commissioners only consent to make this large advance on the distinct understanding that no such appeal as that contained in your letter will again be entertained by them; and they agree with the Council that the experience of the next three years should be held as sufficient to determine the future of the Gardens, and the advisability or otherwise of proceeding with the original plans of laying out the Commissioners' Estate, of which plans the maintenance of the Gardens as an ornamental centre to the main square of the Estate formed a part.

I am directed, in conclusion, to express the hope of Her Majesty's Commissioners that the concession now made by them may prove to be the means of insuring the permanent success of the Horticultural Gardens. They feel convinced that no efforts will be wanting on the part of the Council of the Society to attain that end.

I have, &c.

EDGAR A. BOWRING.

The Secretary to the
Royal Horticultural Society.

(4.)

SIR, Palace of Westminster, 13th February 1864.

IN order to explain the terms upon which Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 are willing to make the advance of a sum not exceeding 13,000*l.* for the purposes of the Horticultural Gardens, as announced in my letter of the 6th inst., the Commissioners feel it necessary to advert shortly to the pecuniary relations now existing between themselves and the Royal Horticultural Society.

Under the agreement of July 24th, 1860, Her Majesty's Commissioners advanced a sum of 50,000*l.* By the 14th clause of that agreement a rental of 2,145*l.* per annum is reserved to the Commissioners, this sum being the exact amount of interest paid by the Commissioners for the loan of the money laid out under the agreement by them on the gardens.

In pursuance of a further agreement, dated March 1st, 1861, Her Majesty's Commissioners advanced a further sum of 5,100*l.*, exclusive of

a much larger sum expended by them on the Southern Arcades. By clause 4 of this agreement the Commissioners are entitled, by way of rent, to a sum of 216*l.* 15*s.* per annum, being after the rate of 4¼ per cent., making the total rent or interest now payable to the Commissioners under both agreements amount to 2,361*l.* 15*s.*

The above rent is independent of the share of surplus profits secured to the Commissioners.

With respect to the proposed expenditure of a sum not exceeding 13,000*l.*, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Council of the Society, that it is the intention of Her Majesty's Commissioners to charge interest, by way of rent, on the sum of 4,900*l.* only.

The Council will observe that this sum of 4,900*l.*, added to the two sums of 50,000*l.* and 5,100*l.* already alluded to, complete the amount of 60,000*l.*, the expenditure of which was contemplated by the above-mentioned agreements.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have now much pleasure in proceeding to inform the Council of the Society that, having been recently enabled to pay off that portion of their mortgage debt which bore 4¼ per cent. interest, they are willing to reduce the rent or interest payable to them by the Society to 4 per cent. calculated upon the outlay of 60,000*l.*, being 2,400*l.* a year.

The Council will therefore observe, that Her Majesty's Commissioners make the advance of 13,000*l.* with only a nominal addition to the rent at present payable by the Society.

I have, &c.

EDGAR A. BOWRING.

The Secretary to the
Royal Horticultural Society.

(5.)

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, made this 20th day of May 1864, between the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 (herein-after called the Commissioners) of the one part, and the Royal Horticultural Society of the other part.

Whereas by two Agreements made between the Commissioners of the first part, and the said Society then bearing the name of the Horticultural Society of London of the other part, and bearing date, the one the 24th July 1860, and the other 1st March 1861, the Commissioners are entitled to a yearly rent of 2,145*l.* in respect of the sum of 50,000*l.* expended by them in pursuance of the first of the said Agreements, and to a rent of 216*l.* 15*s.* in respect of a further sum of 5,100*l.* expended by them in pursuance of the second of the said Agreements, making together the sum of 2,361*l.* 15*s.*, such rents to be payable only out of certain

monies in the said Agreements described as the Receipts from the Gardens belonging to the said Society, and in the event of those Receipts being adequate to such payment, after providing for the prior charges therein mentioned; but in the event of such Receipts not being adequate for the whole of the said payments, then the Commissioners are entitled to such sum only as may equal from year to year the residue of the said Receipts after providing for the prior charges; and it is by the said Agreements further declared, that if there should remain any surplus of the said Receipts after satisfying the said prior charges and payment of the said rent to the Commissioners, then the Commissioners should be entitled by way of additional rent, to a sum equal to half that surplus: And whereas the Commissioners have, in compliance with the request of the said Society, consented to expend a further sum not exceeding 13,000*l.* in the improvement of the Gardens of the said Society at Kensington Gore, and of the adjoining plots of land herein-after referred to as the "Annexe Grounds," and distinguished by the letters A and B in the plan hereto affixed: And whereas the piece of ground facing the Kensington Road, on which the North Entrance to the said Society's Garden and the approaches thereto were formed, was lent by the Commissioners to the said Society to be used by them during the period of the International Exhibition of 1862, and has since continued to be used by the said Society: And whereas the said Society have requested the Commissioners to allow to them the temporary use of such entrance and approaches for such further time and upon such conditions as are hereafter stated, and the Commissioners have consented to that request: Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, it is mutually agreed between the parties hereto as follows:

1. The sum of 4,900*l.*, part of the said sum of 13,000*l.*, shall be added to the said sums of 50,000*l.* and 5,100*l*, herein-before mentioned to have been expended by the Commissioners in pursuance of the said Agreements, making the total sum to be treated for the purposes of this agreement as expenditure by the Commissioners amount to 60,000*l.*

2. The residue of the said sum of 13,000*l.* shall be deemed to be an Expenditure freely incurred by the Commissioners for the benefit of the said Gardens at Kensington Gore, and no sum by way of rent or interest shall be payable by the said Society in respect thereof.

3. Instead of the rent of 2,361*l.* 15*s.*, hereinbefore mentioned to have been reserved to the Commissioners in respect of the said advances of 50,000*l.* and 5,100*l.*, there shall henceforth be reserved to the Commissioners an annual rent of 2,400*l.* in respect of the said sum of 60,000*l.* such rent being equivalent to interest at the rate of 4 per cent. on the last-mentioned sum.

4. The rent hereby reserved shall be paid to the Commissioners out of the said Receipts from the Gardens in the same order of charge, and

subject to the same conditions, and at the same time, and in all respects in the said manner as the said rent of 2,361*l.* 15*s.*

5. The sum of 13,000*l.* herein-before mentioned shall, unless the parties hereto otherwise agree, be applied in manner indicated generally by the letters dated 15th January 1864 and 6th February 1864 respectively, printed copies of which are annexed to this agreement, signed by the Assistant Secretary to the said Society and the Secretary to the Commissioners respectively.

6. The Commissioners grant to the said Society the temporary enjoyment of the Annexe Grounds herein-before referred to, to be used by the said Society for such purposes as may be approved by the Expenses Committee of the said Society, in the said letters mentioned, upon the conditions following:—

Firstly. The said Society shall pay to the Commissioners a rent at the rate of One Shilling a year for each of the said Annexe Grounds, or any part thereof that may be for the time being held by the Society.

Secondly. The said Society undertake to deliver up possession, without compensation, of the Annexe Grounds, or either of them, or any part of them, within Six Months from the time, whenever that may be, at which the said Society may have received a Notice signed by the Secretary to the Commissioners, requiring them to deliver up possession of the said Annexe Grounds, or either of them, or any part of them. The said Society may remove any houses or other fixtures erected by them upon the said Annexe Grounds, on undertaking to leave the site of any such houses or fixtures in such condition as may be required by the Commissioners.

7. The Commissioners grant to the said Society the temporary enjoyment of the said piece of ground facing the Kensington Road, to be used by the said Society as an entrance with approaches, in the manner in which the same is now used, upon the conditions following:—

Firstly. The said Society shall pay to the Commissioners a rent at the rate of One Shilling a year, in consideration of the temporary grant of the said piece of ground.

Secondly. The said Society undertake to deliver up possession, without compensation, of the said piece of ground within Three Months from the time, whenever that may be, at which the said Society may have received a notice signed by the Secretary to the Commissioners, requiring them to deliver up possession of the said piece of ground.

Thirdly. The said Society undertake to keep the said entrance and approaches in good repair during the time for which they may be permitted to hold the same.

8. The said agreements of the 24th July 1860 and 1st March 1861 shall remain in full force, except in so far as they are expressly varied by this agreement, and except so far as they are varied by a certain indenture

dated the 19th day of May 1864, being a surrender of the site of the north-eastern tower of the Exhibition Building of 1862, and of certain rights of promenade over a portion of the lower arcades, used as refreshment rooms at that Exhibition. In witness whereof, &c.

APPENDIX E.

Copy of an Act to amend the Metropolitan Building Act (1855).

6th August 1861.

WHEREAS by "the Exhibition of 1851, Roads and Lands Act," all buildings erected or to be erected by the "Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851," were exempted from the operation of the Acts then in force for regulating the construction of buildings in the Metropolis and its neighbourhood: And whereas the last-mentioned Acts were repealed by "the Metropolitan Building Act, 1855," and new regulations for the construction of buildings substituted; but doubts are entertained whether the exemption provided by the said first-mentioned Act is continued by the said Building Act of 1855: And whereas it is expedient that such doubts should be removed: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

Provisions of 18 & 19 Vict. c. 122, not to apply to Buildings of Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851.

1. The First Part of the Metropolitan Building Act, 1855, containing the Regulations relating to the construction of buildings in the Metropolis, shall not, nor shall any provision therein contained, apply to any buildings erected or to be erected by or with the sanction of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 on any lands belonging to them, and purchased in pursuance of any power vested in them by Charter or Act of Parliament, with the exception of such streets or blocks of buildings as may be erected by them, or with their sanction, as private dwelling houses.

Short Title.

2. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the "Metropolitan Building Amendment Act, 1861."

APPENDIX F.

Clauses inserted in the various Acts obtained by the Metropolitan Railway Company, for the protection of the interests of the Kensington Gore Estate.

I.—Metropolitan Railway (Notting Hill and Brompton Extension) Act, 1864.

Section 30. The Railways authorized by this Act shall not be opened for public traffic until the road or communication described in this Act as commencing at Cromwell Road, and terminating at or near Alfred Place West, has been completed to the satisfaction of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, or of their Surveyor for the time being, and the last-mentioned road or communication shall be of the same width as, and in continuation of, Exhibition Road, and the works for making the said road or communication shall be completed within twelve months from the time at which they may be commenced.

31. The Company shall erect and always maintain a first-class ornamental passenger station, with all necessary conveniences for the use of passengers with their luggage, at or near Alfred Place West; such station may be used as a receiving house for small parcels, but not as a station for goods or minerals, or as a depôt for engines; and no other station shall be erected at or near Alfred Place West for goods or minerals or as a depôt for engines: Provided always, that the Company shall not make any entrance to or from the said station into Thurloe Square, and if any houses fronting into that square are taken or used under the powers of this Act, then the Company shall in all respects maintain the frontages of those houses in their present condition, or if they shall demolish or remove them, or any part thereof, they shall erect in lieu thereof an ornamental wall or structure so as to preserve as far as possible the character of the buildings on that side of the said square, and if any dispute or difference shall arise between the owner, lessee, or occupier of the said houses and the Company touching the premises such dispute or difference shall be referred to an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

32. The Railway shall be constructed in a covered archway, throughout the whole length of the line, from the station at or near Alfred Place West to a point three hundred feet west of the eastern side of Prince Albert's Road.

33. There shall be constructed above the line of Railway, throughout the whole length thereof, from Prince Albert's Road to Cromwell Place, a carriage-road of a width not less than the width of the existing Harrington Road; and such carriage road shall be maintained by the Company until taken to by the parish as a public road.

34. And whereas one of the Railways authorized by this Act will pass through part of a block of buildings and the gardens attached thereto, situated in the parish of Saint Mary Abbotts Kensington, known by the name of Methwold's Almshouses; and whereas the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, are entitled to the privilege of nominating persons to fill up half of the places in the said almshouses, and the vestry of the said parish is entitled to fill up the other half of the said places; and whereas the said Commissioners, in consideration of the said privilege, are under an obligation to pay annually the sum of eighteen pounds for the benefit of the poor persons occupying the said almshouses, and to defray the cost and charges of repairing and maintaining the said almshouses; and whereas the said Commissioners are also under obligation to pay annually the sum of one pound to the ministers and churchwardens of the said parish, on account of a certain charity known as Goodfellow's Charity: Therefore the following provisions shall be applicable to the taking of such almshouses:

1. The Company shall take, for the purposes of their railway, the whole of the said almshouses and gardens:
2. In consideration of their taking such almshouses and gardens, the Company shall rebuild the said almshouses, and annex gardens thereto, at such place and in such manner, as may be agreed upon between the vestry of the said parish and the said Company, or, in default of agreement, as may be settled by arbitration:
3. All rights of patronage in respect of the appointment of the poor persons to occupy the said almshouses possessed by the said Commissioners shall, after the passing of this Act, and on the performance by the Company of all the stipulations contained in this clause, be transferred to and vest in the vestry of the said parish of Saint Mary Abbotts Kensington:
4. With a view to securing the due repair and maintenance of the said almshouses, and the payment of the said annual sums of eighteen pounds and one pound respectively, the Company shall, as a further consideration for the value of the almshouses and gardens taken as aforesaid, secure to the satisfaction of the vestry of the said parish of Saint Mary Abbotts Kensington, by investment, purchase of land, covenant, or otherwise, the payment of the said annual sums of eighteen pounds and one pound respectively, and the due repair and maintenance of the almshouses to be erected by the said Company:
5. And the said Commissioners and their estates and effects shall, in consideration of such transfer, be discharged from the obligation of paying the said annual sum of eighteen pounds or any part thereof, and the said annual sum of one pound, or any part thereof, and also from the obligation of repairing and maintaining the said Almshouses.

II.—Metropolitan Railway (Additional Powers) Act, 1866.

Section 17. In the construction of the Railway between the points referred to in the thirty-second Section of "The Metropolitan Railway (Notting Hill and Brompton Extension) Act, 1864," and under the carriage road (herein-after called the Harrington Road Extension) referred to in Section thirty-three of the same Act, the following provisions shall take effect:

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the thirty-second and thirty-third Sections of the said Act of 1864, it shall be lawful for the Company to make and maintain openings or arches on the south side of the Railway under the Harrington Road Extension for the purpose of light and ventilation to the Railway, such openings or arches to commence fifteen feet from the north-east corner of Bute Street, and to run continuously in an easterly direction to an extent not exceeding two hundred feet in length in the whole; and, except as aforesaid, the Company shall not make or maintain any shaft for ventilation, or any opening whatever through the surface of the ground for light or ventilation, or for any other purpose whatever, throughout the whole length of the Harrington Road Extension, or between the points referred to in the thirty-second Section of the said Act of 1864.
2. The Company shall, before opening the Railway under the Harrington Road Extension, erect and for ever thereafter maintain the following works, that is to say, on the south side of the Harrington Road Extension, and immediately above and co-extensive with the said openings or arches, an ornamental wall twelve feet in height above the surface of the road, and also at the top end of the slopes, or retaining walls, and opposite to and at each extremity of the said openings or arches, so as to fence off the same from the adjoining lands, a wall six feet in height above the surface of the ground.

III.—Metropolitan Railway Act, 1867.

Section 24. And whereas by the thirty-fourth section of "The Metropolitan Railway (Notting Hill and Brompton Extension) Act, 1864," certain provisions were enacted with respect to a block of buildings and the gardens attached thereto, situated in the parish of St. Mary Abbott Kensington, and known by the names of Methwold's Almshouses; and whereas by reason of difficulties which have arisen in carrying these provisions into effect, it is desirable that the same should be repealed and fresh provisions made with respect to the said buildings and gardens: Therefore the provisions contained in the thirty-fourth section of the

said Act shall be and the same are hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following provisions shall be applicable to the taking of such almshouses and hereditaments:

1. The Company shall take for the purposes of the said Act the whole of the said almshouses, gardens and hereditaments:
2. The Company shall within one year from the passing of this Act pay to the vestry of the parish of St. Mary Abbott Kensington the sum of three thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds, as purchase money and compensation for or in respect of the taking of the said almshouses, gardens, and hereditaments, and such purchase and compensation moneys shall be paid by the Company into the Bank of England, together with interest at the rate of five pounds per centum per annum from the date of the passing of this Act, to be applied in the manner directed by the sixty-ninth and seventieth sections of "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," subject nevertheless as herein-after mentioned:
3. The legal right to the said purchase and compensation money and all rights of patronage whatsoever in respect of the appointment of the poor persons to enjoy the charity hitherto enjoyed by the occupants of Methwold's Almshouses shall after the passing of this Act, as against the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, be exclusively vested in the vestry of the said parish of St. Mary Abbott Kensington, and upon payment of the said sum of three thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds the Company shall be freed and exonerated from all claims in respect of such purchase, compensation, or patronage:
4. The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and their estate and effects, shall, as from the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, be discharged from the obligation which they are now under of paying the annual sum of eighteen pounds for the benefit of the poor persons occupying the said almshouses, and to defray the cost and charges of repairing and maintaining the said almshouses, and the further sum of one pound to the minister and churchwardens of the said parish on account of a certain charity known as Goodfellow's Charity, and also from the obligation of repairing and maintaining the said almshouses:
5. No new almshouses shall be erected, but the said vestry shall be at liberty to take such proceedings in the Court of Chancery, or otherwise, as they may be advised, for the establishment of a scheme in respect of or in relation to the said purchase and compensation money and the future application thereof, and in the meantime, and until the establishment of such scheme, if any, the said vestry shall pay and apply the net annual income

to arise from the said purchase and compensation money, or the securities for the time being representing the same, equally between six poor persons of the said parish to be selected by the said vestry.

APPENDIX G.

Correspondence with the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, on the Subject of their Liabilities to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

(1.)

Sir, Whitehall, March 24, 1863.

I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to subjoin, for the information and serious consideration of your Commissioners, a statement of their various existing liabilities to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

1. To remove the Exhibition Buildings, and reinstate the site, within six months after the close of the Exhibition, if required by Her Majesty's Commissioners, under Clause III. of the terms enclosed in Her Majesty's Commissioners' letter to the Society of Arts of the 28th June 1860. The absence of any definite reply on the part of your Commissioners to the inquiries contained in Her Majesty's Commissioners' letter of the 27th November last has prevented them from serving the necessary notice on your Commissioners under this head up to the present time.

2. To leave the roads surrounding the Exhibition Buildings in a fair condition of repair when vacating the site, under the Lord Mayor's award of March 1862. Should no arrangement be made for the retention of the Building, and those buildings have, in consequence, to be removed by your Commissioners, the site cannot be so vacated by them till after that removal has taken place, in effecting which the roads will doubtless be much injured.

3. To make over the permanent Refreshment Rooms to Her Majesty's Commissioners when done with, with all the fittings of whatever kind that may have been put up in the kitchens and store rooms, as well as all cellarage, gas-pipes, water-pipes, and drains, below the level of the ground floor of the Refreshment Rooms, under the agreement of the 12th December 1861. Her Majesty's Commissioners observe that these rooms, which were erected by your Commissioners, and not by themselves, are in various places out of repair, owing to faults in their construction, and that they have been seriously injured and knocked about during their

occupation by the refreshment contractors, whilst large holes have in several places been actually made in the solid wall separating them from the Exhibition Buildings. It will be necessary that these matters shall be put to rights by your Commissioners, to whom a strong letter of complaint from the Horticultural Society, as to the state in which these South Arcades and the Western Entrance have been left, was forwarded by Her Majesty's Commissioners on the 13th January last.

4. To make a solid back wall, the whole length of the South Arcades and the West Arcades (the wall at the back of the South Arcades constituting the division between the Refreshment Rooms and the Exhibition Buildings), in conformity with the stipulations contained in Her Majesty's Commissioners' letter to your Commissioners of the 29th January 1861. Her Majesty's Commissioners observe that a large number of doors of communication have been constructed through the wall behind the South Arcades (it is presumed for convenience of access between the Exhibition Buildings and the Refreshment Rooms), the existence of which is stated by the insurance offices largely to increase the risk of the destruction of Her Majesty's Commissioners' property, and the substitution of solid brick for which will be indispensably necessary, in the event of the removal of the Exhibition Buildings.

No wall or means of shutting in the Western Entrance to the Horticultural Gardens has yet been provided by your Commissioners, and a solid wall is wanting at that part of the West Arcades where a door of communication was made between the Western Annexe and the Horticultural Gardens, for the convenience of your Commissioners and the Society.

5. To restore the site of the Eastern and Western Annexes, Boiler house, &c., as stipulated in Her Majesty's Commissioners' letters of February 4 and 10, 1862. Her Majesty's Commissioners regret to observe how slowly the removal of those Annexes is proceeding, and would refer to their letter of the 12th January last, requesting, in the interest of their tenants, that this removal might be proceeded with as fast as possible. Any damage done to Her Majesty's Commissioners' property in the course of such removal will of course have to be made good. On this subject they have just received a complaint from their tenant, Lady Franklin, of her garden having been entirely exposed by the destruction of a low wall which divided it from the back of the Eastern Annexe, and of the trees and bushes which were undermined in making that wall; and I am to request that the necessary orders may be at once given for making good the injury thus caused to that lady's garden.

6. To restore the site of the cellars, &c., that have been constructed by the refreshment contractors under the Annexes, to such extent as may be determined on by the Surveyor to Her Majesty's Commissioners, in

conformity with the conditions set forth in their letter of the 10th February 1862.

7. To restore the site of the tunnel constructed under the eastern Entrance to the Horticultural Gardens, in conformity with the agreement made at the time when Her Majesty's Commissioners and the Horticultural Society consented to its construction.

In addition to the above liabilities, there are various others which were only to come into force in the event of the late Exhibition leaving a surplus in the hands of your Commissioners, which Her Majesty's Commissioners understand not to have been the case.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have, in conclusion, to request that your Commissioners will have the goodness to take such steps as may seem to them best adapted for insuring the due fulfilment of the above stipulations, which are so necessary for the protection of the property and interests of Her Majesty's Commissioners.

I have, &c.

The Secretary to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862.

EDGAR A. BOWRING.

(2.)

SIR, Whitehall, 25th June 1863.

I AM directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to request that you will have the goodness to take an early opportunity of calling the earnest attention of your Commissioners to the statement of their various existing liabilities to Her Majesty's Commissioners contained in my letter of the 24th of March last, towards the fulfilment of which little progress appears to have been since made.

Her Majesty's Commissioners are aware that pending the decision of the question as to the purchase of the main Exhibition building now before Parliament, nothing can be done towards fulfilling certain of those liabilities. In this category are included the questions of the removal of that building and the restoration of the site, the repair of the roads, and various points relating to the Refreshment Rooms, as set forth in my letter.

But the same difficulty does not apply to the remaining liabilities therein detailed, including the completion of the solid wall of the Western Arcades of the Horticultural Gardens, the means of shutting in the Western Entrance to those gardens, the restoration of the site of the tunnel under the Eastern Entrance, and more especially the restoration of the site of the Eastern and Western Annexes of the late Exhibition, including the cellars constructed therein by the Refreshment Contractors, in respect of all of which the most clear and explicit agreements have been entered into by your Commissioners with Her Majesty's Commissioners.

With regard to the site of the Eastern Annexe, not only have Her Majesty's Commissioners been unable as yet to carry out their promise to grant the temporary use of the site as a drill-ground to the 1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteers, owing to the long-continued delay in its restoration, but two complaints from the local Board of Health have been served upon the Commissioners, in consequence of the state in which the site has been so long left. I am also to state that the Commissioners have just received a letter from the Secretary to the Horticultural Society, from which it appears that the safety of the Eastern Arcades is seriously endangered from the same cause, and from the want of drainage on the spot.

As respects the site of the Western Annexe, Her Majesty's Commissioners are informed that, irrespective of the restoration of the site itself, it will be necessary to adopt special precautions along the whole length of the line where the site abuts on Prince Albert's Road, for the preservation of that road, in consequence of the manner in which the excavations have been made, and the same observation appears to apply, though in a less degree, to the site of the Eastern Annexe.

Her Majesty's Commissioners are aware how anxious your Commissioners must be to insure, to the utmost extent in their power, the due fulfilment of the various stipulations entered into by them, and they would suggest whether the time has not arrived when your Commissioners should give pressing instructions to their solicitors on the subject, and that those gentlemen should also be instructed to communicate without delay respecting the matters referred to in this and my previous letter of the 24th March, with Mr. Hunt, the Surveyor to Her Majesty's Commissioners, whose duty it is to protect their interests in all that relates to their Estate.

It is of course understood by Her Majesty's Commissioners that they will be put to no expenses of any kind in reference to these transactions, considering the liberality with which they placed so large a portion of the Estate, rent free, at the disposal of your Commissioners, for the purposes of the late Exhibition, and the ready manner in which they subsequently gave them every facility in their power.

I have, &c.

The Secretary to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862.

EDGAR A. BOWRING.

(3.)

Privy Council Office, Downing Street,
7th July 1863.

SIR,

I AM directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 to inform you, in reference to your letters of the 24th of March and 25th June, 1863, that they have instructed their Solicitors to take

the necessary steps for carrying out the requirements of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, as stated in those two communications.

I am &c.

Edgar A. Bowring, Esq., C.B. F. R. Sandford.

(4.)

Extract from Minutes of the 81st Meeting of the Royal Commission

16th April 1864.

With reference to the outstanding question of the extent to which the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 should be required to fulfil their various existing obligations to the Commission, it was resolved that Lord Derby, or such person as may be specially nominated by him for the purpose, should be intrusted with full powers to dispose of the matter finally on behalf of the Commission.

(5.)

Extract from Minutes of the 82nd Meeting of the Royal Commission.

29th May 1865.

Lord Derby reported to the meeting that, in pursuance of the authority vested in him at the last meeting, he had succeeded in making an arrangement with the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, whereby the latter had paid 700*l.* to the Commission, and 500*l.* to the Government in respect of the Exhibition site purchased by them, in final settlement of all claims upon those Commissioners.

APPENDIX H.

Address of the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, on the occasion of the Public Opening of the Gardens of the Society on the 5th June 1861; with His Royal Highness's reply.

May it please Your Royal Highness:—

Sir,

We, the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society, venture to congratulate Your Royal Highness upon the important stage at which we have now arrived in the progress of an undertaking originating with Your Royal Highness, and in which you have continued to take so active an interest, an undertaking for the establishment at the West End of this Metropolis of a noble Garden, by the aid of which, and of the Society's Gardens at Chiswick, not only the art of Horticulture may be effectually

promoted, but an additional means of enjoyment and recreation may be afforded to the dense population of London.

We deeply lament that recent domestic affliction should have deprived us of the honour, for which we had been encouraged to hope, of the presence of our Gracious Queen at this inaugural ceremony. But whilst we deeply feel the want of that presence which would have added the greatest lustre to the day's proceedings, we are sensible of the many marks of Royal favour which we have already received, and trust that these Gardens may, when completed, prove not altogether unattractive to Her Majesty.

Horticulture, Sir, is the parent of agriculture. It determines on a small scale the value of the principles on which an extended cultivation of the soil depends. It is associated with our food, our wealth, and many of our social enjoyments. The Council believe that this Society has already contributed largely to the establishment of the sound principles on which cultivation is founded. In the course of the last half century the Society has unremittingly used its influence and its means to enlarge the skill of the gardener and the taste of the community. It has had the good fortune to see, during that long period, many ornamental plants and every race of fruits and esculents undergo great improvement; and it is not too much to assert that its labours have raised English gardeners to the highest rank.

Founded in the year 1804, and incorporated in 1809, by command of his Majesty George the Third, the Society, after languishing for some years, sprang into active existence as soon as the termination of the long war once more left men leisure to cultivate the arts of peace. At that time Horticulture had ceased for many years in every part of Europe to make sensible progress. All that remained was an unintelligent routine. Up to the year 1816 the number of Fellows who joined the Society annually rarely exceeded 20. From that period, however, the elections rapidly increased, so that in 1821 they amounted to 328. In 1822 the garden at Chiswick had been formed, and the power of the Society to do good began to be felt even in the remote possessions of the Crown. Collectors of seeds and plants for the Horticultural Society were heard of in the United States and Canada, in India, on the banks of the Zambezee, and in the distant regions of the Hudson's Bay Company. The result of these operations was the introduction into England of by far the larger part of the highly-prized occupants of modern gardens.

In 1827 was held the first of those Fêtes, or more properly, exhibitions of Horticultural produce, which for so many years were among the most attractive events of a London season. At first those meetings were attended with little success; there now, indeed, remains in the Chiswick Garden the small iron tent, under which a few cultivators ventured in

those days to display their scanty stores. But liberal rewards produced competition; gardeners soon saw that to be the gainer of a prize at Chiswick was to stand at the head of their class: knowledge was sought for, and improved methods of cultivation were gradually discovered.

The changing habits of society, the competition of other similar exhibitions in London itself, the power of locomotion to more distant places of recreation by railway, combined with the, at all times, uncertain nature of our climate, had in late years materially diminished that attendance of visitors upon which the income of the Society, and consequently its power of encouraging Horticulture, depended. It was under these circumstances that an opportunity of forming a Garden in the immediate vicinity of the Metropolis was sought.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, of whom Your Royal Highness is also the President, having purchased out of the surplus funds of that undertaking an estate at Kensington Gore, it was felt that this locality offered unrivalled facilities for the establishment of a new Garden, and successful negotiations with the Commissioners enabled the Council, with Your Royal Highness's sanction, to lay in July 1859 the plans before the general meeting of Fellows, which received their unanimous approval.

An agreement has since been concluded by us with Her Majesty's Commissioners for leasing a space of 22½ acres upon a rent, the amount of which is contingent upon the income of the Society; part of the conditions being, that the Society should expend on the Garden a sum of not less than 50,000*l.*, Her Majesty's Commissioners binding themselves to inclose it with arcades of an ornamental character, costing at least an equal sum. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant the Society a new Charter of Incorporation, under the name of the Royal Horticultural Society. Our works have not arrived at the state of completion which we had hoped to have attained by this time. Taking into consideration, however, the long continued wet of last summer, the unusual severity of the subsequent winter, and the disturbance in the building trade caused by the unfortunate strike of this spring, we cannot but congratulate ourselves upon what has already been achieved.

The necessity of pressing forward the works will prevent the Garden being as immediately accessible to the public as is hereafter proposed. But the Council felt that the admission of the Fellows and their friends, who have so zealously come forward in support of the undertaking, ought not to be longer delayed. They therefore resolved to hold Exhibitions of Flowers and Fruit in the months of June, July, September, and November of the present year; to admit Fellows and their friends daily; and to allow a certain number of the public to visit the Garden on Saturdays. It is expected that before the ensuing spring all the essential parts of the Garden will be completed. When that time

shall have arrived the public will be in the possession of a place of resort in which not only may be displayed in the most advantageous way all that Horticultural skill can accomplish, but whatever may most conduce to the improvement of public taste in sculpture and its sister arts.

Since the period when Your Royal Highness condescended, as President of the Society, to take an active part in its proceedings, it has enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity. At least 1,500 new Members have joined it; so much confidence has been placed in the measures of Your Council as to have produced by the issue of debentures the sum of 50,000*l.* required to meet the Society's engagements with Her Majesty's Commissioners; and the Garden in which we are now assembled, itself, Sir, in many respects the offspring of your own intelligence, has sprung into existence. When the trees shall afford a grateful shade, and the waterworks in progress shall have been completed, the scene cannot fail to be one of great interest and beauty. Even now the noble arcades, which are three-quarters of a mile in length, will afford an agreeable and sheltered promenade in all weather, and the beautiful conservatory before us will be enjoyable in even the severest season.

Nor can we look upon the various works around us without acknowledging how much we owe to the different gentlemen who have contributed so much genius and skill, as well as valuable time, to their design and execution.

In the name of the Society we have the honour to represent, we therefore desire to express to Your Royal Highness our earnest hope and confident belief that the formation of this Garden will show that it is not unworthy of the exalted patronage it has received from Her Most Gracious Majesty and Your Royal Highness.

Reply of His Royal Highness.

I thank you for the address which you have just presented to me.

While you have expressed your deep regret at being deprived on this occasion of the presence of the Queen, I am enabled and empowered to assure you that Her Majesty on her part also sincerely regrets her inability to mark by her presence the interest she takes in your proceedings, and her desire for your success.

You have addressed me in my double capacity of President of your Society, and also of the Royal Commissioners of 1851. In either of these capacities I cannot but be gratified by the scene now before me.

Having shared, to some extent, in your labours and anxieties, I am happy to be able to congratulate you on what has been effected in so incredibly short a time, notwithstanding the difficulties to which you have alluded, and which appeared at times almost to forbid hope of success.

That which, last year, was still a vague conception, is, to-day a reality; and, I trust, will be accepted as a valuable attempt at least to re-unite the science and art of Gardening to the sister arts of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting.

This union existed in the best periods of Art, when the same feeling pervaded and the same principles regulated them all; and if the misuse and misapplication of these principles in later times have forced again upon us the simple study and imitation of nature, individual arts have suffered by their disjunction, and the time seems now arrived when they may once more combine without the danger of being cramped by pedantic and arbitrary rules of taste.

The Commissioners of 1851, whose mission it is to encourage the arts and sciences as applied to productive industry, gladly welcome your Society as one of the first of those bodies, devoted to the promotion of special branches of those arts and sciences, that has availed itself of the enlarged means of development offered by the Commissioners on their estate. They are glad to find in your present success and in the generous support of the public, the confirmation of their belief that in securing space on which, in unison with each other, and with a systematic interchange of mutual assistance, separate societies and departments might attain to a degree of usefulness which their present confinement and isolation must materially lessen, the Commissioners had correctly appreciated the great want of the day and the requirements of the public, for whose benefit alone they should work, and by whose assistance alone they can hope to prosper.

We already see, to the south, rising as it were, by magic, the commencement of a noble work entirely the result of the voluntary efforts of that public; and this garden, itself the offspring of the Great Exhibition of 1851, will hardly be completed ere that Exhibition shall have been rivalled, and, I trust, even surpassed, by the beauty and success of that which we hope next year to witness.

This garden will then open an additional source of enjoyment to the thousands who may be expected to crowd the new Crystal Palace of Industry. Nay, we may hope that it will, at no distant day, form the inner court of a vast quadrangle of public buildings, rendered easily accessible by the broad roads which will surround them, buildings where science and art may find space for development, with that air and light which are elsewhere well-nigh banished from this overgrown metropolis.

If the works before us are still incomplete, this must not be attributed entirely to the short space of time allowed for their execution, or to the exhaustion of the funds set apart for them. It results also, in great measure, from a well-considered purpose on the part of the Society and the Commissioners, rather to present the public with a framework, to be

gradually filled up, as individual taste, controlled and harmonised by the general superintendence of the authorities, might direct, than at once to display a complete creation, which, however attractive for the moment, would pall upon us and grow stale by habit.

Unrivalled opportunities are here offered for the display of works of art, and for the erection of monuments as tributes to great men and public benefactors. The Memorial of the Exhibition of 1851, the result of private subscriptions, will be the first received in these grounds, and adorned with a statue of the Queen, will soon rise in the centre of the Garden.

May your efforts meet with public approbation. May that approbation give you all the support required, not only further to ornament these gardens, but also to carry out, even on a larger scale than during the last 48 years, the useful objects for which you are incorporated.

APPENDIX I.

Address of the Executive Committee for the Erection of a Memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851 to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the Occasion of the Inauguration of that Memorial on the 10th June 1863.

May it please Your Royal Highness,

In the year 1853 a meeting convened by the Lord Mayor of London, Thomas Challis, Esq., M.P., and presided over by him, was held in the Mansion House, to consider the propriety of erecting some Memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851, in connexion with a tribute of admiration to its great founder the Prince Consort, your Royal Highness's illustrious and lamented father. The propriety of the step was at once recognized; and it was resolved unanimously, as well by the country at large as by the meeting, that the Exhibition "was an event of the greatest importance to the nations of the world, by enabling them to observe the relative influence of science, art, and national characteristics upon production, by furnishing the means of a valuable review of the past, and by marking a new starting point for the future progress of productive industry and giving it an increased stimulus." The meeting saw, too, with the wise author of the undertaking, that its tendency had been to promote useful intercourse between all peoples, and to induce in them feelings of goodwill towards each other. Money was accordingly subscribed for the erection of a Memorial, and active steps were taken to obtain a place for the intended Monument on the

site of the Exhibition in Hyde Park. Artists of all countries were invited to submit drawings and models in competition ; and ultimately, out of nearly fifty, the design sent in by Mr. Joseph Durham was selected.

The endeavours to procure a site in the Park having failed, we, the Executive Committee, who had met with difficulties that might not have been anticipated, sought the aid of the Prince Consort. This was at once freely accorded on the condition, characteristic of His Royal Highness's noble self-denial, that the Memorial should be in no way personal, but one to which he could himself subscribe. The Royal Horticultural Society granted the fine site before which we now stand, on land belonging to the Royal Commissioners for the Great Exhibition, and therefore appropriate, the Commissioners themselves concurring in the grant ; and from that time till the very last, His Royal Highness continued to give consideration and personal assistance of inestimable value in completing and carrying out the project. Guided by his cultivated judgment, and aided by an increase of the funds, the design was enlarged and improved to its present form ; and the last public act of the Prince in London was the approval of the statue of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, then intended to surmount the Memorial.

A letter from your Royal Highness, after the painful event that had plunged the nation into grief, conveying the will of the Queen that instead of Her Majesty's statue that of her beloved husband should crown the Memorial, and offering on your Royal Highness's own part to present the statue proposed to be thus placed—a letter which touched the heart of the country—enabled us to carry out the original desire of the subscribers, which was, emphatically, to offer a public and lasting tribute in connexion with the Great Exhibition of 1851 to the good Prince—"to whose far-seeing and comprehensive philanthropy" (as now recorded on the face of the Memorial) "its first conception was due, and to whose clear judgment and untiring exertions in directing its execution the world is indebted for its unprecedented success."

We take the liberty of expressing our great satisfaction with the admirable manner in which Mr. Durham has executed the commission confided to him. He has produced a work that we believe to be honourable alike to himself and to the country ; and we trust this feeling will be generally shared in, especially by those eminent persons who assisted in the Great Exhibition, and whose names he has consequently recorded on enduring granite.

In concluding this brief account of our proceedings, we tender most grateful thanks to the Queen for the interest Her Majesty has been pleased to show in the progress of this work, and the all-important assistance thus rendered us in our self-imposed labour. And we pray heartily and devoutly that Almighty God may, in His goodness, long

preserve Her Majesty's life—a life most precious to her loyal and loving people.

It only remains for us to acknowledge most respectfully the anxious readiness with which you, Sir, accompanied by the illustrious Princess whom all the kingdom welcomes with open heart, and by your Royal Brothers and Sisters, have graciously taken part in the proceedings of to-day. We offer in the name of the subscribers our earnest thanks, and we solicit that your Royal Highness will now be pleased to command the uncovering of the Memorial.

APPENDIX K.

Report of Finance Committee, dated February 7, 1862, recommending the Erection of the Permanent Buildings used as Refreshment Rooms during the Exhibition of 1862.

In the course of last summer the Works Committee, with the sanction of His late Royal Highness the President of the Commission, submitted to the Finance Committee plans and estimates for the erection of Permanent Refreshment Rooms over the South Arcades of the Horticultural Gardens, such refreshment rooms being in the first instance used for the purposes of the Exhibition of 1862. The cost of the erection of the temporary structure required for the last-mentioned purposes was estimated at 16,388*l.*, whilst the materials, estimated at 4,000*l.*, would, at the close of the Exhibition, be the property of the contractors. On the other hand, the Permanent Refreshment Rooms proposed to the Committee were estimated to cost 28,283*l.*, being 11,895*l.* in excess of the temporary one. The contractors offered to leave the permanent structure after the close of the Exhibition, on condition of the Commissioners paying them the above sum of 11,895*l.*, together with 4,000*l.* as the value of the materials above referred to, making (in round numbers) 16,000*l.*—the alternative being given to the Commissioners of renting the refreshment rooms for 60 years after the close of the Exhibition at a yearly rental of 800*l.*, they becoming the property of the Commissioners at the expiration of that term.

The Finance Committee were of opinion that the erection of the proposed Permanent Refreshment Rooms would be advantageous to the Horticultural Society, tend to promote the success of the Exhibition of 1862—in which the Commission itself is much interested—and be conducive to the convenience of the public generally, at the same time that the pecuniary risk to the Commissioners would not be excessive, whilst

no other means offered themselves of procuring the erection of refreshment rooms on such favourable terms.

Under these circumstances the Committee resolved that the alternative proposal contained in Mr. Cole's letter should be accepted, viz., that the Commission should agree to pay the contractors 800*l.* a year (or five per cent. on the estimate of 16,000*l.*) for 60 years, from the 1st June 1863 as rent for the refreshment rooms in question, the right of pre-emption, at the price of 16,000*l.*, being reserved to the Commissioners throughout the whole term.

The Committee came to the above resolution on the understanding that, for the sum of 16,000*l.*, the refreshment rooms (with the exceptions under-mentioned) would be completed in a satisfactory manner for the permanent purposes for which they are designed, and provided with the necessary fittings and accommodation; and also subject to the report of Mr. Hunt, both in this respect and as to the correctness and reasonableness of the items constituting the sum of 16,000*l.*

The Works Committee simultaneously informed the Finance Committee that neither in any of the existing contracts for the construction of the arcades, nor in the proposed refreshment rooms, was any provision made for steps into the gardens from those rooms, or for means of closing the several entrances, the cost of which was estimated by them at the sum of 1,000*l.*

The Finance Committee were of opinion that these items were necessary for the completeness of the scheme of the refreshment rooms, and agreed to refer it to Mr. Hunt to determine, in the event of his report on that scheme being satisfactory, whether the last-mentioned sum of 1,000*l.* was a fair one to charge for the works in question. In the event of his reporting that the amount was reasonable, it was resolved to propose to the contractors that the works should be executed under the same conditions in respect of payment as those included in the first estimate of 16,000*l.*—making a total sum payable of not more than 17,000*l.*, or of not more than 850*l.* per annum for 60 years.

At a subsequent period the Committee received from Mr. Hunt the report above referred to, which appeared to them to be satisfactory so far as related to the correctness and reasonableness of the items constituting the above-mentioned total sum of 17,000*l.* With respect to other points referred to in Mr. Hunt's report, the Committee made an arrangement with the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, whereby all fittings, of whatever kind, which might be put up in the kitchens or store-rooms, as well as all cellarage, gas-pipes, water-pipes, and drains below the level of the ground floor of the refreshment rooms, are to become the property of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 after the close of the forthcoming Exhibition; and further whereby, in the event of the necessary funds remaining in the hands of the Com-

missioners of 1862 after the Exhibition, those Commissioners will execute the various works in the refreshment rooms coming under the head of "general repairs, cleaning, painting, &c., after the year of the Exhibition and making good after the removal of the Exhibition Buildings."

The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 also consented, on the application of the Finance Committee, to undertake the responsibility of superintending the erection of the proposed permanent structure, in the same manner as they would have done in the case of the temporary buildings originally intended to be erected by them.

These various points having been satisfactorily adjusted, the Committee, with the entire concurrence of His Royal Highness, gave their assent to the proposed scheme; and the legal agreement giving effect to it between the Commission, the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, and Messrs. Kelk and Lucas, the contractors, was duly executed on the 12th of December last. A copy of this agreement is appended to this report.

By the terms of this agreement the Commissioners agree, in the event of their not paying the above-mentioned sum of 17,000*l.* to the contractors by the 1st of June 1863, to secure to them a yearly rent-charge of 850*l.* per annum on the estate for a period of 60 years, with the power of redemption above spoken of. For the other provisions of the agreement, the Committee would refer to the document itself in the Appendix.

GRANVILLE, Chairman.

Enclosure to Report of Finance Committee.

AGREEMENT made the 12th day of December in the year 1861 between the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 of the first part; the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 of the second part; and John Kelk, of South Street, Grosvenor Square, contractor, and Charles Thomas Lucas and Thomas Lucas, of Belvedere Road, Lambeth, contractors, which said John Kelk, Charles Thomas Lucas, and Thomas Lucas are herein-after referred to as "the contractors," of the third part.

Whereas under arrangements made between the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 and the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, the Exhibition of 1862 is to be held, and the buildings required for the same are to be erected, on certain portions of the estate of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 situate at South Kensington in the county of Middlesex, including as part of such estate the upper surface of the lower arcades forming the southern boundary of the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, on which upper surface the last-mentioned Commissioners have a right to erect or permit to be erected such buildings as are herein-after mentioned:

And whereas under other arrangements made between the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 and the contractors, the contractors have undertaken the erection of the buildings required for the Exhibition, and as part of such buildings have agreed to erect certain refreshment rooms, and offices and buildings connected therewith, on the said lower arcades, subject to the understanding that such refreshment rooms, offices, and buildings were to be of a temporary character, and to be removed by the contractors at the close of the intended Exhibition:

And whereas it appears to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 and the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 that it would be for their mutual advantage if the said refreshment rooms, offices, and buildings were built as permanent instead of temporary buildings, and became at the close of the Exhibition the property of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, instead of being removed by the contractors:

And whereas plans and specifications of the said refreshment rooms, offices, and buildings as permanent buildings have been prepared by the contractors, and been approved by the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 and the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862; and such plans and specifications have been signed by Captain Fowke on behalf of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 and the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, and by the said John Kelk on behalf of the contractors:

And whereas the contractors estimate the additional cost of buildings erected according to the said plans and specifications over the buildings to be erected according to their original agreement at the sum of 17,000*l.*: And whereas it has been agreed between the parties hereto that the said refreshment rooms, offices, and buildings shall be completed according to the said plans and specifications, under the superintendence and to the satisfaction of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 or their principal engineer for the time being, and that, in consideration thereof, and of the same being delivered up at the close of the Exhibition to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 as their own property, such last-mentioned Commissioners shall pay or secure to the said contractors such compensation as herein-after mentioned: Now it is hereby mutually agreed by and between the said several parties as follows:—

1. The contractors agree to erect refreshment rooms, offices, and buildings in accordance with the plans and specifications so prepared and approved as aforesaid.

2. The contractors agree that they will erect, complete, and finish the said buildings in the best manner and with the best materials, in accordance with the said plans and specifications, under the superintendence and to the satisfaction of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, or their engineer for the time being.

3. The contractors agree to deliver the said buildings so completed and finished to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 on the 12th day of February 1862.

4. The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 agree at the close of the Exhibition to deliver up to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, to be held by them as their own property, all the said buildings, with all fittings of whatever kind which may be put up in the kitchens or store rooms belonging thereto, as well as all cellarage, gas pipes, water pipes, and drains below the level of the ground floor of the said buildings; and the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 further agree, in the event of sufficient funds remaining in their hands after the close of that Exhibition, to execute all cleaning, painting, and other works necessary for putting the said buildings in a proper state of repair.

5. No alterations, additions, or omissions shall be made in the buildings as agreed to be erected by these presents without the consent of all the parties hereto.

6. In consideration of the premises, the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 will in manner herein-after mentioned secure to the contractors a yearly rent charge of 850*l.* per annum, being at the rate of 5*l.* per cent. per annum on the said sum of 17,000*l.*, to be paid for the term of 60 years, commencing on the 1st day of June 1863, by equal half-yearly payments, on the 1st day of December and the 1st day of June in every year, the first payment to be made on the 1st of December 1863.

7. The said yearly sum of 850*l.* shall be charged on all those lands, tenements, and hereditaments belonging to the Commissionsrs for the Exhibition of 1851 situate at or near Kensington which are included and comprised in two several mortgages made to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, and dated the 12th day of January 1859 and the 27th day of April 1860, but the said annuity shall be subject to all mortgages, leases, and incumbrances affecting the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments at the date of these presents.

8. The charge of the said annuity shall be made by deed under the seal of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, to be prepared at their cost, and subject, as herein-after mentioned, to be delivered to the said contractors on or before the 1st day of June 1863.

9. The deed charging the said annuity shall contain all usual and proper clauses for enabling the contractors to receive and recover the said annual sum in case the same shall be in arrear. But, nevertheless, it shall in such deed be provided that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, on or before the 1st day of June 1863 or at any time after that day (so that they give six months previous notice of their intention so to do on one of the appointed half-yearly days of payment), to redeem the said annuity, by paying to the contractors or their assigns the sum of 17,000*l.*, and upon such payment as aforesaid

being made, the right of the said contractors or their assigns to the said annuity shall cease.

10. The deed charging the said annuity shall reserve to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 the amplest powers of leasing all the property charged therewith, without the consent or concurrence of the contractors, so nevertheless that all leases to be made or granted under such powers shall be made without fine or premium, and reserve the best rent that can reasonably be gotten, regard being had to the value of any buildings or improvements to be made by the lessees, with power for the Commissioners, if they deem it expedient, to reserve a nominal rent during any period not exceeding the first five years of the term granted by them.

11. The deed charging the said annuity shall provide that, in case the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 shall be desirous of selling from time to time any portions of the property subject to such annuity, it shall be lawful for them so to do, subject to the conditions herein-after specified, and the owners for the time being of the said annuity will join in the conveyances of the land sold, and discharge the same from all claims in respect of such annuity, in such manner nevertheless as may not prejudice their claim upon the residue of the lands, provided that in each case of a sale the price to be obtained for the lands sold be fair and reasonable, and the purchase money be applied either in reduction of the mortgages made to the said Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, or be otherwise dealt with or disposed of in such mode as that, subject to any fair and reasonable arrangement to be made with the purchasers for their indemnity against the mortgages made to the said Commissioners, such purchase monies or the income thereof shall be made a further or collateral security with the lands remaining unsold for better securing the payment of the said annuity, and subject thereto be held in trust for the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall preclude the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 from selling any portion of the land subject to the said annuity, not exceeding 10 acres, to any person or body of persons requiring the same for public purposes for such price less than the market price or value thereof, as the said Commissioners in their uncontrolled discretion and having regard to the interests of the public may think proper.

12. The draft of the deed charging the said annuity shall be settled, in case the intended parties thereto differ, on behalf of both by Mr. John Bullar, barrister-at-law, or, failing him, by Mr. Archibald Smith, barrister-at-law.

13. The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, in the event of their creating such charge as aforesaid, shall, at their own costs, make and deliver to the contractors an abstract of their title to the hereditaments to be charged similar to that delivered to the Commissioners of

Greenwich Hospital, and with such additions as that mortgage and any subsequent dealings with the property may render proper, and will enter into the usual covenants for production of the title deeds relative to the property; but the contractors shall be bound to take and accept such title as is shown by that abstract, without making any objection thereto or requisition thereon on any ground whatever, and shall not, except at their own expense, be entitled to call for the production of any title deed or document or any evidence in support of that title.

14. Nothing herein contained shall affect the arrangement entered into between the contractors and the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 (except in so far as such arrangements are affected by the substitution of the buildings hereby required to be made for the buildings to be made in pursuance of the original agreement between the said contractors and the last-mentioned Commissioners).

15. In case of any dispute arising between the parties hereto or any of them in respect of any matter not expressly agreed to be otherwise determined, the same shall be referred to arbitration under the Common Law Procedure Acts or any or either of them. In witness whereof the said Commissioners of the first and second parts have hereunto affixed their common seals, and the said parties hereto of the third part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

APPENDIX L.

National Portrait Exhibition.

Minute of the Department of Science and Art, dated 21st September 1865.

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education have determined to hold a National Portrait Exhibition at South Kensington in the arcades overlooking the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, which will be opened in April 1866.

This Exhibition is based upon the suggestions made by the Earl of Derby in a letter dated 6th May 1865, from which the following extracts are made:—

"I have long thought that a National Portrait Exhibition, chronologically arranged, might not only possess great historical interest by bringing together portraits of all the most eminent contemporaries of their respective eras, but might also serve to illustrate the progress and condition, at various periods, of British Art. My idea, therefore, would be to admit either portraits of eminent men, though by inferior or unknown artists, or portraits by eminent artists, though of obscure or unknown individuals.

I have, of course, no means of knowing or estimating the number of such portraits which may exist in the country; but I am persuaded that, exclusive of the large collections in many great houses, there are very many scattered about by ones and twos and threes in private families, the owners of which, though they could not be persuaded to part with them, would willingly spare them for a few months for a public object.

"The question of one, two, or three exhibitions in consecutive years would, I apprehend, be mainly decided by the result of future inquiries as the probable number of pictures which could be obtained and the space which could be found for their exhibition; but whether the period over which each exhibition (if more than one) should range be longer or shorter, the point on which I should set the greatest value, in an historical if not in an artistic point of view, would be the strict maintenance of the chronological series. I shall be very happy if any suggestion of mine should lead the Committee of Council to take up seriously and carry out, with such alteration of detail as experience might suggest, a scheme which I think could hardly fail of being generally interesting; and I should have much pleasure in placing temporarily at their disposal any portraits from my collection at Knowsley which they might think suitable for their purpose."

My Lords have constituted a Committee of Advice, consisting of the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery and other noblemen and gentlemen, as follows:—

(Here follow the names of 144 persons, headed by the Earl of Derby as president.)

Mr. Samuel Redgrave, to whose valuable labours the successful formation of the Collection of Portrait Miniatures is chiefly due, has undertaken the special charge of directing the Exhibition, and Mr. Sketchley will act as secretary.

Arrangements approved for the Exhibition.

1. The Exhibition is specially designed to illustrate English history and the progress of art in England. It may be divided into two or three sections, representing distinct periods exhibited in successive years, depending upon the number of the portraits received and the space available for their proper exhibition.

2. It will comprise the portraits of persons of every class who have in any way attained eminence or distinction in England, from the date of the earliest authentic portraits to the present time, but will not include the portraits of living persons or portraits of a miniature character.

3. In regard to art, the works of inferior painters representing distinguished persons will be admitted, while the acknowledged works of eminent artists will be received, though the portrait is unknown or does not represent a distinguished person.

4. The portraits of foreigners who have attained eminence or distinction in England will also be included, with portraits by foreign artists which represent persons so distinguished.

5. The Exhibition will be held at South Kensington in the spacious brick building used for the refreshment rooms of the International Exhibition 1862, and these galleries, which are perfectly dry, will be fitted up especially for the Exhibition, and patrolled day and night by the police.

6. All charges for the conveyance of pictures accepted for exhibition by the Committee will be defrayed by the Department of Science and Art.

7. The Exhibition will be opened early in April 1866. The portraits, for the purpose of proper arranging and cataloguing, will be received not later than the second week in February, and will be returned at the end of August at the latest; but though the Exhibition will continue open till that time, any owner who requires the return of his contributions at the end of July will have them forwarded to him at once.

8. In accordance with the usual practice, the Science and Art Department, unless the owner objects, will take photographs of such portraits as may be useful for instruction in the Schools of Art, and allow them to be sold in the museum; but no permission will be granted to any private person to photograph without the owner's express sanction. Two copies of each photograph taken will be presented to the owner of the picture photographed.

9. As was the case at the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862 (and as is usual at the Royal Academy and other exhibitions), the Department cannot be responsible for loss or damage, but every possible care will be taken of works lent; and it may be added that the numerous paintings lent for exhibition in 1862 were collected and returned by the same agency as will be now employed, free from any injury or damage of any kind.

APPENDIX M.

Notice issued by the Office of Works to Architects on the Subject of the proposed New Museum Buildings at South Kensington.

Office of Works, 12, Whitehall Place, London,
January 1864.

The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works, &c. are prepared to receive from architects designs for public buildings to be erected on

the land recently purchased by the Government, and used in 1862 for the International Exhibition, at South Kensington. All the buildings now standing on this land, except those facing the Horticultural Gardens, and belonging either to the Government or to the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, will be removed. The annexed plan shows the site coloured red, and the buildings on the north side, formerly used as refreshment rooms and now belonging to the Government, which are to be incorporated with the intended buildings.

The buildings for which a design is required are to be placed on the eastern portion of the site coloured red, and are to provide accommodation for the collections of natural history belonging to the British Museum, and for the models of inventions and machines belonging to the Commissioners of Patents.

The extent of floor space and wall space required for the Natural History Museum may be learned from the plans prepared in 1862 for another site, under the directions of Professor Owen, and printed by order of the House of Commons on the 23rd of June 1863 (No. 390). The part thereon coloured yellow shows that the accommodation required for the exhibition of the collections may be afforded by galleries extending to a collective distance of 3,280 feet in length with a breadth of about 40 feet, besides a lecture room and a library. In addition to what is marked upon this plan, 25 rooms of about 25 feet by 18 will be wanted for the attendants in contiguity to the rooms containing the collections, and the basement will be used for stores, warming apparatus, &c. This plan is referred to for the purpose of showing the requirements of the Natural History Museum according to the view of Professor Owen, but without any intention of restricting the designs to a similar disposition of the required area, or to the forms and dimensions of the several galleries. The existing building on the northern side, formerly used as a refreshment room, and measuring about 360 feet by 20 feet, is to be used for the purposes of this museum, and is to be approached through the new building.

The building to be appropriated for the Patent Museum must provide a superficial area of not less than 23,000 square feet, disposed on two floors; a residence must be provided for a Director of Police, who will be responsible for the custody of the buildings during the night and after office hours.

In designing the buildings for the accommodation above mentioned, which will probably be erected at intervals of time, the architects are to have reference not only to the future extension of those buildings, but also to the ultimate appropriation of the whole site for buildings fitted for museums, and for the exhibition of various objects of art and science, with courts, libraries, and halls, and architects are to show upon the

annexed plan the manner in which they would propose to lay out the whole site in such buildings.

The plans, elevations, and sections of the buildings for the above-mentioned museums on the eastern side of the site coloured red are to be drawn to a scale of 20 feet to 1 inch, and competitors may send one elevation, or parts of an elevation, drawn to a scale of 8 feet to 1 inch: one perspective view, tinted with light brown Indian ink, may accompany the designs, but models, bird's-eye perspective views, and drawings in frames (other than straining frames) and glasses will not be received.

Fireproof construction will be adopted throughout, and a general description of the materials proposed to be used for the exterior must accompany the designs.

The following premiums will be given for the most approved designs:

	£
First premium - -	400
Second premium - -	250
Third premium - -	100

Each competitor must submit designs for the two museums and a block plan embracing the whole site, and no premium will be awarded to any competitor unless this condition shall be complied with.

The Commissioners of Works do not engage to employ any of the architects submitting designs, but if the architect to whom a premium may be awarded in respect of his designs shall be employed to superintend the execution of the work, he will not be entitled to receive such premium, but he will be paid a commission, at the rate of 5 per cent., upon the outlay. Such commission to include all expenses for measuring, superintendence, &c., except the salaries to clerks of works.

The designs in respect of which premiums may be given are thereupon to become the property of the Government.

The designs are to be addressed to the First Commissioner of Works, and delivered (carriage free) at Her Majesty's Office of Works, 12, Whitehall Place, London, at or before twelve o'clock at noon on the 30th March 1864.

Every design sent in is to be inscribed with a motto; and an envelope, with the same motto on the outside, containing the name and address of the competitor, is to be sent to the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c.

The Commissioners will not be answerable for any damage or accident that may happen to the drawings.

APPENDIX N.

Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed in 1864 to inquire as to the most suitable Arrangements to be made respecting the Patent Office Library and Museum.

1. Your Committee were instructed to inquire as to the most suitable arrangements to be made respecting the Patent Office Library and Museum.

2. Your Committee have examined persons acquainted with the working of the Patent Law, and with the requirements of inventors and manufacturers, and have, in the first place, made inquiries as to the Patent Office and Library in Southampton Buildings, with the view to ascertain whether they are adequate to carry out the provisions of the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852.

3. Upon this point your Committee have found that, in the opinion of all the witnesses they have examined, and, so far as they could collect from the evidence of all those who have devoted attention to the subject, the present office is totally wanting in the accommodation requisite for giving full effect to that Act, and the patent system generally. For this purpose suitable apartments for the Commissioners, law officers, and clerks, with a record office and rooms for inspecting provisional specifications, drawings, and scientific publications should be at once provided; the place now used for the inspection of classifications and drawings is little better than a dark passage, in which there is barely standing room. With regard to the Library, your Committee have found that it is one of great value and utility, but that its utility is seriously impaired by its crowded state, and the want of sufficient attendants; the books are now stowed away in a number of small rooms, or rather closets, some on floors, some on tables, some in passages, and some on shelves; while the store rooms are so overloaded that the floors have already sunk, and the surveyor of the Board of Works has refused to allow them to be loaded any more lest they should break down. The inconvenience to those who frequent the office and library, arising from this state of things, is enhanced by the want of a sufficient staff of attendants.

4. Your Committee consider that the necessity for increased accommodation in respect of the Patent Office and Library is most urgent, as they have it in evidence that its want is so much felt as to prejudice the due administration of the Patent Law, and they, therefore, recommend that sufficient office room, with an additional reading room, and an

extension of the library, should be provided with the least possible delay.

5. Your Committee further recommend that the library should on no account be separated from the office. All witnesses concur in this opinion.

6. The second point to which your Committee directed their attention was that of the Patent Museum; having regard especially to its formation, its present state, its relation to the Patent Office and Library, and the nature of its contents, so as to render it practically useful.

7. Your Committee found that the Patent Museum was formed by Mr. Woodcroft, the Superintendent of Specifications, by the request of the Commissioners of Patents, and that it consists of models and machines belonging partly to the Commissioners of Patents, partly to the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, and partly to Mr. Woodcroft himself, and various private persons.

8. This collection has been exhibited since 1857 in the iron building at South Kensington. It was at first within the entrance door of the South Kensington Museum, but has now a distinct entrance, and is separated by a partition from the other collections in the building. It occupies a floor space of only 6,700 feet, and is too much overcrowded for classification, or for due inspection by visitors.

9. Your Committee are of opinion that the term "Patent Museum," which is generally applied to this collection tends to give an erroneous impression as to its character and object.

10. Various suggestions have been made by witnesses respecting the nature of a Museum connected with the mechanical arts, which may be summed up as follows:—

a. That it should illustrate the history of those arts by a collection of original machines from an early period to the present time.

b. That it should exhibit all known inventions respecting machinery and manufactures.

c. That it show the present state of all machinery and manufactures.

d. Some of the witnesses suggested that the collection should be restricted to the machinery and manufactures of the United Kingdom; whilst others proposed that it should be extended to those of foreign countries.

e. Some again proposed that the collection should contain all the objects of each class, whilst others proposed that a selection only of the most important objects should be exhibited.

f. There was no less diversity of opinion respecting the primary purpose for which any collection or exhibition should be made; some of the witnesses considered that it should be for the purpose of conveying instruction in the mechanical arts, either

in a cursory way to people who might visit the Museum, or to students in mechanics, or to persons desirous of applying themselves to the discovery of improvements in machinery and manufactures.

g. Other witnesses deemed the Museum chiefly desirable for the information of persons intending to take out or purchase patents, in aid of the information afforded by books and specifications, to assist them in ascertaining whether the contemplated patent would be valid as a new invention.

h. On the other hand two witnesses, Mr. Carpmael and Mr. Johnson, gave it as their opinion that for all purposes of the Patent Law a museum of models would be practically useless.

11. Your Committee are of opinion that any special collection of patented inventions made for the purpose of evidence, illustration, or record of patent rights is not so connected with a general Museum of Mechanical Inventions as to render the neighbourhood of such a Museum to a Patent Office and Library or Law Courts necessary.

12. It appears to your Committee that the chief purpose of a general Museum is to illustrate and explain the commencement, progress, and present positions of the most important branches of mechanical invention; to show the chief steps by which the most remarkable machines have reached their present degree of excellence; to convey interesting and useful information, and to stimulate invention.

13. In forming an illustrative collection of inventions it would be necessary to adopt the principle of selection. This, however, does not appear to your Committee to be an insuperable objection, especially a no one proposes to substitute models for specifications, which, for all the purposes of administering the Patent Law, would still have to be consulted, and bear the stamp of authority.

14. Such a collection should contain a selection of models of moderate size, which should illustrate different departments of inventions, and also a selection of models of current patented inventions. This collection should be exhibited in connexion with the Patent Office.

15. The attention of your Committee has been given to the most eligible situation for the buildings in connexion with the Patent Office; that is to say, the Office, Library, and such last-mentioned collection, and the following are the sites respecting which their inquiries have been chiefly directed:—

1. Chancery Lane.

This is a block of land occupied principally by old and dilapidated houses, and surrounded by Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, Cursitor Street, and Took's Court; it is most conveniently placed, being in close proximity to the Law Courts at Lincoln's Inn, the Inns

of Court, and the new Record Office. Another site immediately adjoining that last named was suggested; it extends to the north side of the Record Office. Should the plan for concentrating all the Law Courts in the neighbourhood of Chancery Lane, which has been recently under the consideration of Government, be carried into effect, it will afford an additional argument in favour of either site. That the cost of the first-named site, amounting to 5,878 yards, was estimated at 205,000*l.*

2. Fife House.

This block consists of Fife House (in which the East India Museum is now placed), an adjoining garden, and some small houses; it contains in all about two acres, and appears to your Committee to be well situated for the buildings in question. Your Committee, however, do not consider that it offers as many advantages as the Chancery Lane site would afford, being more distant from the Law Courts and offices. This has been estimated at the price of 52,800*l.* per acre.

3. Victoria Street.

This consists of a block of land in Victoria Street, which would afford sufficient space for the proposed buildings, but your Committee do not consider that the situation would be as convenient as either of the two last-named sites for inventors, professional men, and others who would principally resort to it. This site is estimated at 66,000*l.* It contains an area of nearly an acre and a quarter.

4. Trafalgar Square.

This has been recommended by some witnesses, but having regard to the recent decision of the House upon the subject of the National Gallery, your Committee did not feel justified in entertaining the proposition.

5. South Kensington.

Ample space may be afforded in the vicinity of the present Museum for a General Museum of Mechanical Inventions. The land of this site is vested in Government, for purposes connected with Science and Art, but your Committee have ascertained that land in this neighbourhood is of a high value.

16. On a full consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of these sites your Committee have arrived at the conclusion that the balance of advantages in favour of the neighbourhood of Chancery Lane outweighs that of the others, and they therefore recommend it for adoption.

17. Your Committee find that the surplus of receipts beyond expenditure on the balance of accounts of the fees payable by stamps under the provisions of the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852, has amounted to 173,044*l.* up to the end of 1862, and that the surplus for the year 1863,

of which the accounts have not yet been published, is estimated to amount to 37,000*l.*, making up to the end of last year a total surplus revenue of 210,044*l.*

18. Your Committee consider that the principal object of the fees payable under the provisions of the Patent Law Amendment Actwas to provide for the proper working of that measure, and not for the purpose of increasing the general revenue of the country. Without entering upon the question whether or not a claim exists to have the surplus exclusively devoted to the purposes of the Act of 1852, your Committee are of opinion that for the future the annual surplus revenue accruing from the operation of that Act should be so applied to the extent which may be necessary.

19 July 1864.

APPENDIX O.

Letters on the subject of Industrial Education in connexion with the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867, together with Special Report of the Schools Inquiry Commission.

(1.)

The following letters appeared in the *Times* of the 29th May 1867:—

"Sir,

"After the distribution of prizes at the London University of this year, I made some remarks on the lessons which the late war in Germany and the present Exhibition at Paris afforded to us, if we wish to hold our own with other nations in the arts of peace and war.

"I quoted a speech of the President of the Civil Engineers as to the superior progress made in machinery by foreigners. I spoke from the information which I had received from a gentleman intimately acquainted with the iron trade as to the greater improvements made in the manufacture of iron in France, Belgium, Germany, and Austria. It was only from general report that I stated the little advance we have made in most departments of industry, excepting those of furniture, glass, and china.

"Since then I have seen the enclosed letter from Dr. Lyon Playfair. The subject is important, and his authority is great. I have therefore obtained his permission and that of Lord Taunton to ask you to publish it.

"The inquiry of 1853, to which Dr. Playfair alludes, was chiefly owing to the information given him by the Prince Consort, than whom no one was more keenly alive to the want of generally-diffused scientific

instruction in this country, or more active in stimulating all classes to remedy the defect.

"I am, &c.
GRANVILLE."

"16, Bruton Street, W., May 28.

From DR. LYON PLAYFAIR.

"MY LORD, London, May 15, 1867.

"AS you desire that I should put in writing the substance of the conversation which I had the honour of having with your Lordship this morning, I willingly comply with your request.

"I have just returned from Paris, where I acted as a juror in one of the classes of the Exhibition. In this capacity I had no other opportunities than any other juror of forming a judgment in regard to it; but, having had the charge of the working of the juries in the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, I naturally made the acquaintance of many eminent men of different nations, and, meeting with a large number of them congregated on the International Juries in Paris, I endeavoured to gather their opinions as to the position which England occupied in this great industrial competition.

"I am sorry to say that, with very few exceptions, a singular accordance of opinion prevailed that our country had shown little inventiveness and made little progress in the peaceful arts of industry since 1862. Deficient representation in some of the industries might have accounted for this judgment against us, but when we find that out of 90 classes there are scarcely a dozen in which pre-eminence is unhesitatingly awarded to us, this plea must be abandoned. My own opinion is worthy only of the confidence which might be supposed to attach to my knowledge of the chemical arts; but when I found some of our chief mechanical and civil engineers lamenting the want of progress in their industries, and pointing to the wonderful advances which other nations are making; when I found our chemical and even textile manufacturers uttering similar complaints, I naturally devoted attention to elicit their views as to the causes. So far as I could gather them by conversation, the one cause upon which there was most unanimity of conviction is that France, Prussia, Austria, Belgium, and Switzerland possess good systems of industrial education for the masters and managers of factories and workshops, and that England possesses none. A second cause was also generally, though not so universally, admitted, that we had suffered from the want of cordiality between the employers of labour and workmen, engendered by the numerous strikes, and more particularly by that rule of many Trades' Unions, that men shall work upon an average ability, without giving free scope to the skill and ability which they may individually possess.

"Dumas, well known as a '*savant*,' and who, from his position as a senator of France and President of the Municipal Council, has many opportunities of forming a correct judgement, assured me that technical education had given a great impulse to the industry of France. In going through the Exhibition, whenever anything excellent in French manufacture strikes his attention, his invariable question is, 'was the manager of this establishment a pupil of the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures?' and in the great majority of cases he receives a reply in the affirmative. General Morin, so well known as the Director of the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, has lately sat on a commission to examine into the state of technical education in other countries, and to extend it in France, and he informed me that their recommendations were likely to be promptly and largely acted upon. I mention for your lordship's information that General Morin was of opinion that the best system for the technical education of workmen is to be found in Austria, though the higher instruction of masters and managers is better illustrated in France, Prussia, and Switzerland.

"In 1853 I published a little work on 'Industrial Education on the Continent,' in which I pointed out that, as an inevitable result of the attention given to it abroad, and its neglect in England, other nations must advance in industry at a much greater rate than our own country. I fear that this result is already attained for many of our staple industries. But as my opinion is only that of an individual, I trust that it may accord with the objects of the Commission over which your Lordship presides to take the evidence of some of the leading jurors, many of whom had as good opportunities as myself of judging of the position which our country has taken in this great international competition.

"Permit me also to make another suggestion. My inquiry of 1853 into industrial education on the Continent was a private one, and had neither official aid nor sanction, and is now antiquated. It would be important that the Government, either through your Commission or through the Committee on Education, should hold an official inquiry on this subject, and should tell the people of England authoritatively what are the means by which the great States are attaining an intellectual pre-eminence among the industrial classes, and how they are making this to bear on the rapid progress of their national industries.

"My Lord, I have, &c.

"The Right Hon. Lord Taunton. LYON PLAYFAIR."

(2.)

Report of Schools Inquiry Commission.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please Your Majesty,

We, the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the education given in schools not comprised within the scope of Your Majesty's two recent Commissions of Inquiry into the state of Popular Education, and of certain Public Schools, bearing date respectively the thirtieth day of June in the twenty-second year, and the eighteenth day of July in the twenty-fifth year of Your Majesty's reign, humbly submit to Your Majesty the following Report:—

Our attention has been incidentally called to the evidence considered to be afforded by the International Exhibition at Paris, of the inferior rate of progress recently made in manufacturing and mechanical industry in England compared with that made in other European countries. It has been stated to us that this alleged inferiority is due in a great measure to the want of technical education, and we have therefore thought it desirable to ascertain from many eminent English Jurors in this department whether they agree with this opinion.

We think it expedient at once to report to Your Majesty the answers which we have received to our inquiry on this point. Although they have an obvious bearing on the propriety of encouraging to a large extent the study of Physical Science in our schools, and especially in schools used by those classes which are probably destined to the pursuit of manufacturing industry, (a question which had already engaged much of our attention and to which we hope more fully to advert in our general Report,) yet we have not considered that an inquiry into technical education came directly within the scope of our Commission, nor could we now undertake it without interposing a longer delay in making our Report than we should wish. But considering the great importance of the subject we venture to suggest for the consideration of Your Majesty's Government whether a special inquiry into the state and effects of technical education abroad, and particularly in France, Germany, and Switzerland, should not be instituted in whatever manner may appear to Your Majesty's Government best calculated to obtain full and accurate information about it.

Witness our hands and seals this second day of July 1867.

Taunton, Chairman.	Thomas Dyke Acland, Jun.
Lyttelton.	Edwd. Baines.
W. F. Hook.	W. E. Forster.
F. Temple.	P. Erle.
Anthony W. Thorold.	John Storrar.

H. J. Roby, Secretary.

(3.)

Schools Inquiry Commission,
2, Victoria Street, S.W.,
May 30, 1867

SIR,

I AM instructed by Her Majesty's Schools Inquiry Commissioners to send to you a copy of a letter lately addressed to their chairman by Dr. Lyon Playfair, and to request that you will favour them by stating whether you agree with the substance of that letter.

I have, &c.
H. J. ROBY.

The above circular was sent to some eminent jurors and others. The answers which have been received are from the following gentlemen. The name of the subject with which they were respectively connected is added in italics:—

Dr. David Price. (*Iron.*)
Prof. Tyndall, F.R.S., Royal Institution, Albemarle Street. (*Physics.*)
J. E. McConnell, C.E. (*Locomotives.*)
James Young, Esq., of Limefield by West Calder. (*Chemical Manufactures.*)
J. Scott Russell, Esq., F.R.S. (*Naval Architecture.*)
Captain Beaumont, R.E., Junior United Service Club. (*General Machinery.*)
Peter Graham, Esq., of Jackson & Graham's, Oxford Street. (*Furniture and Carpets.*)
E. W. Cooke, R.A. (*Glass and Artistic design.*)
E. Huth, Esq., of Leeds. (*Woollens.*)
W. Spotten, Esq., Belfast. (*Flax.*)
R. Mallet, Esq., C.E. (*Engineering.*)
Rev. Canon Norris, M.A. (*Education.*)
Prof. Frankland, F.R.S., Royal Institution, Albemarle Street. (*Chemistry.*)
John Fowler, Esq., Pres. I.C.E.
Warington W. Smyth, Esq., F.R.S., School of Mines, Jermyn Street. (*Mining.*)
A. J. Mundella, Esq., Nottingham. (*Hosiery, &c.*)

(4.)

MY LORD,

June 3, 1867.

DURING my four weeks' work at Paris as the English juror of Class 89 (primary instruction), I had more than one conversation with the English jurors of other classes on the subject to which Dr. Lyon Playfair's letter has invited your Lordship's attention.

Two questions are raised by that letter :—

1. Is England really losing her advanced position in those industries which involve the application of science to production ?
2. If so, is it due to our comparative backwardness in the teaching of what, for shortness sake, is called applied science ?

In reply to the first question I must say that, without any exception, it seemed to be the impression of those with whom I spoke on the subject. Only with special reference to one of the grounds on which Dr. Playfair bases his judgment I would venture to suggest some caution. I do not think that a comparison of the awards made to the several nations by the International Jury is a trustworthy evidence of the respective merits of those nations.

The upshot of my experience of the jury work was this, that these international exhibitions had already outgrown the conditions under which the justice of such awards could be considered at all certain.

However, Dr. Playfair's opinion is by no means made to rest on this ground only. He speaks from a large and independent knowledge of the subject; and, as I have said, I found the opinion universal among those with whom I spoke.

I come then to the second question :—Assuming that we are making less industrial progress than France, Austria, and Prussia, how far is this due to England's backwardness in the technical education of her artisans ?

And here, very deliberately, I must confess that my examination of the things sent from Austrian, French, and Prussian schools, compared in my own mind, not with what England sent (for we were not at all fairly represented), but with my own knowledge of what England might have sent, led me to believe that while in the matter of primary education we were (to say the least) well abreast of those three nations, yet in the matter of higher instruction, of all that tends to convert the mere *workman* into the *artisan*, Austria, France, and Prussia were clearly passing us.

I have, &c.
J. P. NORRIS.

The Lord Taunton,
&c. &c.

(5.)

June 3, 1867.

SIR,

I HARDLY think that an Exhibition in Paris furnishes the means of accurately testing the comparative merits of English and French education.

The simple inconvenience of transport tends to render England worse represented than France.

Still on other grounds I would express a general concurrence in the

views of Dr. Playfair. The facilities for scientific education are far greater on the Continent than in England, and where such differences exist, England is sure to fall behind as regards those industries into which the scientific element enters.

In fact, I have long entertained the opinion, that in virtue of the better education provided by continental nations, England must one day—and that no distant one—find herself outstripped by those nations both in the arts of peace and war. As sure as knowledge is power this must be the result.

I am, &c.

H. J. Roby, Esq., &c. &c.

JOHN TYNDALL.

(6.)

Oakfield Lodge, Huddersfield,
June 3, 1867.

SIR,

I HAVE read with much interest the letter of Dr. Lyon Playfair, addressed to Lord Taunton, on the industrial or want of industrial education in England, a copy of which was enclosed in your favour of the 31st of May. The great experience and high authority of Dr. Playfair might almost be sufficient to prove his case. I as a humble individual can only say that I agree with him *in toto*.

Having closely examined the woollen textile fabrics during the Exhibition in 1851, and having acted as juror for these fabrics in the Exhibition of 1862, as well as the present one in Paris, I had opportunities of comparing the progress that has been made by various countries in this important branch of industry.

I am sorry to say that, although we may still be unsurpassed in many of our productions, we no longer hold that pre-eminence which was accorded to us in the Exhibition of 1851.

Although an industry which has attained a considerable state of perfection does naturally not advance in 10 years as rapidly as the one which was at that period less fully developed, I fear that the enormous strides that have of late been made by our continental rivals in France, Belgium, Prussia, and Austria will make it daily more difficult for our woollen manufacturers to hold, not only their former prominent position, but even in many cases to maintain their present one.

It is high time that not only the Government, but that every individual who loves his country should make thorough inquiries into the causes of such a state of things.

Like Dr. Playfair, I made it a point during my stay in Paris to converse with many English as well as foreign jurors on this point.

I found my (for a long time previously entertained) convictions

entirely confirmed, that it is the want of industrial education in this country which prevents our manufacturers from making that progress which other nations are making. From all I could see and learn I found both masters and foremen of other countries much more scientifically educated than our own.

This, however, is not all. The workmen themselves of other countries have a far superior education than ours, many of whom have none whatever. Their productions show clearly that there is not a machine working a machine, but that brains sit at the loom, and intelligence stands at the spinning wheel.

Seeing and feeling the results of this as thoroughly as I do, you must permit me for one moment to travel beyond the contents of Dr. Playfair's letter, and ask of what use is an industrial scientific education to our working population if they have not had a good elementary education to begin with?

This, I know, opens a wide and fruitful subject of controversy, but one which one day must be grappled with, and the sooner this is done the better it will be for England.

Voluntary education has done much, but the progress is too slow, and the great question is, whether compulsory education must be resorted to.

This, I know will grate harshly on many an ear, and so it did on mine some years ago.

Seeing what it has done for other countries, and being convinced that a good general education is the great secret of their rapid strides in art and manufacture, I have entirely changed my opinion, and I am glad to say that the many eminent men in different stations of life with whom I conversed in Paris on this subject are all of the same opinion.

Let wiser heads than mine find out the right way to accomplish this and to make it acceptable to all.

Let this national elementary education once be established throughout the country, and you have a fine nucleus for scientific industrial schools, in nearly all our manufacturing towns at least, in our mechanics' institutions, wherever such institutions are properly conducted.

Pray excuse me for going so far beyond the inquiry contained in your letter; my only plea for doing so is the deep interest I feel in education and the advancement of all branches of industry in England.

I have, &c.

EDWARD HUTH.

H. J. Roby, Esq.,
Schools Inquiry Commission,
London.

(7.)

Oakfield Lodge, Huddersfield,
July 1, 1867.

SIR,

A SHORT absence from home prevented me from returning the enclosed sooner.

To avoid misunderstanding I desire to make only one remark in explanation of what I say about mechanics' institutions forming a nucleus for scientific industrial schools.

Of course I do not mean to say that our mechanics' institutions could do the work of the higher industrial schools which I should like to see established by Government for those who are able to pay a reasonable price for the instruction they receive in them.

But if a general system of sound elementary education were to be introduced in this country, our mechanics' institutions could take a far higher standing in the promotion of scientific instruction to the really working population instead of being compelled, as they now are, to confine themselves almost exclusively to elementary instruction.

I have, &c.

H. J. Roby, Esq.,
&c. &c.

EDWARD HUTH.

(8.)

Royal College of Chemistry,
315, Oxford Street, W.,
June 4, 1867.

SIR,

I AM favoured with your communication of the 31st ult., enclosing a letter addressed by Dr. Lyon Playfair to the Chairman of Her Majesty's Schools Inquiry Commissioners, and requesting me to state whether I agree with the substance of that letter. In reply I beg to say that Dr. Lyon Playfair's communication substantially expresses my own convictions in regard to the matters therein mentioned.

As a juror in Class 44 of the present Paris Exhibition, I was not only forcibly struck by the want of evidence of progress in the different branches of chemical manufactures carried on in Great Britain, but still more so at the great advances made by other nations, but more especially by Germany, France, and Switzerland, in respect of such manufactures since the year 1862, when, as a Juror in the corresponding class, I had also an opportunity of comparing the chemical manufactures of different nations.

I quite agree with Dr. Playfair in referring this want of progress in the manufactures of this country chiefly to the almost utter lack of a good preparatory education for those destined to take part in industrial pursuits. This great defect in the school and college education of England affects the masters and managers of our factories even more deeply

than the workmen themselves. The former have but rarely had any opportunities of making themselves acquainted with the fundamental laws and principles of physics and chemistry; they therefore find themselves engaged in pursuits for which their previous education has afforded them no preparation, and hence their inability to originate inventions and improvements. It is true that such men not unfrequently imagine themselves inventors, and the yearly files of patent specifications abound with instances of their so-called inventions. The great loss of time and money attending these futile patents would be rendered impossible by a very moderate, if accurate, knowledge of chemical and physical science.

In the polytechnic schools of Germany and Switzerland the future manufacturer or manager is made familiar with those laws and applications of the great natural forces which must always form the basis of every intelligent and progressive industry. It seems that at length this superiority in previous training is more than counterbalancing the undoubted advantages which this country possesses in raw material.

I have, &c.

E. FRANKLAND.

H. J. Roby, Esq.,
&c. &c.

(9.)

2, Queen Square Place, Westminster, S.W.,
June 5, 1867.

SIR,

I FIND it difficult to answer your question precisely in the terms in which you put it.

I do not quite agree with Dr. Playfair that a comparison can be usefully made between Exhibitions so nearly together in time as those of 1862 and 1867, nor that "little inventiveness" and "little progress" in the peaceful arts have been lately made by this country.

With these reservations, however, I may say that I agree generally with that which may be considered the substance of the letter, viz., that foreign nations have made greater manufacturing progress than England since the Exhibition of 1851.

This, in fact, was the opinion which I publicly expressed on the 8th May, at the annual dinner of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and I have been glad to see a confirmation of it by Dr. Playfair and others.

I am, &c.

JOHN FOWLER.

H. J. Roby, Esq.,
Schools Inquiry Commission,
2, Victoria Street.

(10.)

Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.,
June 7, 1867.

SIR,

I HAVE read Dr. Lyon Playfair's letter to Lord Taunton on the subject of the position which England occupies in the great industrial competition in Paris.

I agree with Dr. Playfair in his views generally, and am satisfied as to the comparatively small progress we have shown since 1862, and the great advance which continental nations have made during that period.

In the class of which I was juror for England (No. 63) I made a very careful examination and comparison of our locomotive engines, carriages, and railway machinery, apparatus, and material as shown by this country, with the same articles exhibited by France, Germany, and Belgium.

I am firmly convinced that our former superiority either in material or workmanship no longer exists; in fact, there are engines shown there made in France and Germany equal to those of the best English makers.

It requires no skill to predict that, unless we adopt a system of technical education for our workmen in this country, we shall soon not even hold our own in cheapness of cost as well as in excellence of quality of our mechanical productions.

I found that on the Continent there are now a number of workmen's schools established, in which a clever mechanic can qualify himself for any scientific position in his business.

In England our mechanics' institutions are more like reading clubs. Classes are neglected, and in consequence when a good workman is selected for a foreman's place, he is generally found wanting in technical knowledge.

We have treated our workmen too much like a machine, but this must be remedied if we are to maintain our ground.

Having for about 25 years superintended large numbers of English workmen, I can speak on this point practically.

Fully impressed with the great importance of this subject, I invited several of my brother jurymen and exhibitors to meet at our hotel in Paris, to consider the best course to adopt in the matter. At one of these meetings we had the pleasure of Dr. Playfair's attendance.

I may mention that I hear a movement has already begun to draw the attention of the public in England to the subject, and sums of money have been offered by individuals to assist the object. It appears to me, however, that Government should take the matter in hand, and the public funds should be forthcoming to establish these technical schools, not in London, but in the districts where the operations requiring such knowledge are being carried on.

Thus there ought to be mining schools in South Wales, Staffordshire,

and Durham, and machinery and engine schools in like manner placed in Manchester, Glasgow, &c.

It will afford me much pleasure, and I shall be ready to be of service if required in this matter in which I feel the greatest interest and know to be nationally of vital importance.

I have, &c.

JAMES E. MCCONNELL.

H. J. Roby, Esq.,
&c. &c.

(11.)

71, Avenue Champs Elysées, Paris,
June 10, 1867.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, in which you are good enough to ask, by order of Her Majesty's Schools Inquiry Commissioners, my opinion on a letter addressed to them by Dr. Lyon Playfair, I have the honour to state that in the substance of that letter I concur. Speaking only with reference to machinery, the department with which I am immediately connected, there can be no doubt as to the immense strides which foreign mechanical engineering has lately made, notably I think in the case of France and Belgium, and by which they are rapidly overtaking the industrial power of Great Britain.

My impression is that this advance has been greatly owing to a successful copying of English designs, and to the use of English machine tools. Of course, did the foreigners merely confine themselves to copying, they would never surpass us, but while following that which in our mechanical designs is good, they are also seeking (and that not unsuccessfully) to apply theoretical knowledge in a way which, to my humble judgment, shows that they will soon have little to learn from us.

I would allude notably to the economical use of steam, though no doubt their inventive faculties have there been quickened by the high price of fuel on the Continent. I cannot from my own knowledge speak of the means of instruction available to the working public abroad, but I have always understood it to be superior to our own; and assuming it to be so, I cannot conceive any reason which would better than that account for a difference of industrial progress.

I trust I may not be deemed presumptuous in stating what I believe to be a very great want in England, viz., such an institution as the well known "Arts et Metiers" of Paris. I know of no national institution where the public of our own country may study practical mechanics and the arts appertaining thereto. Such a one would, in my opinion, be valuable not only to working men and their superiors, but to engineers. It should be an evidence of the most advanced mechanical knowledge of the country; and while teaching primarily through the eye by the models and machines exhibited, it would naturally form the focus of other means of instruction by lectures, classes, &c.

I apprehend it is only when taken up by Government that such an institution would assume proportions sufficient to be really effective as a means of national education.

I have, &c.
FRED. BEAUMONT,
Capt. R. Engineers.

H. J. Roby, Esq.,
&c. &c.

(12.)

28, Jermyn Street, S.W.,
June 14, 1867.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, inquiring, for Her Majesty's Schools Inquiry Commissioners, whether I agree with the substance of Dr. Playfair's letter of the 15th ultimo, addressed to Lord Taunton.

Having gone carefully, as juror, through the objects exhibited in Class 47 at the Paris Exhibition, and having also examined with much interest many of the productions in Class 40, as well as other portions of the Exhibition, I am bound to admit that our British portion of the display was generally meagre and defective, partly from tolerably obvious causes. I was not so much struck by this lack of fair representation of many of our branches of industry, as I was by the decidedly greater progress which has been made of late years by several of the continental nations, and that too in several departments which used formerly to be considered almost exclusively our own.

As regards the broad question of technical education, I will only add, that the greater proportional advancement made by France, Prussia, and Belgium in mining, colliery working, and metallurgy, appears to me to be due, not to the workmen, but in great part to the superior training and attention to the general knowledge of their subject, observable among the managers and sub-officers of the works. No candid person can deny that they are far better educated, as a rule, than those who hold similar positions in Britain.

I have, &c.
WARINGTON W. SMYTH.

H. J. Roby, Esq.,
&c. &c.

(13.)

Offices, 7, Westminster Chambers,
Victoria Street, London, S.W.,
June 17, 1867.

MY LORD,

IN reply to the question put to me by circular of the 31st ultimo (signed by Mr. H. J. Roby), in reference to the letter of Dr. Lyon

Playfair of the 15th ultimo, addressed to your Lordship, a printed copy of which was enclosed to me, I beg to state that,—1st. I do fully agree with Dr. Playfair in opinion that a better system of technical education for all classes connected with industrial pursuits has become a pressing necessity in Great Britain; that immediate steps ought to be taken for organizing and securing legislatively such a system; and that large and accurate inquiry as to the state of such education in foreign countries, and as to the want of it at home, ought to be made under such sanction as will be best calculated to rouse the public mind in England from the apathy and ignorance which prevail upon the subject.

The matter is far from new to me. A university education, with a natural love for scientific investigations, the circumstances of my life, in large part engaged as the active managing partner of large engineering works, and of late years as a civil engineer, a more than common travel and knowledge of foreign countries, in their arts and educational systems, &c., &c., have long convinced me that, unless by a vast improvement in our own educational system, general and technical, the pre-eminence of England (whose *power*, more than that of any other empire that has ever existed, is based upon her industry) must decline, and with a rapidly accelerating pace, in relation to the other great nations of the world.

For more than twelve years past I have urged this publicly, and in various ways, for which I refer you to many printed documents in various periodicals, &c., and recently to articles by me in the pages of the "Practical Mechanics' Journal," and "The Engineers' Journal," as also to my inaugural address, as President of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Ireland, of last year, and to an address delivered by me this year before the Society of Foreman Engineers of London, and printed by that Society, &c.

2nd. I do not quite agree with Dr. Playfair in his view of the Paris Exhibition, upon which alone he appears to base his conclusion as to the need of better education, &c.

The degree of representation of the great industries of Great Britain in the Paris Exhibition is no safe test of the relative position of any one industry in Great Britain and abroad. From many circumstances, with which I need not here trouble you, England is in various industries either ill represented, or not represented at Paris at all, while some foreign nations are represented upon a scale preposterously beyond their productive status; for example, in *spinning*, England, the first country as to that in the world, appears almost "no where," while Belgium would, to the superficial eye, appear the greatest spinning country in the world.

My views, therefore, have been formed not only long before this Paris

Exhibition, but independently of it, except in so far as that it has upon the whole tended to confirm my previous conclusions.

I have, &c.

ROBERT MALLET, F.R.S., M.A.,
Juror, Cl. 53.

The Right Hon.
Lord Taunton.

(14.)

Offices, 7, Westminster Chambers,
Victoria Street, London, S.W.,
June 27, 1867.

MY LORD,

I PRESUME it is proposed to pursue the subject of technical education in Great Britain, as raised by Dr. Lyon Playfair's letter, by some form of inquiry. 1st. As to the institutions and methods in operation abroad in several countries for securing technical education. 2nd. As to our needs of such in England, and how these may be best supplied. Having long given attention to these matters, I hope I may not be deemed impertinent if I offer a suggestion as to the *mode* by which, as I conceive, the information desirable under the first head may best be secured.

The countries in which the systems of technical education now working are such as to demand our full acquaintance with them, are France, Prussia, Belgium, Bavaria, Switzerland, and Austria, in the first rank at least these.

In all these countries a large quantity of information exists in the form of state and other printed documents, manuals, *brochures*, and treatises on education, &c., &c. These should be collected, and a report should be obtained from each country by a technical and learned native professor, in which the system in his country should be described fully and clearly, and a *resumé* given of all the literature of the subject. The *six* reports thus obtained should go into the hands of some one competent man in England to condense and compare, and report upon, as to *facts only*. You would then have something like an exact basis as to the first head to start consideration upon.

The more usual course with us in England is to *send* out a roving commission of Englishmen to collect information. From want of familiarity with Continental tongues and habits of thought, and from many other causes, my own observation leads me to think that very little information is thus obtained; and that such commissions are little more than holiday excursions at the public expense. For this I could appeal to some printed reports.

From the other course of proceeding I am satisfied a crop of highly valuable information might be expected.

I have, &c.

ROBERT MALLET, F.R.S., M.A.

The Right Hon.
Lord Taunton.

(15.)

29, 33, 34, 35, 37, and 38, Oxford Street, W.
June 20, 1867.

SIR,

I HAVE delayed replying to your circular of 31st May until I had the opportunity of obtaining information on some points confirmatory of my impressions on the subject of Dr. Lyon Playfair's letter. I agree with him that a system of technical education must tend to the improvement of the manufactures of every country in which it is in operation, and that the advances made by some other countries may to some extent be attributed to its influence. It must, however, be borne in mind that if we have not made the same relative progress as other nations in some branches of industry, we have made greater relative progress in others (the natural consequence of International Exhibitions and greater freedom of trade), and that the Exhibition at Paris does not fairly represent the progress made since 1862, or the present state of several of our most important manufactures.

I may say, briefly, that of all our great textile manufactures the only ones fully and fairly represented are Scotch tweeds and Irish linens.

I apprehend great danger to our manufacturing interests, and to the general prosperity of our country, from the action and influence of Trades Unions, which tend to reduce, as far as possible, the intelligent and industrious workman to the same level as the stupid and lazy.

I have, &c.

PETER GRAHAM.

H. J. Roby, Esq.
&c &c.

(16.)

26, Great George Street, Westminster,
June 22, 1867.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Secretary of the Schools Inquiry Commission requesting that I would favour the Committee by stating whether I agreed with the substance of a letter addressed to your Lordship by Dr. Lyon Playfair, a copy of which was enclosed.

Before proceeding to comply with this request I would wish to remark that Dr. Playfair's letter refers to progress in the peaceful arts, as

exemplified at the Paris Exhibition, as a whole, and is general in its conclusions.

My time at Paris was almost exclusively devoted to the jury work of my class, a very large one—chemical and pharmaceutical products—and as yet I have only had an opportunity of examining those other sections of the Exhibition in which I take a special interest, the metallurgy of iron, ceramics, ordnance, &c.; it is, therefore, not possible for me to say whether I agree with the substance of Dr. Playfair's letter. I will, however, state my opinion of so much of the Exhibition as came under my notice, and then venture to give my views upon the second part of the letter, which refers to the subject of the technical education of the working man.

As far as relates to chemical products, I consider that the exhibition made by Great Britain is a "deficient representation," and will not enable foreigners to form a correct estimate of the nature and extent of chemical manufactures now carried on in this country.

In reference to the British exhibition of iron and steel, it must not be overlooked that most of our largest ironworks are unrepresented,—Mr. Bessemer's, Coalbrook Dale, Weardale, Earl Granville's Shelton, Ebbw Vale, Aberdare, Plymouth, and many others too numerous to name; that Sheffield is only represented by two or three makers,—a fact that was considered so remarkable at the time that space was applied for, by intending exhibitors, that it was brought to the special notice of the Associate Commissioners invited to confer with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the South Kensington Museum; and that what is shown in Class 44 is, as a rule, injudiciously exhibited, contrasting painfully with the taste and spirit evinced by the French in their arrangements in the same class. Great credit is also due to the French ironmasters for the skill displayed in some departments of manufacture, especially in that of girders,—a branch of rolling to which our countrymen have not yet seriously devoted their attention.

Those interested in the metallurgy of iron are much impressed at the wide dissemination which the Bessemer process has attained on the Continent as evidenced in Paris. In reference to the rapid spread of this remarkable invention, it would be instructive if the history of its introduction abroad could be published. The treatment which our eminent inventor has received,—more particularly in Prussia,—if it were known, might occasion grave reflections in the minds of Englishmen as to how far they are justified in granting the protection of their Patent Laws to the subjects of a kingdom which shows so little regard for the inventive genius of their own. More than this I should not like to state. The finest specimens of Bessemer steel are exhibited in the Austrian department, and are from the Neuberg works.

In connexion with these splendid achievements it may be well to in-

form your Lordship what I have learnt from Mr. Bessemer respecting the introduction of his process into Austria. Mr. Bessemer informs me that the Government erected model works of his process, and invited the iron and steel manufacturers to inspect them, and to forward samples of their pig-iron, in order to have them tested as to their adaptability for the process. The success of the enterprise is complete, and the Austrians may congratulate themselves upon the brilliant prospect which it promises for the development of their iron industry.

There is one little thing, however, which they have omitted to do, and that is to reward the inventor for the great benefit he has conferred upon the empire. Possibly a knowledge of the history of the iron and steel manufactures in our own country may have afforded both Austria and Prussia a plea as well as a precedent for their injustice and ingratitude to British inventiveness.

It is unnecessary for me to say anything respecting the exhibition made by England in ceramics, as a unanimous verdict of approval has been given as to the manner in which our leading manufacturers have supported the reputation they had acquired at former exhibitions. As regards the British exhibition of ordnance, there must be many opinions as to the merits of our guns, but as regards the display there can be but one, and that is, that it redounds to the credit of the officials at the Arsenal.

Before leaving the subject of the Exhibition, I would wish to state my conviction that it is most important that these International Competitions should not be allowed to degenerate into a means for advertising, and that it behoves those who are intrusted with their organization to see that the several departments of industry are intrusted to men who take an active interest in them, and are thus a guarantee that every endeavour will be made to have them fairly and properly represented, which is not the case on the present occasion, so far at least as refers to Classes 40 and 44.

In reference to the second part of Dr. Playfair's letter, recommending that an official inquiry should be made into the means " by which the " great states are attaining an intellectual pre-eminence among the " industrial classes, and how they are making this to bear on the rapid " progress of their national industries," I would beg to observe that I believe the sooner we are acquainted with the facts the better.

Whilst assenting to the proposition, I must distinctly state that I do not agree with Dr. Playfair that the technical education of working men is the most important method for the maintenance of our industrial supremacy. The information gleaned by acting upon his suggestion would be instructive, and great good would result from its application, but what is really wanted for this country, and is of vital consequence to our future prosperity, is a higher scientific culture of those who are likely

in the natural course of events, to be master manufacturers, so that when discoveries are made they may fructify and not stagnate or decay, as has too often been the case, for want of intelligence on the part of those who command capital and works to perceive their merits; and that they, the manufacturers, may be able to appreciate and adequately remunerate the scientific talent that this country is, and always will be, able to afford them.

I would add further, that no reformation bearing upon industrial progress is more required than in the Legislature, and it is a reproach to the country that science is not represented in Parliament.

It is only a few years since that our classic and commercial statesmen repudiated the idea of the exhaustion of coal in England, whilst last year they, in a fit of alarm, organized a Commission to inquire into its probable duration.

It would be well if an investigation were made as to what have been the results of the teachings in science of the German universities; what Liebig has done for modern chemistry, and how the system inaugurated by him at the small University of Giessen has spread throughout the world, and what benefits have resulted from it; what we owe to the teachings of other chemists, the physicists, metallurgists, and geologists of those excellent seats of learning. Whilst advocating the necessity for the dissemination of scientific training in England, I must not omit to bestow a passing tribute of commendation to the success of those institutions of recent date which were established to supply a want that existed many years since. I allude to the Royal College of Chemistry, of which the late Prince Consort was the President, the School of Mines, and the colleges in the metropolis where scientific departments have been founded. Of the two former I can speak from positive knowledge. In the first named, many of the men who have taught, and not a few of those who have studied there, have not only enriched chemical science by their researches, but have left a permanent mark upon the leading industries of this country. From the School of Mines have emanated men who in metallurgy and geology have greatly extended the application of those sciences, nor is this to be wondered at, when we consider the reputation of the professors under whom they have studied. It is, however, a well-known fact that the public do not rightly appreciate the education that this institution is capable of affording, and that comparatively but few of the sons of manufacturers avail themselves of its advantages.

Before concluding I would beg to call your Lordship's particular attention to a plan proposed by the eminent chemist, Professor Frémy, of the Institute. It is one most just and wise. He proposes that young chemists of talent, who are desirous of devoting their time to the advancement of science, and therefore for the benefit of mankind (and there are always many, not only willing but anxious to do so,) should be liberally

supported by the State. I quote the plan from memory, and can therefore only give the outline of his project. Permit me to suggest that your Lordship should bring this excellent idea to the notice of the noble and learned Chancellor of the University of London, who from his well-known zeal in the cause of education, and from his position, is better able than any one else to obtain the evidence of scientific men as to its value, and, if approved of, to secure its adoption in this country. The same principle might well be extended to the other departments of science which bear upon industrial progress.

In conclusion I must express my firm belief that extended scientific education is of the highest consequence to us if we wish to retain our present position in the scale of nations, that it will mostly benefit the future master manufacturer, that it must tend to elevate the social position of the intelligent working man, and to create a greater sympathy between master and man than at present prevails, and if it do this, the evils which threaten to impede, if not to paralyse, our national progress may be averted.

I have, &c.

DAVID S. PRICE, Ph.D.

The Right Hon. Lord Taunton,
&c. &c.

(17.)

5, Westminster Chambers, S.W.,
June 24, 1867.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ult., enclosing copy of a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Schools Inquiry Commission by Dr. Lyon Playfair, and inquiring whether I agree with the substance of that letter.

In reply, I have to state that in much that Dr. Playfair has said I entirely agree, and that from my own recent personal inquiries into the state of technical education in Switzerland, Germany, and France, I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that it is much more advanced in those countries than in ours.

As a Juror in the Paris Exhibition I have come to the conclusion that the higher class of education given in each of those countries to the workmen in its skilled trades, as well as the superior professional education given to the higher classes of men employed in technical professions, is everywhere visible in the works exhibited by those countries. And I attribute the surprising strides those countries have been making for the last ten years in many of the great staple branches of mechanical construction and manufacture to the admirable scientific and practical training which the Governments of those countries provide for their working classes.

I enclose a memorandum, which at the request of some other jurors I

prepared in Paris last month, as an expression both of my own opinion and that of many others with whom I have conversed on this subject. I may say that we had felt it our duty in some way to call the attention of Government and the public to this matter, when Dr. Lyon Playfair's letter appeared in the "Times."

So convinced was I of the importance of technical education to this country, that before the opening of the present Exhibition in Paris I took the opportunity of an invitation which had been given me to assist a meeting of the Society of Arts in the Technical Museum attached to the University of Edinburgh, to address the meeting on this subject, and I enclose also a newspaper report of that address.

I have, &c.

Henry J. Roby, Esq., M.A., &c. &c.

J. Scott Russell.

Memorandum.

The fourth great International Exhibition has afforded an excellent opportunity for marking the relative progress of different countries in the arts, manufactures, and trades which contribute to the wealth and power of nations. We have especially noted the progress of other nations in those mechanical and constructive arts and trades in which, in 1851, England exhibited pre-eminent excellence. We have to record that in many of these some other nations appear to have made much more rapid progress than ourselves, so that we are *relatively* falling off. And we especially note that our falling off is not in unimportant departments, but in some of those which had formerly constituted our staple excellence.

We have to specify that those branches, in which other countries have now shown more rapid advancement, are some of our own great manufactures of steel and iron, steam machinery, locomotive engines, and tools and manufacturing machinery in general. We do not say that in all of these other nations have excelled us, in some they have not yet equalled us. But what we do feel, and therefore frankly state is, that their progress has, in the last 16 years since the first Exhibition of 1851, been remarkably greater than ours.

There are other branches of arts and manufactures in which possibly the reverse is the case. Glass and pottery, and the arts of design and construction of beautiful patterns both in form and colour, have made remarkable progress throughout England during the same period, we therefore confine our present remarks to the mechanical and constructive arts, not commonly called fine arts.

Dissatisfied with our national progress, we have naturally turned our minds to search for the cause of the progress of other nations and for the cure of our own deficiency. We find that during these years some nations have been occupied in diligently promoting the national

education of the various classes of skilled mechanical workmen, for the purpose of giving skill to the unskilled and rendering the skilled more skilful. We find that some nations have gone so far as to have established in every considerable town technical schools for the purpose of teaching all the youths intended to be craftsmen those branches of science which relate most nearly to the principles of their future craft. Workers in metal are taught the nature of the mechanical powers with which they will have to work, and the chemical properties of the materials they will have to operate upon; engine builders are taught the principles of heat and steam, and the nature of the engines they have to make and work; shipbuilders are taught the laws of construction, hydraulics, and hydrostatics; and dyers and painters are taught the laws of chemistry and colour. All skilled youth are taught geometry, drawing, and calculation; and in many countries every youth who shows great talent in any department is promoted to a higher training school, and there educated at the public cost.

Besides these local schools, other countries have technical colleges of a very high class for the education of masters and foremen in engineering, mechanics, merchandise, and other practical and technical professions.

We have not failed to notice that it is precisely those nations which have been systematically giving a course of preparatory training and education to their population in their skilled trades that have shown the most marked progress in national industry in these successive Exhibitions.

Prussia, Switzerland, Belgium, France, America seem to make progress in proportion to their excellence of educational training:—Prussia in steel, iron, and general engineering work; Switzerland in scientific engineering, machinery, and watch and telegraph work, and in textile manufactures; Belgium in metal working and mechanical trades; France in metal work, and in steam engines, engineering structures, naval architecture, and steam navigation. All these nations seem to exhibit growing skill and progress in proportion to the excellence of the education and training they give to their manufacturing population.

It becomes therefore a serious national question for England and the English, whether they have or have not been wise in neglecting to take adequate measures of a national character for the complete technical training of all the youth destined to skilled trades and occupations. By this training we do not on the one hand mean elementary education, nor on the other hand do we mean any substitute for a practical working apprenticeship. We mean a schooling midway between the elementary day school and the workshop, which the youth should enter after he knows reading, writing, and counting, in order to learn to apply his reading, writing, and calculation to the purpose of acquiring such knowledge of mathematics, mechanics, mineralogy, chemistry, drawing, &c.,

as shall fit him more aptly and perfectly afterwards to learn and to profit by the teaching of the workshop and the office. It is unquestionable that apprentices to trades, coming into the workshops with this preparation, will make greatly more rapid and certain progress than those who enter direct from the elementary school.

But in England we can scarcely as yet be said to possess such schools. Certainly they are not uniformly distributed over the towns of England; and it seems that in no country have they thriven or even existed except when organized and sustained by nations at large, acting through their governments.

We have therefore to recommend to the serious attention of the British nation the consideration of the importance of establishing a national system of technical and trade education.

Paris, May 1867. J. Scott Russell.

(18.)

The Ferns, Hyde Park Gate, South Kensington,

My Lord, June 28, 1867.

Having read with very great interest Dr. Lyon Playfair's admirable letter to your Lordship, I beg to state, though with considerable regret, that I am compelled to agree entirely with the opinions and conclusions expressed in that letter.

During a very careful and impartial examination of the varied productions of European countries in the International Exhibition at Paris, a multitude of instances met my eye which impressed me with the decided superiority of the industrial productions of the *Continent* over those of our own country. It must be distinctly understood, however, that I refer only to works of artistic taste—*not to Fine Art*—in matters connected with objects of useful and ornamental character belonging to the *peaceful* arts. With matters of *war*, whether military or naval, or the multitudinous inventions and triumphs in machinery I have nothing to say, having no experience in those departments; nor have I any knowledge of the numerous economic manufactures, removed in a great measure from such as are the result of fine taste and æsthetic feeling. In these latter objects it is that I feel the truth and justness of Dr. Playfair's broad and honest opinions. In very numerous instances I could not but observe the great advance made in the design as well as execution of works during the last ten years, in which I had sanguinely hoped we in England would have greatly excelled, if not triumphed, over our continental neighbours. In this I am sorry to confess I have been disappointed, and am of opinion that it behoves the Executive Government and the chief municipal bodies of our country to lose not a moment in the consideration of this most important subject, in which the trade and commerce, the prosperity of our working men,

and, I may say, our *National honour*, are so vitally and so deeply concerned and interested.

I cannot at present enter into details, but your Lordship will perceive that I entirely concur in every word of Dr. Playfair's letter.

I have, &c.

E. W. Cooke, R.A., F.R.S.

To the Right Hon.
Lord Taunton,
&c. &c.

(19.)

Belfast, June 29, 1867.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of 27th instant, I beg to state that I agree with the substance of the enclosed letter.*

I am, &c.

Wm. Spotten.

H. J. Roby, Esq.
&c. &c.

[* The enclosed letter was Dr. Lyon Playfair's, as given above.]

(20.)

My Lords and Gentlemen, Nottingham, June 29, 1867.

In reply to the inquiry addressed to me through your secretary, I have the honour to state that in the main I agree with Dr. Lyon Playfair's letter of the 15th ultimo, but I am of opinion that art and industrial education without a thoroughly organized system of primary instruction will not remove the danger which threatens our manufacturing and commercial supremacy.

I trust it will not be deemed presumptuous if I lay briefly before you the result of my observation on a subject in which I have long been deeply interested.

The branch of industry with which I have been connected for thirty years past is the manufacture of hosiery. I am the managing partner of a firm employing five thousand (5,000) workpeople, with establishments in Nottingham, Derby, and Loughborough, employing more than four-fifths of the number, and with branches at Chemnitz and Pausa in Saxony, employing about seven hundred persons.

In addition to the opportunities and experience which the superintendence of these establishments has afforded me, I have for many years past formed friendships with manufacturers in France and Germany. I have had free access to their warehouses and workshops, and I am as well acquainted with the progress of my own branch of industry in those countries as in England.

As the result of my observation I have for four or five years past been increasingly alarmed for our industrial supremacy, and my experience of the Paris Exhibition has only confirmed and strengthened my fears.

In my own branch we still maintain the lead in the majority of articles, but the progress made by France and Germany since 1862 is truly astonishing, and it has been much greater than our own.

I am of opinion that Englishmen possess more energy, enterprise, and inventiveness than any other European nation. The best machines in my trade now at work in France and Germany are the inventions of Englishmen, and in most cases of uneducated workmen; but these machines of English invention are constructed and improved by men who have had the advantage of a superior industrial education. The largest hosiery machine shop in France is that of Monsieur Tailbours at St. Just; models of all the best English machines have been purchased and imported, and they are there improved and constructed on thoroughly scientific principles under the superintendence of a young man who, I was informed, took high honours at the school of the Government in Paris.

Precisely the same thing is taking place in Saxony, but the Saxons are in respect of education, both primary and industrial, much in advance of the French, and in my branch they are our most formidable rivals.

In Nottingham, where the best machinery in the world is required and used in the production of hosiery and lace, there is no such thing as industrial education, and, greatly as it is to be desired, I am acquainted with many good mechanics and superior workmen to whom it would be of no service, inasmuch as they can neither read nor write.

The contrast betwixt the workpeople of England and Saxony, engaged in the same industry, is most humiliating. I have had statistics taken of various workshops and rooms in factories in this district, and the frightful ignorance they reveal is disheartening and appalling. I was born and educated amongst the working classes, and all my life have been in close association with them, but I never realized the condition of the *lower masses* of our workpeople till I took the pains to examine them personally in the manner I have indicated.

In Saxony, our manager, an Englishman of superior intelligence, and greatly interested in education, during a residence of seven years has never yet met with a workman who cannot read or write. And not in the limited and imperfect manner in which the majority of English artizans are said to read and write, but with a freedom and familiarity that enables them to enjoy reading and to conduct their correspondence in a creditable and often superior style. Some of the sons of our poorest workmen in Saxony are receiving a technical education at the Polytechnic schools, such as the sons of our manufacturers cannot hope to obtain.

Whilst, therefore, I believe that the English workman is possessed of greater natural capacity than any of his foreign competitors, I am of opinion that he is gradually losing the race through the superior intelligence which foreign governments are carefully developing in their artizans.

The influence of strikes and lockouts has been undoubtedly against

industrial progress. But the worst practices of trades unions are the result of the gross ignorance of the majority of workmen who are connected with them. I succeeded nearly seven years ago in forming a board of arbitration and conciliation for the hosiery trade of this district, and no strike has taken place since its formation. Leicester has recently followed our example, and during the past week the lace trade has done the same. This is the only solution in my opinion of that difficulty.

The education of Germany is the result of a national organization which compels every parent to send his children to school, and, after having laid the foundation of a sound education, affords to all those who have the capacity and inclination the opportunity of acquiring such technical knowledge as may be useful in the department of industry for which they are destined.

If we are to maintain our position in the industrial competition, we must oppose to this national organization one equally effective and complete. If we continue the fight with our present voluntary system, we shall be defeated. Generations hence we shall be struggling with ignorance, squalor, pauperism, and crime; but with a system of national education made compulsory, and supplemented with art and industrial education, I believe within twenty years England would possess the most intelligent and inventive artizans in the world.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Yours, &c.

A. J. MUNDELLA.

Her Majesty's Schools Inquiry Commissioners.

(21.)

Chemical Works, Bathgate, July 4, 1867.

SIR,

I HAD the honour to receive your letter of 20 June requesting me to give you my experience as to whether I agree in substance with Dr. Lyon Playfair's letter to Lord Taunton. I was a juror in the English Exhibition of 1862, but in the French Exhibition I am only an exhibitor; as such I have spent about a month in Paris studying the Exhibition, and there had the opportunity of meeting many jurors of different nations. I am bound to say that my experience accords with that of Dr. Lyon Playfair. So formidable did the rate of progress of other nations appear to many of us, that several meetings of jurors, exhibitors, and others took place at the Louvre Hotel on the subject. The universal impression at these meetings was that the rate of progress of foreign nations in the larger number of our staple industries was much greater than our own. But it must be stated that a large number of our first-class machine and other manufacturers are not exhibitors in Paris, whereas other nations, I believe, have taken care to bring forward their very best; still, the great progress of other countries is evident. The reason for this increased rate of progress is the excellent

system of technical education given to the masters of workshops, sub-managers, foremen, and even workmen.

England for a long time excelled all other countries in the finish of her machines; but now we find that foreign machine makers are rapidly approaching us in finish, and having skilled and intelligent labour cheaper than ourselves are progressing in all the elements of manufacturing.

Permit me to use my own case as an illustration. Originally I was a working man, but have succeeded in increasing the range of manufacturing industry. The foundation of my success consisted in my having been fortunately attached to the laboratory of the Andersonian University in Glasgow, when I learned chemistry under Graham, and natural philosophy and other subjects under the respective professors. This knowledge gave me the power of improving the chemical manufactures into which I afterwards passed as a servant, and ultimately led to my being the founder of a new branch of industry, and owner of the largest chemical manufacturing works of the kingdom. It would be most ungrateful of me if I did not recognize the importance of scientific and technical education in improving and advancing manufactures. Many men without such education have made inventions and improvements, but they have struggled against enormous difficulties, which only a powerful genius could overcome, and they have been sensible of the obstacles to their progress. Stephenson, who so greatly improved locomotives, had to be his own instructor, but he sent his son Robert to Edinburgh University, and the son did works at least as great as the father, and with far less difficulty to himself.

The improvement in locomotion has necessarily created great competition in the industries of the world, and unless we add skilled instruction to manual labour, England cannot expect to maintain her position in the industrial race.

I have, &c.

JAMES YOUNG.

H. J. Roby, Esq.,
&c. &c.

APPENDIX P.

CORRESPONDENCE, &c. on the subject of the PRINCE CONSORT'S MEMORIAL.

(1.)

SIR, 7, Fitzroy Square, W., 10th June 1862.

REFERRING to what passed at the meeting of the Memorial Committee, on the 7th, when you were so good as to attend and furnish

some important information, I now forward to you the plan and report sent by the architects who had been invited to express their views on the subject of the Memorial.

The members of the Memorial Committee are desirous that you should bring this plan (confidentially) under the notice of the Finance Committee of the 1851 Commission.

The main features of the scheme, it will be seen, are a Monument in Hyde Park, between Rotten Row and the public road, and a Central Hall, south of the public road, in a direct line between the Monument and the centre of the Conservatory.

As the position of this Central Hall may be very materially affected by the future intended application of the adjoining ground, you are requested to ask the Finance Committee to point out the spot on the line above indicated between the Conservatory and the road which would best suit their future objects.

I have, &c.

Edgar Bowring, Esq., C.B. C. L. EASTLAKE.

Report enclosed in the above Letter.

Royal Institute of British Architects,
Conduit Street, 5th June 1862.

DEAR SIR CHARLES,

THE Committee appointed by the Queen "to advise Her Majesty on the subject of the Memorial to the Prince Consort" having requested us, by a letter dated 10th May, in obedience to a suggestion from Her Majesty, to give an opinion as architects as to the best means of giving effect to Her Majesty's wishes, we have the honour to state that we have fully considered the matter referred to us, and beg to report as follows:—

In your personal communication with us at our first meeting you brought under our notice various ideas on the subject referred to us which had occurred to the Committee; but by your letter of the 17th May to Mr. Tite you were good enough to state that the Committee were desirous that "we should all consider ourselves free to make any suggestion we pleased, without reference to any special site or object" indicated to us in the conference to which we have adverted.

Being thus entirely free to present our opinion, we proceed, first, to take up the suggestions you offered, and which we believe were as follows:—

That the Memorial to the Prince Consort should be erected in connexion with an institution of arts and sciences: 1st, as a distinct monument, in front of it, or in the centre of a quadrangle belonging to it; 2ndly, as a monument inside a hall of the building; or, 3rdly, as a wing, or some other portion of the building, to be hereafter completed, at the cost of the public.

These suggestions naturally appear to point out the South Kensington Museum and Schools of Art, because that establishment was founded under the auspices of His Royal Highness; it received his constant personal attention, and his desire was to see it become a large central college of science and art.

There are many reasons why the Memorial might be erected with propriety and advantage in conjunction with such an institution, if the funds were already provided; but these questions arise—viz., whether the nature and style of the Memorial could be safely assumed before the plan and design of the building for the institution had been finally determined? And 2ndly, whether it would be advisable to adopt such a Memorial before the Government and the House of Commons had sanctioned and voted the necessary funds for the buildings.

Considering all the doubts which at present exist with reference to the permanent extension of the buildings at South Kensington, and the difficulties and delays which would arise in the event of a recommendation by the Committee of such a project, it appears more desirable to erect the Memorial, not as a part of, or in immediate connection with a very expensive edifice not yet determined upon, but as an independent monument in Hyde Park, on or near to the site of the Exhibition of 1851, or on some other more public and central site than South Kensington, according to the expectations which have been held out, and upon which many persons subscribed to the Fund.

The Memorial, if erected in conjunction with any large building or institution, would lose in individual grandeur and importance; it would be difficult to treat it otherwise than as a subordinate object even outside the building; and if placed within it would be seldom seen, and would not be the national monument immediately under the public eye, which most people are expecting.

The sum available for the Memorial is supposed to amount to between 50,000*l.* and 60,000*l.*, which probably would not be more than sufficient for a work of art worthy of the nation, including the cost of forming a site to receive it.

Assuming, therefore, the propriety of erecting the Memorial as "a monument," and that it cannot be a Monolith Obelisk, the forms which suggest themselves are—first, an obelisk in several stones; 2ndly, a column; 3rdly, a Gothic cross; 4thly, a large group or groups of sculpture; and 5thly, a building: a Statue of the Prince Consort being in any of these cases the most prominent object.

Respecting these various kinds of Memorial, the following considerations arise:—

1. As it appears a monolith cannot be obtained, there is no especial reason for adopting an obelisk, which, to be effective, must be on a very

large scale, and if so, it would be more conspicuous and important than the Prince's Statue ; and, further, an obelisk built up in several stones would only show an inferiority to the ancients.

2. The objections above stated to an obelisk apply almost equally to a column, or any erection of that description, except that on the summit of a column might be placed the statue. But in such a position the figure would not be better seen than the Duke of York or Lord Nelson on their columns ; and statues so placed have not acquired much favour with the public.

3. The objections to an obelisk, a column, or any erection of that description, apply also to structures in any style of architecture which would assume either of those forms.

4. With reference to a Memorial composed of one or several groups of sculpture, surmounted by a statue of the Prince, the following considerations arise :—If in the open air, considering the climate of this country, it must be of bronze ; and if placed in Hyde Park it must be upon a very large scale to be effective. We admit that bronze, in our climate, soon acquires a dark tone, injurious to the effect of a work of art ; but we are inclined to believe that there may be a mixture of metals that would acquire an agreeable permanent colour. Among the finest monuments of modern times, that of Frederick the Great in Berlin, and of the Archduke Charles in Vienna, have hitherto retained a rich, lustrous colour ; or, as in the case of the Greek horses in Venice, the statue of M. Aurelius in Rome, and other classic examples, gilding, in particular parts, and under certain conditions, might be resorted to.

Leaving for the moment these particular considerations, we proceed to point out the site which appears to us to be desirable for the Monument itself, and the general mode of treatment we would recommend.

We think, then, that the proper site is to be found by drawing a line from south to north, through the centre of the Horticultural Gardens, crossing the Kensington Road ; and on the north side of which the ground rises sufficiently to Rotten Row to give the elevation required. At that point an extent of nearly 1,200 feet may be obtained for entrances to the park, for terraces, fountains, flights of steps, or inclines ; and a depth (340 feet) sufficient for all purposes. In the centre of this area we would propose to place the Memorial itself. If in bronze, this may be a group of statues, without a building ; or, if in marble, with a building to protect them.

We attach a sketch plan to this Report, showing generally how this idea may be worked out, by which it will be seen that the area gained has the dimensions before stated of 1,200 feet from east to west, by 340 feet from north to south, in the centre. To obtain this we propose to straighten the main road, and to make another entrance and gates to

the park at the east end of the area, opposite the Exhibition Road, corresponding with that recently made opposite the end of Prince Albert's Road. The drive in the Park and Rotten Row would both remain undisturbed.

The advantages gained by such a site are these:—It is at no great distance from the area occupied by the Exhibition Building of 1851, and is in immediate juxtaposition with the Horticultural Gardens—the result of His Royal Highness's own conception—thus forming a point of connection between the two.

Having thus given our views of the site and character of the Prince Consort Memorial, we approach with much more diffidence the consideration of the question of some building to be erected, with a view to general usefulness, in order to carry into effect to a certain extent the frequently expressed wishes of the Prince, and particularly to realize his views as stated in his address at the opening of the Horticultural Gardens.

It appears to us that, by the generosity of the nation, apart from the learned societies, science and art are provided for in the British Museum, the museum in Jermyn Street, and the schools in South Kensington. What seems to be wanted is some spacious hall and its necessary adjuncts, as a place for general art meetings; or for such assemblies as are about to take place in London in connection with social science and its kindred pursuits. We have nothing in London for such an object like the great halls of Liverpool, Leeds and Manchester.

If these views are well founded, and would be received with public or national favour, we see no reason why the vacant ground at the back of the Horticultural Gardens, south of the Kensington Road, as suggested by the Queen's Committee, should not be a fitting site for such a building.

Architecturally (and apart from general questions of expediency, upon which there doubtless exists a great variety of opinions) nothing could be happier, in our opinion, than to occupy the north side of the road with the Prince Consort Memorial, and the other side with a grand central hall having approaches to the hall itself, and as at the present moment to the Horticultural Gardens; thus effectually screening from view the back of the conservatory, and the unsightly objects at present existing.

The sketch plan before referred to, will show how all this could be arranged; but we only propose a general scheme, because it appears to us to be our duty rather to submit suggestions and general advice, than to presume to present anything like a detailed proposition.

If our recommendation on the subject of the actual site for the memorial should meet with the approbation of Her Majesty and the Committee, the individual efforts of the architect and the sculptor might be invited for its realization, without attempting, at the present, to

determine the final occupation of the vacant land on the south side of the road.

We have the honour to be,
Dear Sir Charles,
Your obedient servants,

WILLIAM TITE.
S. SMIRKE, R.A.
G. G. SCOTT, R.A.
J. PENNETHORNE.
T. L. DONALDSON.
P. C. HARDWICK.
M. D. WYATT.

To Sir Charles Lock Eastlake,
President of the Royal Academy, &c., &c.

(2.)

SIR, Whitehall, June 16, 1862.

I AM directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., submitting, on behalf of the Committee appointed by the Queen to advise Her Majesty on the subject of the Memorial to the Prince Consort, the plan and report sent in by the architects invited to express their views on the subject of the Memorial, and requesting the Commissioners to point out the spot on the line between the proposed Monument in Hyde Park and the centre of the conservatory of the Horticultural Gardens on which might be erected a Central Hall as part of the scheme of the Memorial.

In reply I am to express to the Queen's Committee the satisfaction which Her Majesty's Commissioners must necessarily feel at any plan which may serve to connect the National Memorial to the late Prince Consort, their own illustrious and lamented President, with the Kensington Gore Estate, and with the proposed site of the hall referred to in your letter.

The Commissioners direct me to state their readiness to reserve for a reasonable time a suitable site for that hall of the space required (about 150 by 80 feet), in the centre of the northern frontage of their estate adjoining the Kensington Road, and lying between Prince Albert's Road and Exhibition Road, and immediately opposite to the centre of the intended Memorial, leaving the decision as to the exact proximity of the hall to the public road for further consideration and future consultation with the Queen's Committee.

I have, &c.

Sir C. L. Eastlake. EDGAR A. BOWRING.

(3.)

SECOND REPORT OF THE PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

WE, the Members of the Committee appointed by Your Majesty to consider the best means of giving effect to Your Majesty's wishes in respect to a Memorial to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, humbly beg leave to Report to Your Majesty the result of our further proceedings with reference to the matters committed to us.

In our First Report, dated the 14th of April last, we stated the difficulties which we had experienced in the endeavour to fulfil the conditions on which Your Majesty's original choice of an Obelisk mainly depended, and our serious doubts as to the expediency of prosecuting that part of the proposed scheme.

Our subsequent proceedings have been partly dictated by a letter dated the 19th of April last, addressed by Lieutenant-General the Hon. Charles Grey to Sir Charles Eastlake, acknowledging the receipt of our First Report, inviting us to turn our attention to some mode, other than that first proposed, of effecting the great object in view, and communicating Your Majesty's suggestion whether some eminent Architects might not be advantageously consulted as to the means of combining with such other designs the groups of statuary (among which a statue of the Prince would be prominent) mentioned in General Grey's former letter.

In reviewing the various schemes that have been offered to our notice during the general discussion of this subject, we had become aware that a large proportion of the public appeared to be desirous of connecting the intended Monument with some institution intimately associated with the Prince's name.

The inquiry having been to a certain extent reopened, we could not overlook this prevalent opinion. In directing our attention to it, our first object was, therefore, to ascertain whatkind of institution His Royal Highness had especially promoted or desired to see established and then to consider whether the proposed Monument could be satisfactorily combined with such institution.

General testimony, and, above all, His Royal Highness's own public declarations and acknowledged views, tend to prove that there was nothing he had more at heart than the establishment of a metropolitan institution for the promotion, in a largely useful sense, of science and art as applied to productive industry.

While the Prince was ever zealous in furthering the objects of charitable institutions, while he took an active part in endeavouring to improve both the moral and material condition of the poor, his great purpose—combining a wise philanthropy with patriotism—was to

devise means for affording to the skilled labour of the industrial classes the advantages of a scientific and artistic education, and, in so doing, to promote their own social welfare, together with the commercial properity of the country.

The chief occasion on which His Royal Highness expressed his views on this subject was in August 1851, in a paper read at a meeting of the Commissioners for the first Great Exhibition, when the success of that Exhibition was no longer doubtful, and when it became a question how the surplus funds were to be employed. Many of the views contained in that memorandum are embodied in the second report of the Commissioners, explaining the reasons which induced them to secure the ground between Brompton and the Kensington Road, known under the name of the "Estate of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851."

The surplus funds of that Exhibition had, by the judicious counsel of the Prince Consort, been applied towards the purchase of the property referred to as a site for institutions intended to promote a special object; that object, as defined in the second report of the Commissioners, being "to increase the means of industrial education, and extend the influence of science and art upon productive industry."

When we consider that the spacious site above mentioned was secured for this purpose by the Prince's foresight and decision, when we look at the useful and popular institutions which are already rising into importance in various parts of its area, and when we remember that the whole, with its present and prospective national benefits, is the consequence of that first Great Exhibition which owed its success to His Royal Highness's wisdom and perseverance, we cannot but feel that such visible results constitute in themselves a significant and appropriate Memorial to the Prince Consort; and that a monumental expression and record of His Royal Highness's admirable qualities could not be better associated than with so characteristic an example of their fruits.

These convictions led us to regard the estate referred to, with its actual establishments, considered as a whole, as the fittest institution with which a Monument to the Prince could be connected.

It was at this stage of our proceedings that, in obedience to Your Majesty's suggestion, we sought the advice and assistance of some of the most eminent architects. They, on their part, met our request with an earnestness worthy of the object, and proceeded without delay to the careful consideration of the question proposed. Their attention, as stated in their subjoined report, was, in accordance with our instructions, first directed to the South Kensington Museum: but various difficulties soon became apparent, rendering the realization of the comprehensive idea which we desire to embody scarcely attainable on that site.

An examination of the unoccupied portions of the ground, and a

reference to the Prince Consort's special recommendations suggested another scheme.

The Second Report of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 dwells, in conclusion, on the want at that time, not only of scientific and artistic instruction for the industrial population,—a want, since the date of the Report, in a great measure supplied,—but of "a centre of action" for men of Science and Art where the results of their labours could be communicated, "affording at the same time the means of establishing the connection between them and the public, which would secure permanent relations of reciprocal influence."

In a speech at the opening of the Midland Counties Institute, in November, 1855, His Royal Highness spoke of "a central point of union" which might give a "national organization" to all such establishments.

In his speech at the opening of the Garden of the Horticultural Society at South Kensington, in June 1861, his Royal Highness expressed a hope that it would, "at no distant day, form the inner court of a vast quadrangle of public buildings, rendered easily accessible by the broad roads which will surround them—buildings where Science and Art may find space for development."

We conceived that a Hall forming "a central point of union" where men of Science and Art could meet, where the results of their labours with a view to the special purposes before indicated, could be communicated and discussed, and where deputies from affiliated Societies throughout the United Kingdom could occasionally confer with the Metropolitan authorities, might be fitly recommended as marking, with the Monument, the general object of the institutions in their vicinity. We were the more induced to come to this conclusion, as establishments for special purposes connected with industrial education could hardly be proposed for a central situation. A Hall, on the other hand, would, from its general character, harmonize with every kind of Institution, and, while fitly occupying such a position, might, at the same time, form the commencement of buildings to be hereafter erected for more definite purposes.

Having pointed out to the Committee of Architects this ground as a fit site for the proposed Hall, we left the further consideration of the question in their hands. It was open to them to recommend that the Monument should be in some part of the Hall itself; or in the open space in front of it, between the Hall and the road; or in Hyde Park, in an area corresponding in its central line with that of the actual and proposed buildings opposite.

Without entering into details requiring future consideration, we are prepared to submit our opinion that the Committee of Architects have come to a judicious decision on this part of the question; nor can we

REFERENCE ONLY

hesitate to express our satisfaction with a result which appears to fulfil more than one important condition. By being placed in the Park, the Monument has a national character, while its position in relation to the estate sufficiently indicates the connection which we had regarded as an essential part of our general plan.

Had the Monument been placed on the South side of the Kensington Road, it would have been so near the Hall as to be overpowered by it; while, by being within the estate, it would have lost something of its public importance. The latter objection would have been applicable had it been proposed to place the statues within the building. We conceive, however, that that objection would not extend to placing within the Hall a marble statue of the Prince, distinguished in its composition from the statue on the Monument itself.

The Hall, besides its special use, would, with its corresponding lateral approaches to the Horticultural Garden, constitute the principal front to the whole Estate. It would also, on many accounts, be an essential accompaniment to the opposite Monument, by completing the connection between it and the Institutions which now exist, or may hereafter be established near it. Still we are aware that its erection, as part of the proposed scheme, must depend on the amount which may be contributed. We can, therefore, at this moment do no more than express our earnest hope that sufficient funds may be provided to ensure the completion of the Hall.

Having communicated our views on this subject to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, we have the satisfaction of stating that they have been pleased to assure us of their readiness to reserve, for a reasonable time, a suitable site for the Hall, of the extent required.

It will be apparent that the conclusion at which we have now arrived has reference merely to the site of the memorial and its connection with the Institutions referred to; and an inspection of the subjoined Plan will show that the effect of the whole is mainly dependent on the straightening of the public road, in itself a considerable improvement, but which can only be effected by taking in a few feet from the Park. For this purpose, trifling as is the proposed alteration, an application must be made to Parliament for its sanction, which we cannot doubt will be readily given.

In humbly submitting this our Report to Your Majesty, we beg leave to state that should the scheme we have indicated meet with Your Majesty's approval, we propose, in further fulfilment of Your Majesty's wishes, to invite a certain number of architects to furnish designs for the general arrangement of the Monument, as regards height, magnitude, and architectural elements, and of the surrounding area. The general design which might, with Your Majesty's sanction, be selected, would at the same time be open to subsequent modifications in its details to suit

the conceptions of the sculptors who in conjunction with the architect ultimately chosen, would be commissioned to complete the work.

We humbly subjoin, as an Appendix to this Report, the Report and Plan of theCommittee of Architects, to which we have above referred.

DERBY.
CLARENDON.
WILLIAM CUBITT.
C. L. EASTLAKE.

Westminster, 27th June 1862.

(4.)

MY DEAR SIR CHARLES, Osborne, July 18, 1862.

THE Queen desires me to acknowledge, through you, the receipt of the further report of the Committee Her Majesty had asked to advise her, on the subject of the proposed National Monument to the Prince Consort.

Knowing the importance attached by the Prince to the establishment of some central institution for the promotion of scientific and artistic education, the Queen is much pleased by your recommendation that the personal Monument to His Royal Highness should be in immediate connection with buildings appropriated to that object.

Your report, therefore, suggesting the erection of a Central Hall as the commencement of such buildings, and in connection with the personal Monument to be placed directly opposite to it in Hyde Park, meets with Her Majesty's entire and cordial approval; and should public support afford the means of giving effect to your recommendation, it will be far from being a matter of regret to Her Majesty that the difficulties in the way of the original suggestion of an Obelisk, as the principal feature of the proposed Monument, were such as to lead you to counsel the abandonment of that idea.

Few things, indeed, could now make the Queen more happy than to be allowed to witness the realization of some of her beloved husband's noble plans for the benefit of mankind. She knows how constantly he regretted that much of the good which the many institutions founded for the advancement of science and art, in some one or other of their branches, were calculated to effect, was lost by their isolation and want of connection with each other.

But though strongly convinced of the advantage that would follow their being brought together, he was also strongly impressed with the importance of not interfering in any way with their free and voluntary action; believing that their union, to be productive of good, must be an unforced union, brought about by a generally felt opinion of its necessity, and meeting with public support.

In fact, it was to public, as distinguished from Government or Parliamentary, support, that he always looked for the means of giving effect to his plans.

He was, therefore, content to wait with patience till the conviction should have forced itself on the public mind, as it had long done on his own, of the expediency of giving to those bodies some general organization, or point of union, which should enable them mutually to assist each other in promoting their several objects; while it should leave untouched their power of independent action, and extend rather than limit their sphere of individual usefulness.

It would have gratified the Prince much, therefore, as it is now a source of some consolation to the Queen, to find that one of his great ideas for the good of the world (for his views were by no means limited to this country), forms the basis of the recommendation contained in your Report; and Her Majesty can have no dearer wish on this subject than that the estate purchased, as you say, by his "judicious counsel" and wise "foresight and decision," should be devoted to such a purpose; that the establishments actually upon it, as well as those that may be expected to come there, should be considered as a whole,—to form one institution, —one great and comprehensive institution,—having for its object (to use the Prince's own words, as quoted by the Committee), "to increase the means of industrial education, and extend the influence of science and art upon productive industry."

For such an institution some appropriate title, connected with the Prince's name, will doubtless hereafter be found; while, from its object, and still more from the benefits which the Queen hopes would follow the development of this idea, it would be fitly connected with the personal Monument, and would, itself, form the most lasting and worthy Memorial of the Prince's untiring and unselfish exertions for the general good.

I remain,
Dear Sir Charles,
Yours very sincerely,
C. Grey.

Sir C. Eastlake,
&c. &c. &c.

(5.)

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

We, the members of the Committee appointed by Your Majesty to consider the best means of giving effect to Your Majesty's wishes in respect to a Memorial to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, humbly beg leave to report to Your Majesty the result of our further proceedings with reference to the matters committed to us.

In our Second Report, dated the 27th of June 1862, after referring to the difficulties which had compelled us to abandon the scheme of an obelisk, and to Your Majesty's wish, communicated by a letter dated the 19th of April 1862, from Lieut.-General the Hon. Charles Grey, that we should turn our attention to some other mode in which the great object in view might be more satisfactorily effected, we stated that, in reviewing the various suggestions that had been made, we had become aware that a large proportion of the public appeared to be desirous of connecting the intended Monument with some institution intimately associated with the Prince's name. We stated that a reference to His Royal Highness's recorded declarations and views had led us to conclude that there was nothing he had more at heart than the establishment of an institution for the promotion, in a largely useful sense, of science and art as applied to productive industry.

In considering the question of the site and special purpose of a building applicable to such objects, we could not hesitate to express our opinion that the ground purchased with the surplus funds of the Great Exhibition of 1851—on which various establishments connected with art and science had already been placed under His Royal Highness's auspices—would be the fittest for such a building, and, still guided by the Prince's wishes, as stated in the Second Report of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, we came to the conclusion that the most appropriate structure would be a hall, forming a centre of action for men of science and art, where the results of their labours could be communicated, while, to use the words of the Commissioners, it would at the same time afford "the means of establishing the connection between them and the public, which would secure permanent relations of reciprocal interest."

In obedience to Your Majesty's suggestion, communicated in General Grey's letter above referred to, we then sought the advice and assistance of some eminent architects. The following were those to whom we applied :—William Tite, Esq., M.P., Sydney Smirke, Esq., R.A., James Pennethorne, Esq., Philip C. Hardwick, Esq., Thomas L. Donaldson, Esq., George Gilbert Scott, Esq., R.A., and Matthew Digby Wyatt, Esq.

These architects, in a letter dated the 5th of June 1862, addressed through Sir Charles Eastlake to the Committee, expressed their opinion that the fittest site for the proposed Hall of Science and Art would be the vacant piece of ground at the northern boundary of the Estate of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. We were ourselves enabled to state that the Commissioners, on their part, were pleased to express their readiness to reserve, for a reasonable time, a suitable site for the Hall, of the extent required.

In the proposed general arrangements the effect of the whole, as pointed out in our former Report, would in a great measure depend on

the straightening of the public road, in itself a considerable improvement, but which could only be effected by taking in a few feet from the Park. This object, trifling as is the proposed alteration, could only be obtained by an application to Parliament for its sanction. A reference to the subjoined plan will explain the nature and extent of the proposed alteration.

After consulting further with the Architects referred to, we decided that the Memorial itself, with which the proposed Hall was to be associated, should be placed opposite the centre of the area to be occupied by the Hall, but on the higher ground north of the Kensington Road.

Having thus endeavoured to reconcile the original and primary object of a Memorial with the erection of a building in its immediate neighbourhood applicable to those especial objects which His Royal Highness the Prince Consort had been anxious to promote, we proposed, in our Second Report, to invite a certain number of Architects to furnish detailed designs for the Memorial, with sufficient indications (as we afterwards explained) of the relative position, extent, and character of the Hall.

Your Majesty's "entire and cordial approval" of the scheme above described, and of the course proposed to be adopted, was communicated in a letter dated the 18th of July 1862, addressed, as before, by General Grey to Sir Charles Eastlake.

The Architects whom we invited to furnish designs were the same whom we had before consulted. Two of the number, Mr. Tite and Mr. Smirke, having declined the invitation, we addressed ourselves to Charles Barry and Edward M. Barry, Esquires. Those distinguished Architects having accepted our conditions, the proposed number of candidates remained unaltered.

The Architects originally consulted by us did not omit to observe, in their letter dated the 5th of June 1862, that "the sum available for the Memorial is supposed to amount to between 50,000*l.* and 60,000*l.*, which probably would not be more than sufficient for a work of art worthy of the nation, including the cost of forming a site to receive it."

On our own part, in our invitation bearing date the 19th of July 1862, to the seven Architects, five of whom had affixed their names to the letter above quoted, we adverted to the same condition by reminding the candidates that one important consideration would be "the amount of the fund which may be available for the cost of the Memorial itself, for that of the proposed straightening of the public road, for the arrangement of the area in Hyde Park, with its decorations, and, if possible, for the Hall on the south side of the road."

The various designs were submitted in February last to Your Majesty's inspection.

The ability, ingenuity, and taste displayed in all the designs are such as

to prove the wisdom of the course suggested by Your Majesty, and we trust that on future occasions, in questions relating even more directly and exclusively to Sculpture, it will be found advisable to consult those whose studies and practice lead them to regard monumental works with reference to the site they are to occupy, and in relation to surrounding objects.

At the same time we are aware on the one hand, that designs for statues or groups of sculpture by Architects can only be required to indicate the position and dimensions of such works, leaving the Sculptors themselves uncontrolled in all other respects; and, on the other, that the judgment ought not to be influenced by any defects of detail in such necessarily vague representations of sculptured forms.

In proceeding to the onerous duty of pointing out designs, one of which might, subject to Your Majesty's approval, and with due modifications, be chosen for execution, we had to bear in mind the amount of the funds subscribed as compared with the estimates of the candidates. As regards the Hall, we had, in our Second Report before referred to, stated that we could do no more than express our earnest hope that sufficient funds might be provided to ensure its completion. What effect the announcement of a definite scheme and chosen design may produce we cannot anticipate, but we are bound to state that at this moment the amount subscribed barely exceeds 60,000*l*. We have to add, that the estimates which the candidates have submitted for the Memorial, irrespectively of the Hall are, with one exception, larger—in some instances considerably so—than that sum.

Before submitting our opinion on the relative fitness in other respects of the designs we prefer, it may be necessary to advert to the general question respecting the durability of statues in the open air in this country. We observe that those architects who propose that the principal sculpture that they have introduced should be of white statuary marble, have placed such works within a building. Bronze, with or without gilding, and in some cases Silesian marble (which latter it is assumed is durable even when exposed to the atmosphere), are the materials selected for external decorations in sculpture. We are of opinion that, in any case, even including architectural details, the surface of the Memorial and its accompanying decorations might require to be cleaned from time to time; and that, assuming bronze to be preferred, a light colour might be adopted, and by such precautions might probably be preserved.

Next to the apparently indispensable condition of an estimate for the Memorial within the means hitherto contributed, we are disposed to consider the designs with reference to the important question of due connection with the site and proposed structures on the opposite or south side of the Kensington Road. The ground, gradually rising from the south,

points out a commanding site for the Memorial, and suggests a definite termination, not only to the portion of the site in the Park, but to the whole area on the south side of the road, with the buildings now or hereafter to be comprehended in the estate of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. The Memorial, we conceive, should, in an architectural sense, be in intelligible relation and connection with that estate, in itself a monument of the Prince's efforts for the promotion of science and art; and, as occupying the highest point in the ground, considered as a whole, should, in its mere plan as well as in due elevation, have the character of a boundary adorned with a fitting monument.

We are of opinion that, in its general conception, the design by Mr. Philip C. Hardwick exhibits an especial attention to these requisites.

In considering the general character of the different designs for the Memorial, we find admirable suggestions for structures partaking of the nature of a mausoleum. But we conceive that the Memorial, in the neighbourhood of institutions which, with regard to their present and proposed objects, exemplify the labours of the Prince for the public good, should rather convey the impression that it is a public tribute to his great qualities; and that, while the proposed Hall of Science and Art would represent in the most general form the useful objects which His Royal Highness promoted, the Memorial itself should be essentially a national testimonial.

We therefore recur to the idea that has been prominent at all times among civilized nations, of a statue in a conspicuous situation, sufficiently large to form, in reference to that situation, a commanding point of attraction, and with becoming accompaniments at different heights to enrich the mass and sustain the impression intended to be conveyed.

These conditions appear to us to have been carefully borne in mind by Mr. Hardwick; and, as regards the important question of expenditure, his is the only design according to which the Memorial itself, irrespective of the Hall, could be executed at a cost within the amount subscribed. At the same time we are of opinion that the Hall forms so essential a feature of his general plan that its omission would greatly detract from the merits of his design.

We now proceed to notice, as especially worthy of Your Majesty's favourable consideration, a magnificent design by Mr. Scott, for a Gothic Cross, the statue being within the structure but open to view, and in a great measure open to the air.

In the letter of the architects, in reply to our first invitation that they would favour us with their advice, among various kinds of monuments which by them were considered objectionable, the Gothic cross, if approaching the slender proportions of an obelisk or column, was included. We advert to this only to remark that, in the first place, Mr. Scott's design does not come under that particular description of structure; and

secondly, that in a letter dated the 9th of June 1862, referring to the opinion above quoted, he claimed for himself perfect freedom of choice in the style of his design.

While admitting the somewhat sepulchral character of what are called Gothic crosses, we cordially appreciate the feeling which led Mr. Scott to adopt in his design, to use his own words, "the style . . of the most touching monuments ever erected in this country to a Royal Consort," and to give to an architectural structure the character of a vast shrine expressive of the value attached to the statue which it protects.

We, therefore, do not dwell on the objection likely to be urged, of a certain want of originality in a monument of this kind, because we believe that the beauty of this example, if it could be carried into execution without sacrificing the richness and completeness of its effect, would abundantly compensate for any actual or imagined resemblance to other structures coming under the denomination of a Gothic Cross.

It will be observed that Mr. Scott's proposed monument is not essentially connected with any present or proposed buildings on the south side of the public road. But, inasmuch as it would correspond with the central line of the area on that side—the statue, of course, fronting in that direction—we conceive that the required connection might be sufficiently attained by the arrangement of the immediately surrounding ground; and, although the isolated and independent character of the structure in itself would seem to fit it for any open situation, we by no means consider such a circumstance of sufficient weight to open again the question of site.

A Gothic Monument in the position already assigned for the Memorial might, in the opinion of some judges, involve as a consequence that the Hall, if ever built, should be similar in style to the Memorial, and consequently, again dissimilar from the buildings already in existence on the estate of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. We think, however, that the intervening space might be a sufficient reason for some change of style, if desirable, in the Hall.

Having noticed these general, but, as we consider, not insuperable difficulties, we come to a much more formidable objection: the cost of Mr. Scott's proposed Memorial, after reducing the height from 185 to 148 feet,—an alternative proposed in his printed description,—and not without some other changes, cannot, we fear, be estimated at much less than double the amount subscribed.

To this must be added that no calculation is made for the cost of laying out the ground (in this case an indispensable addition), nor for that of straightening the public road.

Under these circumstances, we still think we are bound to submit our opinion, in the first place, as to the relative merit of the designs. That opinion, after a careful and repeated comparison of those designs, con-

sidered irrespective of cost, is in favour of that by Mr. Scott. The difficulties which present themselves in regard to the estimate can only be met, first, by abandoning for the present the project of a hall; and, secondly, by such an addition to the present available amount as would secure the completion of Mr. Scott's Monument without sacrificing its chief characteristics.

It is not without extreme regret that we regard, even as a possibility, the indefinite postponement of a project which His Royal Highness the Prince Consort appeared so earnestly to contemplate. In relinquishing the objects of utility to science and art which the Hall and its accompaniments would have unquestionably promoted, and in recommending the adoption of Mr. Scott's design, we have the consolation of reflecting that we in some measure revert to Your Majesty's original intention in proposing the erection of a Monument, in the usual acceptation of the word, with groups of statuary round its base.

But, we repeat, even for the execution of such a Monument alone the sum contributed will be insufficient. It would be unbecoming on our part to offer any suggestion as to the means by which that sum might be augmented; but we venture to think that the liberality of Parliament would not be appealed to in vain, and that by the aid of the House of Commons the Monument would assume a character in all respects national, and thus be worthy of the Prince to whose memory it will be dedicated.

We beg leave to recommend that all the designs should be submitted to the inspection of Members of the Legislature, and ultimately to that of the public.

We humbly subjoin, as an Appendix, various papers referred to in this our Report.

DERBY.
CLARENDON.
C. L. EASTLAKE.
WILLIAM CUBITT.

Westminster, 25th March 1863.

(6.)

Windsor Castle, April 22, 1863.

LIEUT.-GENERAL GREY has received the commands of the Queen to acknowledge the receipt of the Report of the Committee appointed to give Her Majesty their assistance in the consideration of questions relative to the National Memorial to the Prince Consort.

Her Majesty has directed that her best thanks may be returned to the Committee for the valuable services which they have rendered, and the advice which they have submitted to Her Majesty.

The Queen very fully participates in the regret expressed by the Committee, that it has been found necessary to abandon, for the present, the idea of the Central Hall, which, combined with a personal Memorial, would have appeared to unite the tribute of national gratitude with the objects in which the great and good Prince took the strongest interest, and would also have for ever associated with the Memorial the recollections of the Exhibition of 1851. This regret is, however, modified by the expectation that, whenever the Commissioners of 1851 may be in a position to appropriate the vacant space north of the conservatory in the Royal Horticultural Gardens to the purposes for which the estate was purchased, a Hall may still form part of the buildings to be erected there.

The personal Memorial to the Prince was always the first object, and the Queen never contemplated the combination of the Central Hall until that was adequately provided for.

Under these circumstances the Queen is happy to see that the Committee have recommended for selection the design of Mr. Scott, to which Her Majesty had already given the preference amongst the many beautiful designs submitted for Her judgment.

Sir Charles Eastlake.

APPENDIX Q.

Statement issued in 1865 by the Provisional Committee of the proposed Central Hall of Arts and Sciences.

Shortly after the closing of the Great Exhibition of 1851, numerous representations were made to the Commissioners of that Exhibition, on the part of Chambers of Commerce, Learned Societies, and other bodies persons interested in Science or the Arts, of the want that was felt throughout England, and especially in the chief commercial cities, of a Central Institution in London for the promotion of scientific and artistic knowledge as applicable to productive industry.

The Commissioners were deeply impressed with the representations so made, and announced in their Second Report to the Crown that they had devoted the surplus funds of the Great Exhibition to the purchase of an estate at South Kensington, with a view of providing a common centre of union for the various departments of Science and Art connected with industrial education.

A site for a Central Institution having been found, numerous plans for effecting the desired object were suggested and prepared under the direction of the Prince Consort, and in all those plans such a Hall as that which it is now proposed to erect formed a prominent and essential feature. The death of the Prince Consort in December 1861 arrested the steps which were in contemplation, but it is now proposed to revive a portion of his project, and to seek the means of erecting a Hall on a scale commensurate with the wants of the country.

The management of the Hall, when erected, will be invested in a governing body acting under the authority of a Royal Charter.

The Hall will be available for the following objects:—

a. Congresses, both National and International, for purposes of Science and Art.

b. Performances of music, both choral and instrumental, including performances on the organ similar to those now given in various large provincial towns, such as Liverpool and Birmingham.

c. The distribution of prizes by public bodies and societies.

d. Conversaziones of societies established for the promotion of Science and Art.

e. Agricultural and horticultural exhibitions.

f. National and International exhibitions of works of art and industry, including industrial exhibitions by the working classes similar to those recently held successfully in various parts of London.

g. Exhibitions of pictures, sculpture, and other objects of artistic or scientific interest.

h. Any other purposes connected with Science and Art.

A plan and section of the Hall are annexed (Plan No. 1). The Hall consists of an arena, an amphitheatre, and two tiers of private boxes. Above the boxes there will be a spacious corridor lighted from the top, affording room for the exhibition of pictures and sculpture. Access to and egress from the building will be amply provided for by numerous separate entrances and staircases. Chambers and offices for the convenience of societies and persons using the Hall will be also provided, as indicated in the Plan.

The site of the Hall is on land belonging to the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, at the north side of the Horticultural Gardens.

Plan No. 2 represents the situation of the Hall in relation to the rest of the metropolis. The thick black line denotes the Metropolitan Railway, which will place South Kensington in communication with all parts of London and with the country. The completed portion is indicated by a continuous line, and that which is in progress by a dotted line. The station is shown on Plan 2 in the immediate neighbourhood of the

Horticultural Gardens, and a plan is under consideration for connecting it with the Hall by a covered passage.

A grant of the site for the Hall for a term of 999 years will be made by the Commissioners at a nominal rent. This grant represents a contribution of 60,000*l.* to the Hall.

The total cost of erecting the Hall, exclusive of the value of the site, but including fittings and internal and external decorations, is estimated at the sum of 200,000*l.*

The Commissioners undertake, in addition to the grant of the site, to guarantee one-fourth part of the above sum of 200,000*l.*, and out of such guarantee to advance a sum not exceeding 2,000*l.* for preliminary expenses.

The grant, however, of the lease and of the guarantee is conditional on the public engaging before the 1st May 1867 to invest in the scheme such an amount as will be sufficient, inclusive of the Commissioners' guarantee, to ensure the completion of the building, externally and internally, including fittings, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners' Surveyor, and the payment of every expense connected with it.

Any sum which may be subscribed by the public between the limits of 150,000*l.* and 200,000*l.* will go in diminution of the Commissioners' guarantee ; and further, any sum not exceeding 20,000*l.* which may be subscribed after the Commissioners have been discharged from their guarantee, and the building has been completed, will be invested for the permanent maintenance of the Hall.

A sum of 150,000*l.* is therefore the amount required to be raised by subscription before the public will be entitled to claim the benefit of the offer made by the Commissioners.

Three classes of subscribers will be admitted :—

A subscriber of 1,000*l.* will be entitled to a private box containing 10 seats in the first tier, in the situation shaded with diagonal lines in the Plan and Section.

A subscriber of 500*l.* will be entitled to a private box containing five seats in the second tier, in the situation shaded with diagonal *dotted* lines in the Section.

Or a subscriber will be entitled to reserved seats on the payment of 100*l.* for each sitting, in the amphitheatre, in the part shaded with crossed lines on the Plan and Section.

The interest of subscribers will continue during the whole term for which the site of the Hall is granted ; in other words, it will be practically perpetual.

No calls will be made on any subscriber for the payment of any instalment of his subscription until a sufficient amount has been sub-

scribed to ensure the completion of the building. Calls will then be made at intervals of not less than three months, and be spread over a period of two years.

The interest of every class of subscriber will be transferable at the will of the holder, and a subscriber may let his seat for any particular occasion or occasions. Subscribers will, on the completion of the Hall, have one vote in its management for every seat held by them.

Where the nature of the entertainment permits, and so far as is consistent with general comfort and convenience, subscribers will be furnished with tickets entitling them, and those claiming seats from them, to go into any part of the Hall, or take any seat that is not appropriated for some special purpose or to some particular person.

The Hall will contain about 5,600 persons. A sale of the 2,500 sittings in the boxes and amphitheatre set apart for subscribers will produce 250,000*l*. The remaining seats in the building will be at the disposal of the governing body, and the revenue arising from letting them will be applied to the maintenance of the Hall, and to defraying the expense of carrying into effect the objects for which the Hall is erected.

Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales have announced their intention of taking boxes. The Society of Arts, the Sacred Harmonic Society, the Royal Horticultural Society, and other societies, as well as many eminent persons, have declared their intention of connecting themselves with the Hall.

The want of a building large enough for the effective display of industrial and other like exhibitions has of late years been greatly felt in the metropolis, while the success that has attended large musical performances at numerous other places augurs well for the popularity of similar entertainments in London. The proposed Hall will occupy, free of expense, one of the best sites in the metropolis, and will be eminently adapted for exhibitions and musical performances on a grand scale. There seems, then, little reason to doubt that the purchase of boxes or seats in the Hall may be looked upon as the acquisition of a property from the use of which constant enjoyment and instruction may be derived, and which, in a pecuniary point of view, will prove a remunerative investment, to be realised either partially by the letting of seats, or wholly by the sale of the entire interest of the purchaser.

APPENDIX R.

Correspondence respecting Modification of Original Resolutions relating to the Central Hall of Arts and Sciences.

(1.)

Central Hall of Arts and Science,
Temporary Offices, Exhibition Road, South Kensington,
23rd July 1866.

Sir,

In accordance with your request, I herewith transmit to you a copy of that portion of the proceedings of the Executive Committee's Meeting of the 19th instant which refers to Messrs. Lucas Brothers' proposition for the construction of the Central Hall:—

"Messrs. Lucas Brothers came to the Committee and stated that they were willing to negotiate for the construction of the Hall on the following basis:—

"In the event of the contract being given to the Messrs. Lucas Brothers, these gentlemen will take in sittings the balance of the cost of the construction of the Hall not covered by the Commissioners' guarantee of 50,000*l.*, and by the subscribed capital now amounting to about 110,000*l.*, so that the total cost do not exceed 200,000*l.* The work to be valued at ordinary trade prices by Messrs. Hunt and Stephenson, acting on behalf of the Provisional Committee, and the Provisional Committee to undertake that the sittings assigned to Messrs. Lucas in lieu of money payment shall be sold on Messrs. Lucas' behalf prior to the sale of any sittings to release Her Majesty's Commissioners from their guarantee."

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Henry Scott,
Secretary.

Edgar A. Bowring, Esq., C.B.

(2.)

Office of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851,
32, Abingdon Street, S.W.,
30th July 1866.

Sir,

I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, transmitting on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Central Hall

of Arts and Sciences a copy of a minute adopted by them on the subject of a proposal by Messrs. Lucas to construct the Central Hall.

It appears from this communication that the sum of about 110,000*l.* has already been subscribed by the public towards the cost of the Hall, and that Messrs. Lucas, upon the assumption that the total cost shall not exceed the sum of 200,000*l.* originally estimated (such cost to be valued by Messrs. Hunt and Stephenson at ordinary trade prices), are willing to take in sittings the balance of the cost not covered by the Commissioners' guarantee of 50,000*l.*, such balance therefore amounting to about 40,000*l.* Those gentlemen stipulate, however, that the sittings in the Hall to be thus assigned to them in lieu of money payment shall be sold on their behalf prior to the sale of any sittings to release Her Majesty's Commissioners from their guarantee.

Her Majesty's Commissioners apprehend that had it not been for the last-named stipulation the offer of Messrs. Lucas, combined with the subscriptions already promised on the part of the public, producing together the sum of 150,000*l.*, would in fact amount to a fulfilment of the Commissioners' original provision that three-fourths of the total cost should be subscribed within the period of 18 months, as the condition of their own guarantee coming into operation. But the stipulation in question appears, if acted upon, to involve a departure from the further condition laid down by the Commissioners, that any sums subscribed by the public between the limits of 150,000*l.* and 200,000*l.* shall go in diminution of their guarantee, seeing that any fresh subscriptions would have to be applied in diminution of Messrs. Lucas's guarantee, which must be entirely discharged before the diminution of the Commissioners' guarantee would begin to come into operation.

Under the circumstances, however, and considering, on the one hand, the satisfactory progress already made by the Provisional Committee of the Hall in obtainng subscriptions from the general public, and on the other hand, the interest which the Commissioners themselves take in the undertaking, as evinced by their resolutions respecting it, communicated last year by their President to His Royal Highness the Chairman of the Provisional Committee, Her Majesty's Commissioners direct me to acquaint you for the information of the Committee, that they are willing to consent to such a modification in the original resolutions as may enable the Committee at once to take advantage of Messrs. Lucas's liberal offer, and to accept the stipulation laid down by those gentlemen.

I am to add that this concession on the part of the Commissioners is only made on the clear understanding that the latter portion of their Resolution No. XII. is strictly adhered to, viz., that the total sum raised by public subscriptions, combined with that provisionally contributed by Messrs. Lucas, and including the Commissioners' own guarantee,

ensures the entire completion of the building, externally and internally, including fittings, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners' surveyor, and the payment of every expense connected with it.

I have, &c.

Lieut.-Colonel Scott, R.E. EDGAR A. BOWRING.

APPENDIX S.

CHARTER of the CORPORATION of the HALL of ARTS and SCIENCES.

Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:—

Whereas it has been represented to Us by Our most dearly beloved son, Albert Edward Prince of Wales, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, that the building a Hall for the purposes herein-after mentioned would conduce to the advancement of Science and Art: And whereas the persons herein-after named with many others have subscribed towards the funds for the erection of the Hall, in consideration of having granted to them in return for their subscriptions permanent seats in the Hall in manner appearing in the schedule annexed hereto: And whereas provision is made in the said schedule for registering as Members of the Corporation established by this Our Charter, all such persons as aforesaid, and all other persons who may engage to take permanent seats in the Hall: And whereas the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, in furtherance of the objects of their Charter, and of the designs of Our late most dearly beloved Husband, the Prince Consort, have agreed to lease to the said Corporation, for the term of 999 years, a portion of their estate at South Kensington, to be used as a site for the Hall; and have further agreed to guarantee a certain portion of the expense of building the Hall, on condition, amongst other things, that the amount guaranteed shall not exceed 50,000*l.*, and that the Commissioners, so far as their guarantee is not covered by public subscriptions, shall be entitled to the same rights as are granted to other subscribers, but not for the individual advantages of any of the Members of the Commission: And whereas application has been made to Us by Our said dearly beloved Son the Prince of Wales to incorporate the several persons herein-after named, and all other persons who may become the Members of the said Corporation: Now know ye that We, being desirous of promoting the advancement of Science and Art by the building of the said Hall, have, of Our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, given and granted, and We do hereby give and grant that Our said dearly beloved son, Albert

Edward Prince of Wales, and Our dearly beloved Son, Alfred Ernest Albert Duke of Edinburgh, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, and Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Edward Geoffrey, Earl of Derby, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Granville George, Earl Granville, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, Our trusty and well-beloved Charles Grey, Esquire, Lieutenant-General in Our Army, Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Robert Lowe, Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Henry Austin Bruce, Our trusty and well-beloved Henry Cole, Esquire, Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, Edgar Alfred Bowring, Esquire, Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, Thomas Baring, Esquire, and Henry Thring, Esquire, and all other persons who may become Members of the Corporation established by this Our Charter, shall be a Body Corporate, by the name of "The Corporation of the Hall of Arts and Sciences," having a perpetual succession and a common seal, with a capacity to sue and be sued in their corporate name, and to acquire and hold lands for the purposes of the said Corporation without licence in mortmain.

And We do hereby declare as follows:—

Preliminary.

1st. In the construction of this Our Charter, the following words and expressions, unless there is something in the context inconsistent with such interpretations, shall have the meanings herein-after attached to them; that is to say,

"The Corporation" shall mean "The Corporation of the Hall of Arts and Sciences" established by this Our Charter.

"The Commissioners" shall mean "The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851."

"Persons" shall include "A body of persons corporate or incorporate." Words in the masculine gender shall include the feminine, and words in the singular number shall include the plural, and in the plural number shall include the singular.

2nd. The Schedule annexed hereto shall be deemed part of this Our Charter.

Purposes of Corporation.

3rd. The purposes of the Corporation shall be the building and maintaining of a Hall and buildings connected therewith, herein-after included under the term "Hall," on the estate of the Commissioners at South Kensington, and the appropriation of the Hall to the objects herein-after mentioned; that is to say, to

(*a.*) Congresses, both national and international, for purposes of Science and Art.

(*b.*) Performances of music, including performances on the organ.
(*c.*) The distribution of prizes by public bodies and societies.
(*d.*) Conversaziones of societies established for the promotion of Science and Art.
(*e.*) Agricultural, horticultural, and the like exhibitions.
(*f.*) National and international exhibitions of works of art and industry, including industrial exhibitions by the artizan classes.
(*g.*) Exhibitions of pictures, sculpture, and other objects of artistic or scientific interest.
(*h.*) Generally any other purposes connected with Science and Art.

With power for the Corporation to furnish the Hall in such manner and with such works and objects of scientific and artistic interest as they think fit, and generally to do all such acts and things, whether such acts and things are or are not of the same character or nature as the acts and things before enumerated, as they think conducive to the purposes of the Corporation or for the benefit of the Members thereof, having regard to the purposes aforesaid.

4th. With a view to raise the required funds for the building and maintenance of the Hall, the Corporation may receive subscriptions or donations from any persons or societies desirous of giving the same; and, subject to the rights reserved to Members of the Corporation by this Our Charter, may grant to the persons or societies giving such subscriptions or donations such interests in the Hall as the Corporation deem expedient.

5th. Subject to the rights reserved to the Members of the Corporation, the Corporation may let the use of the Hall for a limited period, either wholly or partially, exclusively, or reserving certain rights of entry to any persons for any purposes for which the Corporation might themselves use the Hall. The Corporation may also appropriate, for a limited period, any buildings connected with the Hall, and which may not for the time being be required for the purposes thereof, to the use of any society or societies established for purposes similar to those for which the Corporation are themselves established, and upon such terms as the Corporation think expedient.

6th. No dividend shall be payable to any Member of the Corporation, and all profits which the Corporation make by the use of the Hall or by the sale or letting of any seats which, after the completion of the Hall, may for the time being belong to the Corporation shall be applied in carrying into effect the purposes of the Corporation in such manner as the Corporation think fit.

Governing Body of Corporation.

7th. The governing body of the Corporation, until a Council is substituted for them as herein-after mentioned, shall be a Provisional Committee, consisting of the persons herein-before named.

8th. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales shall be President of the Provisional Committee.

9th. The Provisional Committee are intrusted with the duty of carrying into effect the purposes of the Corporation until such time as another governing body is appointed in pursuance of this Our Charter, and they may do all such acts and things, and exercise all such powers as the Corporation themselves are empowered, by this Our Charter, to do or exercise. The Provisional Committee may fill up any vacancy occurring in their number. They may also add to their number by the election of any other person or persons being a Member or Members of the Corporation.

10th. The Provisional Committee may act, notwithstanding any vacancy in their body. They may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn, and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit, and determine the quorum necessary for the transaction of business, and the mode of voting at their meetings; and may from time to time appoint and remove all necessary officers, award to them their salaries, and assign their duties.

11th. The Provisional Committee shall be assisted in the performance of their duties by an Executive Committee.

12th. The first members of the Executive Committee shall be the following persons; that is to say, Our said dearly beloved son Alfred Ernest Albert Duke of Edinburgh, and the said Charles Grey, Henry Austin Bruce, Henry Cole, Edgar Alfred Bowring, and Henry Thring.

13th. The Executive Committee shall conform to any instructions that may be given them by the Provisional Committee, and it shall be lawful for the Provisional Committee from time to time to revoke, determine, or modify any powers conferred on the Executive Committee, and to confer any new powers on them, to add to or diminish the number of their members, and otherwise to deal with them as the Provisional Committee think fit, but subject as aforesaid, and until any alteration is made by the Provisional Committee, or instruction given to the contrary, the Executive Committee may contract for building the Hall, and do any other acts that may be conducive to the completion of the Hall.

14th. Subject as aforesaid, the Executive Committee may appoint the necessary officers to superintend the building of the Hall, assign to them their duties, and award to them their salaries; they may also appoint solicitors, bankers, and other officers of the Corporation.

15th. Subject as aforesaid, the Executive Committee may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn, and otherwise regulate their proceedings as they think fit, and determine the quorum necessary for the transaction of business, and the mode of voting at their meetings.

Opening of the Hall.

16th. The Provisional Committee shall open the Hall when completed with such ceremonies and in such manner as they think fit.

17th. Within twelve months, at the furthest, after the opening of the Hall the Provisional Committee shall call a general meeting of the Corporation, by advertisement published in some London newspaper, and shall render to the Corporation a full account of all expenses incurred by the Provisional Committee in respect of the Hall, and, on the occasion of such meeting, shall propose to the Corporation a form of constitution containing such provisions as may be deemed expedient in relation to the government of the Corporation, and to the management of the Hall, and generally to the regulation of all matters whatever (whether of the same description or not as those herein-before specified), which the Provisional Committee may deem it expedient to provide for in such constitution, with as ample a power in the Corporation of making regulations for the administration of their affairs (subject only to those provisions of this Our Charter which define the purpose of the Corporation and the right of members), as if the Corporation were the absolute and uncontrolled owners of the property belonging to them.

The form of constitution proposed by the Provisional Committee, or any modification thereof, when accepted by the Corporation and approved by Us, shall be as valid as if contained in this Charter, but shall be subject to alteration in manner herein-after mentioned.

18th. The acceptance by the Corporation of any such constitution as aforesaid, or of any modification thereof, shall be certified by a resolution passed by a majority of members of the said Corporation present, personally or by proxy, at the general meeting summoned as aforesaid by the Provisional Committee, or at some adjournment thereof, or at some other general meeting that may be summoned for that purpose by the Provisional Committee.

19th. Ten members, personally present, shall be a quorum at any general meeting of the Corporation, and the President for the time being of the governing body, or, in his absence, any person chosen by the meeting, shall be the Chairman.

20th. The Chairman of a general meeting may adjourn any meeting, and may regulate the proceedings of such meeting; and in the event of an equal division at any meeting, shall have an additional or casting vote.

21st. The sense of any general meeting of the Corporation shall be taken by a show of hands, unless a poll be demanded, in writing, by not less than three persons present at the meeting, in which case the poll shall be taken in such manner and at such time as the Chairman of the meeting directs, and the sense of the Corporation as ascertained by the result of such poll shall be deemed a resolution of the general meeting.

Votes on the occasion of a poll shall be given in manner appearing in the said schedule.

22nd. In the constitution to be proposed by the Provisional Committee an Elective Council shall be substituted for the Provisional Committee as the governing body of the Corporation, but the first members of that Council shall be named in the proposed constitution, and all or any members of the Provisional Committee may be proposed as the first members of the Council.

23rd. The Provisional Committee shall remain in office until a Council is substituted for them.

24th. Subject to such provisions of this Our Charter as define the purposes of the Corporation and the rights of members, the Corporation may, in general meeting, from time to time, by passing a special resolution, in manner herein-after mentioned, alter the constitution of the Corporation when accepted as aforesaid, or any part thereof, and make new provisions to the exclusion of or in addition to all or any of the provisions of such constitution, and any provisions so made by special resolution shall be deemed to be provisions of the constitution of the Corporation of the same validity as if they had been originally contained in this Charter, and shall be subject in like manner, from time to time, to be altered or modified by any subsequent special resolution. Provided always, that such alterations and provisions shall not be of any force until the same shall have been approved by Us.

25th. A resolution of the Corporation shall be deemed to be special which has been passed at the general meeting of the Corporation, and confirmed at a subsequent general meeting held at an interval of not less than 30 days nor greater than two months from the date of the meeting at which such resolution was first passed, subject to the conditions following :—

1st. When a poll is demanded the majority at the first meeting must consist of not less than three-fourths of the votes recorded, but a bare majority of the votes recorded will suffice for confirming the resolution.

2nd. Notice of both meetings, and of the object for holding the same, must be given according to the mode in which notices of general meetings are required to be given by the regulations of the Corporation for the time being in force.

Unless a poll is demanded in writing by at least three members present at the meeting, a declaration of the chairman that the resolution has been carried shall be deemed conclusive evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the same.

26th. The governing body for the time being of the Corporation may apply for a new Charter, or for any modification of this Charter; but such application shall not be made after the opening of the Hall without the consent of the Corporation, testified by a special resolution.

SCHEDULE referred to in the Charter.

Rights and Obligations of Subscribers and Members.

Registration of Members.

1. A register of members shall be formed, and every person who has subscribed for, engaged to take, or is otherwise entitled to a permanent seat in the Hall, and whose name is entered on the register of members, shall be a member of the Corporation.

2. Permanent seats in the Hall shall be of the descriptions following:—

1st. A private box on the first tier of the Hall, containing ten seats.

2nd. A private box on the second tier of the Hall, containing five seats.

3rd. A seat in the amphitheatre of the Hall.

3. A subscriber of 1,000*l.* shall be entitled to a private box on the first tier, or to two private boxes on the second tier. A subscriber of 500*l.* shall be entitled to a private box on the second tier. A subscriber of 100*l.* shall be entitled to a seat in the amphitheatre of the Hall. A subscriber for a box may elect to take an equivalent number of permanent seats in the amphitheatre instead of a box. Boxes may be divided with the sanction of the governing body of the Corporation, and subject to the provisions of this Our Charter.

4. One person only shall be entitled to be registered as the holder of a seat in the amphitheatre, except in cases where a seat has become vested in the assignees or personal representatives of a former member. In the case of a box, several persons may, with the sanction of the governing body for the time being of the Corporation, be registered as separate holders of the seats therein, so that not more than one person is registered as the holder of any one seat, and subject to this proviso: That every person registered as the holder of a seat in a box shall be severally liable to pay all the instalments due in respect of such box, as well as the instalments due in respect of the seat of which he is registered as holder.

5. Every person who has engaged to take a seat in the Hall before the granting of this Charter shall, on the payment of the first instal-

ment due from him, be entitled to have his name inserted in the register of members.

6. The Provisional Committee may take such steps as they may be advised for enforcing the fulfilment of the obligations of persons who have engaged to take or may hereafter engage to take seats in the Hall.

7. The right of a member to his seat shall continue for the whole term for which the site of the Hall is granted.

8. The interest of a member in the Hall shall be personal estate, and not the nature of real estate.

9. A body corporate may subscribe for permanent seats in the Hall, and be registered in their corporate name as a member.

10. The Commissioners shall be deemed to be entitled to a permanent seat in respect of every 100*l.* advanced by them on account of their guarantee, and may be registered as a member accordingly. The Commissioners shall not be entitled individually to any seats possessed by them in their character of Commissioners.

11. Members will, on the completion of the Hall, be furnished with tickets entitling them, and those claiming seats from them, to go into any part of the Hall, or take any seat that is not appropriated for some special purpose or to some particular person, where the nature of the entertainment permits, and so far as is consistent with general comfort and convenience, and with the regulations of the Corporation for the time being in force.

12. The register of members shall state the name and address of each member and the seat or seats to which he is entitled, and the sum payable in respect of such seat, and the amount paid by the member. And such register shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the matters directed by this Charter to be inserted therein.

13. No notice of any trust, expressed, implied, or constructive, shall be entered on the register, or be receivable by or on behalf of the Corporation.

14. A certificate under the common seal of the Corporation, specifying the seats belonging to any member, shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the title of the member to such seats, and shall be given to any member on payment of such sum, not exceeding 1*s.*, as may be determined by the regulations of the Corporation for the time being in force.

Calls.

15. When a sufficient sum has been subscribed to ensure, in the opinion of the Provisional Committee, the completion of the Hall, the Provisional Committee may, from time to time, make such calls upon the members in respect of any instalments payable by them as the Provisional Committee think fit, provided that 21 days' notice at least is given of each call, that calls are made at intervals of not less than three months, and

are spread over a period of not less than two years; and each member, or his legal personal representatives, herein-after included under the term "member," shall be liable to pay the amount so called for to the persons and at the times and places appointed by the Provisional Committee.

16. If the call payable by any member is not paid at the appointed place before or on the day appointed for payment thereof, the member shall be liable to pay interest for the same at the rate of 7*l.* in the 100*l.* from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment; and it shall be lawful for the Corporation to sue such member for the amount thereof in any Court of Law or Equity having competent jurisdiction.

17. In any action or suit brought by the Corporation against any member to recover any call or other monies due from such member in his character of member, it shall not be necessary to set forth the special matter, but it shall be sufficient to allege that the defendant is a member of the Corporation, and is indebted to the Corporation in respect of a call or other monies due, whereby an action or suit hath accrued to the Corporation.

18. If any member fails to pay any call on the day appointed for payment thereof, the Provisional Committee may at any time thereafter, during such time as the call remains unpaid, serve a notice on him by post addressed to his registered place of residence, requiring him to pay such call, together with interest and any expenses that may have accrued by reason of such nonpayment.

19. The notice shall name a further day on or before which such call, and all interest and expenses that have accrued by reason of such nonpayment, are to be paid. It shall also name the place where payment is to be made. The notice shall also state, that in the event of nonpayment at or before the time and at the place appointed, the seat of the member will be liable to be forfeited.

20. If the requisitions of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, the seat of any member to whom such notice has been given may, at any time thereafter, before payment of all calls, interest, and expenses due in respect thereof has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Provisional Committee to that effect.

21. When a member has forfeited his seat, any payments which may have been made by him in respect thereof shall be deemed to be the property of the Corporation, and may be disposed of in such manner as the Provisional Committee think fit, but the forfeiture of the seat of a member shall not preclude the Corporation from recovering any monies due from him to the Corporation at the time of forfeiture.

22. A statement under the seal of the Corporation, and signed by any member of the Provisional Committee, that the call in respect of a seat was made, and notice thereof given, and that default in payment of the

call was made, and that the forfeiture of the seat was made by a resolution of the Provisional Committee to that effect, shall be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated, as against all persons entitled to such seat; and such statement, and the receipt of the Corporation for the price of such seat, shall constitute a good title to such seat in favour of any person to whom the Corporation may sell the same, and a certificate of membership shall be delivered to a purchaser, and thereupon he shall be deemed the holder of such seat, discharged from all calls due prior to such purchase; and he shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, nor shall his title to such seat be affected by any irregularity in the proceedings in reference to such sale.

23. Where a member has subscribed for a box, or is otherwise entitled to more seats than one in the Hall, all payments made or to be made by him shall be apportioned rateably amongst the several seats to which he is entitled, and shall not be attributed to any particular seat.

Transfers of Seats.

24. A permanent seat in the Hall may be transferred by the registered holder thereof, and the transferee shall be registered as a holder of such seat in the place of the transferor. The instrument of transfer of any seat in the Corporation shall be executed both by the transferor and transferee, and the transferor shall be deemed to remain a holder of such seat until the name of the transferee is entered in the register book in respect thereof.

25. Seats in the Corporation shall be transferred in the following form, or in such other form as may be prescribed by the regulations of the Corporation for the time being in force.

I, *A.B.*, of in consideration of the sum of pounds, paid to me by *C.D.*, of do hereby transfer to the said *C.D.* the box No. or the seat [or seats] No. of which I am registered as holder in the books of the Corporation of the Hall of Arts and Sciences, to hold unto the said *C.D.*, his executors, administrators, and assigns, subject to the several conditions on which I held the same at the time of the execution hereof; and I, the said *C.D.*, do hereby agree to take the said [box] or [seat] [or seats] subject to the same conditions. As witness our hands, the day of

26. The Corporation may decline to register any transfer of seats made by a member who is indebted to the Corporation.

27. Every transfer of a box or seat shall be stamped as required by law, and the Corporation may charge, in respect of the register of such transfer, any sum not exceeding 5*s.*, which may be prescribed by the regulations of the Corporation for the time being in force.

28. The transfer books shall be closed at such times, not exceeding in

the whole 28 days in a year, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, as may be prescribed by the regulations for the time being of the Corporation.

Transmission of Seats.

29. The executors or administrators of a deceased Member shall be the only persons recognized by the Corporation as having any title to his seat.

30. Any person becoming entitled to a seat in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of any member, or in consequence of the marriage of any female member, may be registered as a member upon such evidence being produced as may be required by the governing body for the time being of the Corporation.

Votes of Members.

31. Every member shall have one vote for every seat of which he is registered as holder.

32. If two or more persons, being the assignees or personal representatives of a former member, are registered as the joint holders of a seat or seats, the person whose name stands first in the register of members as one of the holders of such seat or seats, and no other, shall be entitled to vote in respect of the same.

33. No member shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting unless all calls due from him have been paid, and no member shall be entitled to vote in respect of any seat that he has acquired by transfer unless he has been possessed of the seat in respect of which he claims to vote, and shall have been registered as the holder thereof for at least three months previously to the time of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote.

34. Votes, in the case of individuals, may be given either personally or by proxy, but in the case of a corporation shall be given by proxy.

35. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing, under the hand of the appointor, or if such appointor is a corporation, under their common seal, and shall be attested by one or more witness or witnesses; no person, who is not a member of the Corporation of the Hall of Arts and Sciences shall be appointed proxy of an individual member, but in the case of a corporation, any member of such corporation, or any officer thereof, may be appointed a proxy.

36. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be stamped, as required by law, and shall be deposited at the office of the Corporation not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting at which the person named in such instrument proposes to vote.

37. Any instrument appointing a proxy shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Provisional Committee or the regulations of the Corporation for the time being.

Provisional Committee.

38. Any powers by this schedule conferred on the Provisional Committee may be exercised by the governing body for the time being of the Corporation.

In witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourself at Our Palace at Westminster, the Eighth day of April, in the thirtieth year of Our reign.

APPENDIX T.

Ceremonial observed on the Occasion of the Laying of the First Stone of the Central Hall of Arts and Sciences by Her Majesty the Queen on the 20th May 1867.

The first stone of this Hall was laid by Her Majesty the Queen on Monday, the 20th May, on the site north of the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at Kensington. Her Majesty, accompanied by the members of the Royal Family, arrived at half-past eleven, and was received by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Chairman of the Provisional Committee, and the Duke of Edinburgh. The Prince of Wales read the following address :—

"May it please Your Majesty,

"The report which, as President of the Provisional Committee of the Hall of Arts and Sciences, I have the honour to lay before Your Majesty will be found to contain a brief outline of the origin and progress of the undertaking to the present time.

"It is not necessary for me to remind Your Majesty that the Building of which You are graciously pleased to lay the first stone to-day is one of the results of the Exhibition of 1851, and that it forms a prominent feature in the scheme contemplated by my dear Father for perpetuating the success of that Exhibition by providing a common centre of union for the various departments of Science and Art.

"I cannot doubt that to Your Majesty the events of this day, with their manifold associations, must be full of mournful interest. For myself, I need not say that, sharing these feelings, it is also with gratification that I find myself co-operating in the endeavour to give effect to a plan which had commended itself to the judgment of my Father.

"Your Majesty's presence to-day will be the best encouragement to us to persevere in the work, and render it in all respects worthy of the object for which it is designed."

To this Her Majesty made the following reply :—

"I thank you for your affectionate and dutiful address. It has been with a struggle that I have nerved myself to a compliance with the wish

that I should take part in this day's ceremony; but I have been sustained by the thought that I should assist by my presence in promoting the accomplishment of his great designs to whose memory the gratitude and affection of the country are now rearing a noble monument, which I trust may yet look down on such a centre of institutions for the promotion of Art and Science as it was his fond hope to establish here. It is my wish that this Hall should bear his name to whom it has owed its existence, and be called 'The Royal Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences.'"

The report referred to by His Royal Highness was then handed to Her Majesty. It is in these terms:—

"May it please Your Majesty,—We, the Provisional Committee appointed by the promoters of the Central Hall of Arts and Sciences, and now acting under Your Majesty's Royal Charter of the 8th April 1867, humbly beg leave to submit to Your Majesty the following report of the circumstances which led to the present undertaking, and of the steps we have taken in virtue of the powers intrusted to us.

"After the close of the Great Exhibition of 1851 representations were made to Your Majesty's Commissioners for that Exhibition from chambers of commerce, learned societies, and other bodies interested in Science or the Arts of the want that was felt throughout the country of a central institution in London for the promotion of scientific and artistic knowledge as applicable to productive industry. Your Majesty's Commissioners, being impressed with these representations, announced in their second report to Your Majesty that they had devoted the surplus funds of the Great Exhibition to the purchase of an estate at South Kensington, with a view of providing a common centre of union for the various departments of Science and Art connected with industrial education.

"After the purchase of this estate numerous plans for effecting the contemplated object were prepared, under the immediate direction of Your Majesty's lamented Consort, the President of the Royal Commission, in all of which a Central Hall formed a prominent and essential feature.

"The untimely death of the illustrious Prince led, in conjunction with other causes, to the suspension of the steps necessary for carrying into effect the comprehensive scheme contemplated by His Royal Highness and Your Majesty's Commissioners.

"An advance, however, has been made towards its realization by the establishment of the South Kensington Museum, and of the Royal Horticultural Society, on the estate purchased by the Commissioners. A large portion of the estate has also been made available for purposes connected with the objects of the purchase, by allowing its occupation by the buildings of the International Exhibition of 1862; and a part of those buildings now contain the second of the series of Exhibitions of National Portraits which it is proposed to hold there, besides affording space for a large collection of models of naval architecture,

"It will be in the recollection of Your Majesty that the Committee named by Your Majesty to advise Your Majesty on the subject of a National Memorial to the Prince Consort recommended the erection of a Hall on this spot as a fitting portion of that Memorial, and the Commissioners expressed their willingness to give effect to that recommendation by the grant of a site.

"Designs for a personal monument and a Hall of Art and Science were accordingly submitted to Your Majesty. It was found, however, that the available funds would not be sufficient for the execution of the double object, and Your Majesty, acting under the advice of the Committee, determined to appropriate the whole sum to the one object of the personal monument in Hyde Park now in the course of construction opposite the site on which the Hall is to be erected.

"The intention of constructing the Hall, however, was not abandoned; and in the year 1865 many of those who had taken a deep interest in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and in the success of the further plans arising out of it, formed themselves into a Committee to consider the readiest mode of obtaining the means of erecting this Hall. The Royal Commissioners lent their willing co-operation, promising the free grant of a site valued at 60,000*l.*, and further agreeing, on certain conditions, to advance the sum of 50,000*l.* towards the cost of the Hall.

"On the 6th July of that year a general meeting of the persons interested in the undertaking was held at Marlborough House, at which we were appointed a Provisional Committee, with full powers to adopt such measures as might appear to us best calculated to carry the proposed undertaking into effect, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales accepting the office of President. Your Majesty's gracious patronage was at the same time vouchsafed to the undertaking.

"Acting upon the powers thus conferred upon us, we took steps for obtaining subscriptions, and in the course of last summer the sum subscribed had reached the amount of 112,000*l.* The monetary panic which occurred about that time made it then expedient, in our opinion, to suspend our efforts in this direction.

"The other preliminary steps necessary for the prosecution of the work were, however, actively proceeded with. A design sketched for the Hall by the lamented Captain Fowke was worked out by Lieut.-Colonel Scott, of the Royal Engineers, assisted by the advice of a scientific committee of architects and others, and was finally approved by us.

"At the same time an offer was made by Messrs. Lucas, the eminent builders, and accepted by us, which provided the remaining funds and secured the completion of the building within the original estimate of 200,000*l.*

"The excavation of the foundation was at once commenced, and we felt ourselves in a position to announce to the public the beginning of the work, and to make the application to Your Majesty, which met with

Your Majesty's gracious acquiescence, that Your Majesty would be pleased to lay the first stone of the proposed Hall in person.

"We beg humbly to submit to Your Majesty plans showing both the external elevation and interior arrangement and decoration of the Hall.

"We are convinced that by the erection of this Central Hall we are supplying a great public want, and acting strictly in accordance with the enlightened views of Your Majesty's illustrious Consort and of the Commission of which he was the head.

"It is our grateful duty, in conclusion, to return to Your Majesty our humble thanks for the marks of Your Royal favour at all times extended to us in connexion with this undertaking, for the grant of Your Majesty's Royal Charter of Incorporation, for Your Majesty's liberal subscription towards the funds of the Hall, and for Your auspicious presence on this occasion. We would venture to hope that a continuance of Your Majesty's support may be vouchsafed to us in the further prosecution of a plan destined, as we confidently trust, to prove of lasting benefit to the interests of Science and Art, and to add to the enjoyment and instruction of large numbers of Your Majesty's subjects."

Her Majesty then left the throne, and went towards the foundation stone, which was of red polished granite, and bore in gold letters the following inscription:—

"This stone was laid
by Her most Gracious Majesty
Queen Victoria,
May 20th, 1867."

The various coins of the realm, and an engrossed scroll, containing a description of the undertaking, having been handed to Her Majesty by the Earl of Derby, Lord Granville presented the vase in which they were to be enclosed. The Queen placed the coins and the scroll in the vase, and closed it. By Her Majesty's orders Lieut.-Colonel Scott, R.E., Director of the Works, laid the vase in the cavity. Mr. Lucas, the builder, then presented to the Queen a gold trowel, having first placed some mortar on the four corners of the lower stone. The Queen after spreading the mortar gave the word, and the corner stone began to descend into its place, amid a flourish of trumpets and a Royal salute. The Queen, with a plummet and line, tested the accuracy of the block's adjustment, and striking it with an ivory hammer, declared it "well and truly fixed," amid loud cheering. The Archbishop of Canterbury then offered up a short prayer, and the band and chorus of the Royal Italian Opera performed a composition by the Prince Consort, entitled *L'Invocazione all' Armonia.*

ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of HER

Dr. From the 1st January 1861

	RECEIPTS.	Cash. £	s.	d.
1861. Jan. 1	For Balance as per last Account (see Appendix N. to the Fourth Report of the Commissioners, page 202) - - -	42,450	0	10
1863. June 24	For Parliamentary Grant for the Year 1863–4 in part Payment of the Purchase Money of the Site of the Exhibition Building of 1862 - - - - - - - - -	67,000	0	0
1864.	For Parliamentary Grant for the Year 1864–5 for Balance of the Purchase Money as above - - - - - -	53,000	0	0
1866. Dec. 31	For Amount received from the Sale of Ground Rents - -	9,505	0	0
	For Rents received to this day - - - - - -	34,413	4	6
	For Miscellaneous Receipts and Sale of old Materials to this day -	963	15	7
	£	207,332	0	11

We hereby certify, that we have examined the above Accounts of the Receipts and Payments of the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, for the period commencing 1st January 1861 and ending 31st December 1866, and that we have found the same to be correct.

THOS. N. HUNT,
Governor of the Bank of England.

22nd July 1867.

R. W. CRAWFORD,
Deputy Governor of the same.

DIX U.

MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS for the EXHIBITION of 1851,

to the 31st December 1866. Cr.

	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.	Cash. £	s.	d.
1863. June 24	For the Purchase of 53,619*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* Reduced 3 per cent. Annuities in repayment of the Second Mortgage Loan, being the Amount of Stock required to replace that sold by the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital to produce the Sum of 50,000*l.* referred to in the Commissioners' Fourth Report				49,128	13	9
1864. Sept. 30	For the Purchase of 22,130*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* 3 per cent. Consols in repayment of a part of the First Mortgage Loan, being a portion of the Stock required to replace that sold (125,162*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* Consols) by the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital to produce the Sum of 120,000*l.* referred to in the Commissioners' Fourth Report				20,027	13	3
1866. Dec. 31	For the Purchase of 10,882*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* Consols in repayment of a further portion of the First Mortgage Loan, being a part of the Stock required to replace that sold as explained above, leaving 92,150*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* Consols due, and representing 88,349*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* of the Loan of 120,000*l.* Cash				9,505	0	0
	For Law Expenses and Surveyors' Charges				5,254	7	9
	For Interest on Mortgage Loan	28,505	5	11			
	For Loss on Stock sold	1,701	13	3			
					30,206	19	2
	For Salaries, Printing, Office and Incidental Expenses				3,941	13	4
	For Repairs to Houses on Estate, Taxes, and Insurances				1,038	7	1
	For Share of the Cost of the Erection of Permanent Buildings used as Refreshment Rooms during the Exhibition of 1862, the difference having been paid by the Commissioners of that Exhibition				17,051	4	7
	For Outlay on Arcades				43,761	8	5
	For Advances to the Corporation of the Hall of Arts and Sciences				2,000	0	0
					181,915	7	4
	By Balance of Cash and Securities, viz.:—	£	s.	d.			
	Cash at the Bank of England	783	15	7			
	Petty Cash	0	19	0			
	Cost of 3,800*l.* 5 per cent. New South Wales Bonds	3,903	11	0			
	Cost of 22,727*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* 3 per cent. Consols	20,028	8	0			
	Temporary Loan to Corporation of Hall of Arts	700	0	0			
					25,416	13	7
				£	207,332	0	11

13th July 1867. ALLEN STONEHAM.

We certify that the above balance of 25,416*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, stated to be in the hands of the Commissioners on the 31st December 1866, is correct, viz., 783*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* deposited at the Western Branch of the Bank of England, 19*s.* in the hands of the Secretary, 3,903*l.* 11*s.* invested in New South Wales Bonds, 20,028*l.* 8*s.* invested in 3 per cent. Consols, and 700*l.* advanced as a temporary Loan to the Corporation of Hall of Arts and Sciences (since repaid).

GRANVILLE, Chairman of Finance Committee.

C. WENTWORTH DILKE,
HENRY THRING, } Commissioners.

EDGAR A. BOWRING, Secretary.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES SOUTH KENSINGTON.

MAP SHOWING THE RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS
THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL IS COLOURED RED AND THE HORTICULTURAL GARDENS ARE BORDERED WITH A RED LINE.

1867.

Existing Railways are shown in a black line
Railways in progress . . dotted . .

SCALE OF MILES 0 1 2 3 MILES

MIDLAND & SOUTH WESTERN RY
MIDLAND RY
HAMPSTEAD
WEST END
HAMPSTEAD EXTENSION TO HAMPSTEAD & CITY Jn RY
KENTISH TOWN
SOUTH END
MIDLAND RAILWAY
UPPER HOLLOWAY
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
LOWER HOLLOWAY
HIGHBURY
NORTH LONDON RAILWAY
KINGSLAND
DALSTON
HOMERTON
HACKNEY WICK
HACKNEY
GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY
Cambridge Line
STAMFORD HILL
SEVEN SISTERS STATION
UPPER CLAPTON
STOKE NEWINGTON
LOWER CLAPTON
KILBURN
LONDON & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY
METROPOLITAN & ST JOHNS WOOD RAILWAY
METROPOLITAN RAILWAY
REGENTS PARK
EUSTON STATION
KINGS CROSS STATION
ISLINGTON
HOXTON
VICTORIA PARK
OLD FORD
STRATFORD
WEST HAM
BOW
Bow and Barking Br.
L T & S^o R^y EXT^n
GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY
BISHOPSGATE STATION
NORTH LONDON BRANCH TO THE CITY
GREAT EASTERN
PADDINGTON
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
WEST LONDON RAILWAY
PADDINGTON STATION
BAKER STREET STATION
EDGWARE ROAD STATION
PORTLAND R^d STATION
TOWER STREET STATION
KINGS CROSS STATION
FARRINGDON ST STATION
BRITISH MUSEUM
SMITHFIELD
LIVERPOOL STREET
ALDGATE
HAYDON SQUARE
PENCHURCH STATION
MET. EXTENSN
C.H.A.E.L. Rys
BROMLEY
STEPNEY
LIMEHOUSE
POPLAR
LONDON and BLACKWALL RAILWAY
NORTH WOOLWICH RAILWAY
BLACKWALL
E. INDIA DOCKS
WEST INDIA DOCKS
VICTORIA DOCKS
LONDON DOCKS
ST KATHARINE DOCKS
ST KATHARINE
TOWER
MINT
TRINITY SQUARE
ST PAUL'S
EARL ST
CHEAPSIDE
NEWGATE STREET
KING WILLIAM STREET
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET
BRIDGE STREET BLACKFRIARS
CHARING CROSS STATION
CHARING CROSS
CHARING CROSS RAILWAY
WATERLOO STATION
LONDON BRIDGE STATION
SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY
LONDON & S^o R^y
ROTHERHITHE
ISLE OF DOGS
WEST INDIA DOCKS
BRICKLAYERS ARMS STATION
DEPTFORD
GREENWICH
GREENWICH PARK
GREENWICH HOSPITAL
NEW CROSS
LONDON BRIGHTON & SOUTH COAST RAILWAY
PECKHAM LINE
LC&D RY
SOUTH COAST LINE
NORTH KENT RAILWAY
LEWISHAM
CHAMPION HILL
PECKHAM RYE
EAST DULWICH
NOTTING HILL
KENSINGTON GARDENS
HYDE PARK
NOTTING HILL EXTENSION
STARCH GREEN
HAMMERSMITH
KENSINGTON
ROYAL ALBERT HALL
SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM
PRINCE ALBERT ROAD
KENSINGTON GORE
KNIGHTSBRIDGE
GREEN PARK
BUCKINGHAM PALACE
ST JAMES'S PARK
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE
HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT
LAMBETH PALACE
BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT RAILWAY
BELGRAVIA
VICTORIA STATION
VICTORIA
SLOANE SQUARE
BROMPTON
CROMWELL ROAD
GLOUCESTER ROAD
CHELSEA
CHELSEA HOSPITAL
BATTERSEA PARK
NINE ELMS STATION
LB&SC RY
L C&D RY
KENNINGTON
NEWINGTON
S^t LAMBETH
WALWORTH
METROPOLITAN EXTENSIONS
CAMBERWELL
WALHAM GREEN
BARNES
FULHAM
PUTNEY
WANDSWORTH
CLAPHAM
BRIXTON
WEST BRIXTON
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WESTERN RAILWAY
LONDON & CROYDON RAILWAY
WEST END & CRYSTAL PALACE RAILWAY
RICHMOND ROAD
QUEENS ROAD
OXFORD STREET
HOLBORN
STRAND
FLEET STREET
CHANCERY LANE
LINCOLNS INN
TEMPLE
COVENT GARDEN
NORFOLK STREET
WHITEHALL
PARLIAMENT STREET
KENSINGTON ROAD
BROMPTON ROAD
HIGH STREET
OLD KENT ROAD
WALWORTH ROAD
COMMERCIAL ROAD
MILE END ROAD
WHITECHAPEL ROAD
HIGH STREET
STRAND
CHEAPSIDE
NEWGATE STREET
KING WILLIAM STREET
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET
BRIDGE STREET BLACKFRIARS
CHARING CROSS
CHARING CROSS RAILWAY
WATERLOO STATION
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KENSINGTON ROAD
BROMPTON ROAD
HIGH STREET
OLD KENT ROAD
WALWORTH ROAD
COMMERCIAL ROAD
MILE END ROAD
WHITECHAPEL ROAD
HIGH STREET

Bell Bros 13th Castle St Holborn

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS

FOR

ADMINISTERING THE LAWS FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR IN IRELAND,

INCLUDING

THE TWENTIETH REPORT UNDER THE 10 & 11 VIC., c. 90,

AND

THE FIFTEENTH REPORT UNDER THE 14 & 15 VIC., c. 68:

WITH

APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1867.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

FOR

ADMINISTERING THE LAWS FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR IN IRELAND,

INCLUDING

THE TWENTIETH REPORT UNDER THE 10 & 11 VIC., c. 90,

AND

THE FIFTEENTH REPORT UNDER THE 14 & 15 VIC., c. 68.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES, MARQUESS OF ABERCORN, K.G.,

Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

Poor Law Commission Office,
Dublin, 31st March, 1867.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, submit to your Excellency this the Twentieth Annual Report of our proceedings, under the Acts in force for the Relief of the destitute Poor in Ireland.

1. We submit, in the first place, in continuation of similar returns in previous Annual Reports, a summary of weekly returns of persons relieved in the workhouse and out of the workhouse for fifty-two weeks, from the week ended 24th February, 1866, to the week ended 16th February, 1867, both inclusive; and we repeat, in illustration of these and former returns, the two in-door and out-door relief diagrams,* each with an additional line for the last year, so as to afford a comparison of the fluctuations which have occurred in each year for eight years past, commencing with 1859–60, the most favourable year which has occurred since the period of the famine.

* See Diagrams facing page 34.

SUMMARY of Weekly Returns of Persons relieved in Unions in Ireland, from the week

Week ended Saturday,	Relief in the Workhouse.													
	Able-bodied.			Healthy Children under 15 years of age.	Sick in Workhouse Hospitals.			All other Classes.			Total Number in Workhouse.	Average Weekly Cost per head for Maintenance (exclusive of clothing).	Deaths.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Fever Patients.	Other Cases.	Total.	Males aged 15 and upwards.	Females aged 15 and upwards.	Total.			No. in the Week.	Weekly rate of Mortality per 1,000.
												s. *d.*		
1866.														
Feb. 24,	2,840	7,308	10,148	16,047	1,541	17,633	19,174	4,958	7,081	12,039	57,408	2 2¼	315	5·5
Mar. 3,	2,889	7,372	10,261	16,020	1,489	17,776	19,265	4,908	7,072	11,980	57,526	2 2¼	314	5·5
10,	2,813	7,306	10,119	16,016	1,592	17,852	19,444	4,898	7,065	11,963	57,542	2 2¼	373	6·5
17,	2,694	7,225	9,919	15,841	1,567	17,794	19,361	4,817	6,867	11,684	56,805	2 2¼	338	6 0
24,	2,659	7,171	9,830	15,623	1,603	17,773	19,376	4,808	6,845	11,653	56,482	2 2¼	317	5·6
31,	2,576	6,907	9,483	15,379	1,547	17,267	18,814	4,692	6,711	11,403	55,079	2 2	242	4·4
April 7,	2,493	6,691	9,184	15,098	1,511	17,210	18,721	4,610	6,736	11,346	54,349	2 4¾	242	4·5
14,	2,295	6,530	8,825	14,865	1,540	17,200	18,740	4,531	6,789	11,320	53,750	2 2¾	306	5·7
21,	2,275	6,381	8,656	14,788	1,499	17,075	18,574	4,571	6,752	11,323	53,341	2 2¼	289	5·4
28,	2,149	6,146	8,295	14,489	1,492	16,928	18,420	4,527	6,670	11,197	52,401	2 2¾	252	4·8
May 5,	2,082	5,981	8,063	14,224	1,507	16,685	18,192	4,451	6,648	11,099	51,578	2 2¼	274	5·3
12,	2,067	5,907	7,974	14,014	1,451	16,649	18,100	4,433	6,600	11,033	51,121	2 2¼	277	5·4
19,	1,999	5,849	7,848	13,949	1,428	16,438	17,866	4,387	6,568	10,955	50,618	2 2¼	233	4·6
26,	1,950	5,731	7,681	13,868	1,441	16,112	17,553	4,374	6,474	10,848	49,950	2 2¼	246	4·9
June 2,	1,978	5,654	7,632	13,833	1,478	15,928	17,406	4,362	6,481	10,843	49,714	2 2¼	231	4·7
9,	1,970	5,625	7,595	13,822	1,551	15,700	17,251	4,407	6,497	10,904	49,572	2 2¼	233	4·7
16,	1,924	5,521	7,445	13,849	1,517	15,512	17,029	4,392	6,452	10,844	49,167	2 2¼	210	4·3
23,	1,872	5,443	7,315	13,791	1,381	15,362	16,743	4,365	6,444	10,809	48,658	2 2	183	3·8
30,	1,805	5,341	7,146	13,765	1,296	15,054	16,350	4,301	6,413	10,714	47,975	2 2	208	4·3
July 7,	1,808	5,248	7,056	13,611	1,240	14,948	16,188	4,212	6,345	10,557	47,412	2 2¼	178	3·8
14,	1,730	5,134	6,864	13,515	1,176	14,704	15,880	4,225	6,277	10,502	46,761	2 2¼	178	3·8
21,	1,787	4,991	6,778	13,397	1,159	14,386	15,545	4,219	6,263	10,482	46,202	2 2⅜	163	3·5
28,	1,751	4,875	6,626	13,183	1,147	14,147	15,294	4,200	6,130	10,330	45,433	2 2¼	164	3·6
Aug. 4,	1,690	4,747	6,437	13,037	1,088	14,025	15,113	4,128	6,026	10,154	44,741	2 2¼	158	3·5
11,	1,643	4,627	6,270	12,857	1,066	13,990	15,056	4,101	5,940	10,041	44,224	2 2¼	181	4·1
18,	1,610	4,460	6,070	12,747	1,095	13,699	14,794	4,019	5,847	9,866	43,477	2 2⅜	183	4·2
25,	1,566	4,369	5,935	12,594	973	13,622	14,595	3,907	5,819	9,726	42,850	2 2⅜	168	3·9
Sept. 1,	1,529	4,318	5,847	12,553	956	13,690	14,646	3,922	5,817	9,739	42,785	2 3	141	3·3
8,	1,584	4,371	5,955	12,559	916	13,797	14,713	3,946	5,851	9,797	43,024	2 3	144	3·3
15,	1,614	4,592	6,206	12,763	915	13,817	14,732	4,003	5,908	9,911	43,612	2 3	167	3·8
22,	1,675	4,698	6,373	12,839	873	13,907	14,780	4,087	6,000	10,087	44,079	2 3	185	4·2
29,	1,673	4,731	6,404	12,861	970	14,007	14,977	4,101	5,935	10,036	44,278	2 3¼	188	4·2
Oct. 6,	1,665	4,683	6,348	12,944	974	13,799	14,773	4,080	6,014	10,094	44,159	2 3⅜	169	3·8
13,	1,674	4,744	6,418	12,864	1,012	13,895	14,907	4,061	6,043	10,104	44,293	2 4	179	4·0
20,	1,836	4,857	6,693	12,909	1,033	14,048	15,081	4,100	6,069	10,169	44,852	2 4¼	188	4·2
27,	1,917	5,020	6,937	13,104	1,012	14,201	15,213	4,126	6,157	10,283	45,537	2 4½	173	3·8
Nov. 3,	1,943	5,115	7,058	13,179	1,041	14,250	15,291	4,194	6,185	10,379	45,907	2 4⅜	186	4·1
10,	2,056	5,375	7,431	13,416	1,082	14,500	15,582	4,265	6,254	10,519	46,948	2 5	223	4·8
17,	2,096	5,550	7,646	13,719	1,118	14,831	15,949	4,366	6,394	10,760	48,074	2 5¼	214	4·5
24,	2,186	5,831	8,017	14,038	1,136	14,932	16,068	4,439	6,406	10,845	48,968	2 5¼	246	5·0
Dec. 1,	2,304	6,043	8,347	14,362	1,148	14,971	16,119	4,485	6,512	10,997	49,825	2 5⅜	219	4·4
8,	2,404	6,227	8,631	14,697	1,100	15,258	16,358	4,652	6,605	11,257	50,943	2 5¼	226	4·4
15,	2,535	6,378	8,913	14,908	1,084	15,454	16,538	4,717	6,631	11,348	51,707	2 5¼	237	4·6
22,	2,564	6,477	9,041	15,110	1,017	15,149	16,166	4,725	6,603	11,328	51,645	2 5¼	259	5·0
29,	2,680	6,663	9,343	15,193	1,027	15,391	16,418	4,746	6,628	11,374	52,328	2 10	208	4·0
1867.														
Jan. 5,	3,015	7,228	10,243	15,791	1,089	16,116	17,205	4,876	6,815	11,691	54,930	2 6¼	289	5·3
12,	3,069	7,368	10,437	16,194	1,188	16,767	17,955	4,971	6,943	11,914	56,500	2 5⅝	324	5·7
19,	3,314	7,925	11,239	16,599	1,297	17,227	18,524	5,042	7,097	12,139	58,501	2 5¼	488	8·3
26,	3,255	7,952	11,207	16,779	1,423	17,487	18,910	5,003	7,045	12,048	58,944	2 5¼	479	8·1
Feb. 2.	3,211	7,775	10,986	16,670	1,319	17,637	18,956	5,035	7,047	12,082	58,694	2 5¼	362	6·2
9,	3,240	7,894	11,134	16,865	1,276	17,662	18,938	5,098	7,170	12,268	59,205	2 5¼	367	6·2
16,	3,092	7,726	10,818	16,742	1,305	17,584	18,889	5,094	7,132	12,226	58,675	2 5¼	282	4·8

ended 24th February, 1866, to the week ended 16th February, 1867, both inclusive.

No. of Persons included in the foregoing Cols. who were admitted to the Workhouse under the 3rd and 5th secs. of 25 & 26 Vic., c. 83.						No. of Persons under treatment in Hospitals not connected with the Workhouse, sent there under sec. 15 of 6 & 7 Vic., c. 92, or sec. 7 of 25 & 26 Vic., c. 83.		No. of Blind and Deaf and Dumb persons maintained in Asylums at the expense of the Poor Rates under sec. 14 of 6 & 7 Vic., c. 92.		Out-door Relief.							Total Number of Persons in receipt of Relief.
No. of Patients, under sec. 3 of 25 & 26 Vic., c. 83.			No. of Constabulary Patients, under sec. 5 of 25 & 26 Vic., c. 83.							Relievable under section 1.		Not relievable under section 1.		Under sec. 9 of 25 & 26 Vic., c. 83. Number of Orphans and Deserted Children out at Nurse.			Total Number of Persons in receipt of out-door Relief.	
Fever Cases.	Other Cases.	Total.	Fever Cases.	Other Cases.	Total.	In Fever Hospitals.	In other Hospitals.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
11	70	81	5	8	13	111	9	200	154	6,156	11,810	10	11	231	243	474	12,295	70,177
11	87	98	3	3	6	93	11	196	155	6,260	12,093	9	9	230	243	473	12,575	70,556
11	95	106	3	6	9	106	11	199	145	6,394	12,426	10	13	229	244	473	12,912	70,915
15	90	105	7	7	14	112	10	198	145	6,483	12,604	9	12	234	244	478	13,094	70,364
20	89	109	5	4	9	112	10	199	156	6,496	12,656	9	12	232	244	476	13,144	70,103
23	80	103	4	5	9	100	11	200	162	5,799	11,388	10	13	229	244	473	11,874	67,426
15	88	103	1	6	7	99	10	196	156	5,911	11,618	12	15	229	239	468	12,101	66,911
13	79	92	5	6	11	104	10	198	155	5,985	11,744	11	14	230	238	468	12,226	66,443
13	87	100	4	4	8	89	10	193	153	5,996	11,776	12	12	228	239	467	12,245	66,031
16	85	101	4	3	7	108	10	198	147	5,942	11,531	14	17	233	240	473	12,021	64,885
18	82	100	2	2	4	104	11	192	150	5,858	11,226	11	11	234	242	476	11,713	63,748
18	71	89	-	2	2	106	13	198	160	5,820	11,216	11	11	232	242	474	11,701	63,299
17	80	97	3	1	4	121	14	198	161	5,900	11,371	10	10	233	245	478	11,859	62,971
18	81	99	2	4	6	129	14	198	160	5,907	11,480	13	20	241	249	490	11,990	62,441
13	86	99	3	4	7	68	21	197	157	5,943	11,546	14	21	239	252	491	12,058	62,215
21	82	103	4	3	7	78	11	199	158	5,945	11,523	14	16	240	251	491	12,030	62,048
22	87	109	4	6	10	100	13	194	160	5,915	11,501	15	17	241	253	494	12,012	61,646
18	81	102	4	5	9	101	10	198	157	5,910	11,486	11	12	242	253	495	11,993	61,117
24	84	108	4	4	8	100	11	200	158	5,870	11,316	10	11	243	249	492	11,819	60,263
24	84	108	5	3	8	81	12	201	161	5,817	11,212	19	20	245	252	497	11,729	59,596
20	89	109	3	2	5	89	15	199	162	5,850	11,189	21	22	247	252	499	11,710	58,936
21	92	113	3	1	4	84	13	197	161	5,784	11,023	15	15	246	252	498	11,536	58,193
22	71	93	3	-	3	77	13	196	158	5,727	10,924	14	14	246	256	502	11,440	57,317
23	72	95	4	-	4	72	15	196	161	5,732	10,898	17	26	246	259	505	11,429	56,614
19	86	105	4	-	4	73	18	197	158	5,625	10,616	16	22	249	262	511	11,149	55,819
14	80	94	4	1	5	60	20	199	160	5,453	10,317	16	16	256	267	523	10,856	54,772
11	81	92	2	3	5	75	20	201	163	5,238	10,100	12	12	259	275	534	10,646	53,955
8	83	91	3	3	6	43	17	203	161	5,225	9,724	14	14	263	275	538	10,276	53,485
13	78	91	2	3	5	59	30	201	161	5,194	9,581	18	18	259	279	538	10,137	53,612
18	88	106	3	4	7	66	35	191	163	5,344	9,994	13	13	260	283	543	10,550	54,617
16	103	119	4	5	9	53	43	200	163	5,177	9,588	13	13	263	286	549	10,150	54,688
15	104	119	7	7	14	52	31	201	162	5,181	9,638	14	14	264	291	555	10,207	54,931
12	100	112	4	6	10	30	29	203	167	5,075	9,404	17	17	263	293	556	9,977	54,565
11	96	107	4	5	9	40	41	201	166	5,079	9,379	11	18	261	291	552	9,949	54,690
12	95	107	4	6	10	57	29	207	170	5,219	9,644	11	14	259	292	551	10,209	55,524
5	99	104	3	4	7	56	35	206	167	5,339	9,930	9	9	263	295	558	10,497	56,498
10	99	109	3	2	5	49	32	205	169	5,421	10,148	10	10	264	297	561	10,719	57,081
10	101	111	2	2	4	35	19	207	166	5,471	10,236	9	9	264	299	563	10,808	58,183
10	100	110	3	4	7	37	24	209	161	5,625	10,541	11	11	265	302	567	11,119	59,624
12	109	121	2	4	6	40	22	209	162	5,683	10,666	12	12	266	302	568	11,246	60,647
19	111	130	2	4	6	38	20	210	163	5,825	11,004	13	13	269	303	572	11,589	61,845
16	111	127	1	5	6	56	22	210	164	5,941	11,352	20	20	272	299	571	11,943	63,338
15	108	123	1	7	8	50	23	206	162	6,081	11,782	24	24	277	305	582	12,388	64,536
13	101	114	4	5	9	57	26	205	159	6,223	12,069	17	17	276	308	584	12,670	64,762
12	107	119	7	7	14	51	22	208	160	6,236	12,111	15	15	276	310	586	12,712	65,481
13	109	122	5	5	10	46	22	205	156	6,439	12,688	13	13	276	314	590	13,291	68,650
14	109	123	3	8	11	39	24	208	163	6,735	13,429	14	14	274	312	586	14,029	70,963
11	112	123	4	9	13	31	21	208	165	7,356	14,894	16	16	273	314	587	15,497	74,423
5	116	121	3	7	10	39	23	207	166	8,447	17,433	21	21	275	314	589	18,043	77,422
10	121	131	3	6	9	39	25	207	165	8,553	17,454	19	19	276	317	593	18,066	77,196
7	119	126	1	6	7	35	22	204	168	8,376	18,201	21	21	276	318	594	18,816	78,450
11	112	123	2	6	8	40	22	208	170	8,490	17,004	19	19	278	319	597	17,620	76,735

2. The following tables represent in figures the maximum, minimum, and average daily numbers shown in each diagram for the whole series of eight years :—

Relief in Workhouse.

—	Maximum Numbers.	Date.	Minimum Numbers.	Date.	Average Daily Number.
1859–60, .	46,273	25 February, 1860	33,796	27 August, 1859	39,846
1860–61, .	51,552	23 February, 1861	36,107	8 September, 1860	42,758
1861–62, .	61,485	22 February, 1862	39,580	31 August, 1861	46,312
1862–63, .	66,976	14 February, 1863	45,201	20 September, 1862	55,610
1863–64, .	66,375	14 March, 1863	48,275	5 September, 1863	58,203
1864–65, .	65,549	27 February, 1864	47,170	27 August, 1864	55,808
1865–66, .	63,009	25 February, 1865	44,696	2 September, 1865	52,121
1866–67, .	59,205	9 February, 1867	42,785	1 September, 1866	50,241

Out-door Relief.

—	Maximum Numbers.	Date.	Minimum Numbers.	Date.	Average Daily Number.
1859–60, .	2,093	25 February, 1860	1,124	24 September, 1859	1,445
1860–61, .	4,828	16 February, 1861	2,060	22 September, 1860	2,654
1861–62, .	6,509	22 February, 1862	2,912	14 September, 1861	3,964
1862–63, .	8,958	21 February, 1863	4,289	11 October, 1862	6,263
1863–64, .	10,434	20 February, 1864	5,665	19 September, 1863	7,859
1864–65, .	11,903	18 February, 1865	6,689	1 October, 1864	8,748
1865–66, .	12,595	11 March, 1865	8,003	7 October, 1865	10,040
1866–67, .	13,816	9 February, 1867	9,949	13 October, 1866	12,205

3. The average daily number of inmates shows a decrease ; and we had hoped at the date of our last Annual Report, that the gradual decrease of pauperism in the workhouses since the year 1863 would be continued throughout the succeeding series of fifty-two weeks for 1866–67. That period, however, proved to be one of an eventful character, having been marked in the first place by a threatened invasion of the cattle-plague ; secondly by an actual visitation of cholera ; and finally, by the Fenian movement.

The succeeding winter was also one of extreme severity, and has been protracted to an unusual date, the whole face of the country being, at the time of writing this Report, covered with snow. A great part also of the period under consideration has been very rainy and tempestuous, creating, in addition to the usual amount of febrile complaints, an extraordinary amount of sickness and mortality by bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory organs. Persons acquainted with the interior of Irish workhouses, and the description of cases admitted there, will easily understand that an increased number of admissions must take place during a season of the character described. It is perhaps the best proof of the value of the Irish system of poor-law relief, that the numbers in the workhouses fluctuate from time to time in almost exact accordance with the character of the seasons.

4. To the above causes must be added the decrease of employment and wages, arising from the languid state of trade during

the financial crisis, so far as the same may have affected the towns and villages of Ireland. On the other hand, agricultural enterprise was stimulated by the prospect of good prices, and the result of the harvest was such as to prove remunerative; and in no recent year has the payment of rent and taxes by the tenantry been made with more promptitude and cheerfulness. The increase of pauperism, therefore, under the circumstances described, must not be received as any positive indication of a general decrease of prosperity.

5. From the tables exhibiting the weekly series of the numbers and classes receiving in-door and out-door relief respectively, and from the two diagrams which illustrate the fluctuations, it will be seen that it was not until the first week in the month of January, 1867, that the number of inmates rose above the number at the corresponding week of the preceding year. From that time the difference between the two years continued to increase up to the second week in February, 1867. The excess on the 16th February, the last week of the series, was 1,368—the difference between 57,307 in 1866, and 58,675 in 1867. We are enabled at this time to report that in the second week of March, which is not in the series illustrated by the diagram, the number of workhouse inmates, after a short period of fine weather, went below the number in the same week of 1866; but on the subsequent return of winter, the number again rose above the line of last year, and on the 23rd March amounted to 59,141, or 2,659 in excess of the number in the same week of 1866.

6. As observed in former reports, the series of weekly out-door relief returns does not fluctuate in the same manner as the in-door series, and cannot be relied on always as indicating the comparative prevalence of distress or prosperity, sickness or health, among the working classes. The continuous and permanent increase of the numbers of out-door poor during the eight successive years on the diagram, shows a progressive change of opinion at the Boards of Guardians, and the gradual weakening of the prejudice, if it may be so called, against the allowance of out-door relief in certain appropriate, but exceptional, cases; and results in some measure also from a more liberal exercise of the provisional powers of the Relieving Officers, with less restraint from the Boards of Guardians than formerly. In the few weeks of severe frost which followed the last week in December, the weekly out-door relief returns rose from 12,712 to 18,816; and on the return of more genial weather they experienced a decline to 15,616 on the 9th of March. At the present date they are in excess of the corresponding period of last year by no less than 4,423—the difference between 13,144 in 1866, and 17,567 in 1867.

7. Reverting from the diagrams to the classes in the table given in the first paragraph, the most interesting points for comparison of the past with the preceding year appear to be the following.

The number of able-bodied inmates in the first week of January, 1866, was 9,795, comprising 2,901 males and 6,894 females; and in the same week of 1867 they were 10,243, comprising 3,015 males and 7,228 females.

The number of healthy children in January, 1867, was 15,791, compared with 15,494 in 1866.

The fever patients in the first week of 1866, were 1,504, in comparison with 1,089 in the same week of 1867.

The total number of sick in hospital in the first week of 1866 was 17,645, and in the same week of the present year, 17,205.

The weekly rate of mortality in the first week of 1866 was 4·5 per 1,000, and in 1867 at the same date was 5·3.

The paying patients, including Constabulary, in 1866 were 101, and at the same date in 1867 they were 132.

The number of blind and deaf-and-dumb inmates in 1866 was 201 of the former, and 150 of the latter, and in 1867, 205 and 156 respectively.

The number of orphan and deserted children out at nurse in January, 1866, was 475; and in 1867, at the same date, 590. In connexion with this subject it is our duty to state that the Board of Guardians of each of the Dublin Unions, to which a great part of the cases of children out at nurse belong, have, after three years' experience of the working of the enactment, expressed a wish that the law should be amended, so as to admit of the children being kept at nurse until the age of twelve years, instead of being required to return to the workhouse when five years old. We are disposed to think that a term of eight years, not dependent on the child's state of health or the consent of the Commissioners, would be a more suitable limit, the children becoming useful at that age to the persons with whom they are domiciled, and therefore in most cases not likely to return to the workhouse on the withdrawal of the annual allowance.

8. Looking at the twelfth column of the same table in successive Reports it will be seen that, in January of the year 1864, the average weekly cost of maintenance in the workhouses in Ireland, exclusive of clothing, was 2*s.*; in the same column in 1865 it was 2*s.* 0¾*d.*; in 1866 it was 2*s.* 2*d.*; and in 1867 it was 2*s.* 5½*d.* The continuous rise in the cost of provisions indicated by these comparisons, together with some improvements in the dietaries, has occasioned a material part of the increase of the relief expenditure, which will be noticed in a subsequent paragraph.

9. CLASSIFICATION of Causes of Death in Workhouses, from February 17, 1866, to February 9, 1867.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	In the four Weeks ended													
	10th March.	7th April.	5th May.	2nd June.	30th June.	28th July.	25th Aug.	22nd Sept.	20th Oct.	17th Nov.	15th Dec.	12th Jan.	9th Feb.	Total.
Age,	257	226	219	171	154	120	115	114	121	142	167	214	363	2,383
Apoplexy,	8	6	10	1	9	4	4	4	4	13	3	7	11	84
Asthma,	9	11	11	10	5	2	4	11	10	12	19	19	28	151
Atrophy,	77	78	89	74	62	56	46	47	48	64	46	57	107	851
Brain Disease,	34	32	25	20	22	13	20	11	19	13	21	29	39	298
Cancer,	23	15	16	20	14	19	19	18	20	14	17	20	18	233
Childbirth,	3	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	1	2	13
Cholera,	–	–	–	5	–	1	7	19	41	75	70	25	6	249
Consumption,	114	106	103	70	81	79	78	55	62	54	67	93	119	1,081
Convulsions,	20	27	26	18	20	10	11	12	12	11	21	19	26	233
Croup,	1	2	2	6	3	1	1	2	5	4	2	2	2	33
Diarrhœa,	58	48	42	45	34	26	26	36	35	38	46	48	75	557
Dropsy,	39	34	38	40	33	25	32	23	35	32	42	46	44	463
Dysentery,	13	17	12	17	10	8	14	7	13	11	12	10	21	165
Dyspepsia,	4	1	2	2	4	4	4	1	2	2	1	5	5	37
Epilepsy,	4	8	7	7	4	5	4	7	4	3	2	11	9	75
Fever,	101	100	86	99	98	77	71	52	62	37	69	56	73	981
Gangrene,	9	2	6	6	4	2	4	2	–	2	4	3	11	55
Heart Disease,	41	42	40	31	19	17	21	20	13	27	30	37	56	394
Hooping Cough,	7	4	11	9	5	4	4	2	3	3	4	6	10	72
Inflammation or other diseases of Bowels,	3	6	9	6	9	8	6	8	8	6	8	10	10	97
Inflammation or other diseases of Kidneys,	13	15	13	9	5	7	14	4	8	7	8	10	9	122
Inflammation or other diseases of Liver,	15	11	10	11	13	10	11	9	9	8	4	8	6	125
Inflammation or other diseases of Lungs,	227	212	182	175	110	85	81	78	91	100	146	208	471	2,166
Measles,	11	3	6	11	4	–	1	–	1	3	7	12	17	76
Paralysis,	50	38	31	35	34	25	24	26	13	32	27	43	64	442
Pleurisy,	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	1	13
Rheumatism,	11	7	5	3	4	3	3	1	1	2	6	6	7	62
Scarlatina,	6	6	3	8	1	4	3	4	9	6	10	2	8	70
Scrofula,	21	12	22	18	21	12	9	14	13	12	15	16	21	206
Small-Pox,	1	2	1	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
Ulcer,	3	5	9	–	1	2	4	1	3	5	4	2	8	47
Other Diseases,	77	62	81	58	49	53	48	48	57	58	47	52	49	739
Total,	1,267	1,139	1,121	987	834	683	690	637	724	796	928	1,080	1,696	12,582

This table, compared with that of last year, gives some results which deserve notice.

The total number of deaths in the workhouses is 12,582, in comparison with 11,622 in the corresponding fifty-two weeks of last year, or an increase of 960. But this difference is little more than the difference between the eight weeks ended 10th February, 1866, and the eight weeks ended 9th February, 1867, that is to say 900 deaths—an increase no doubt attributable to the excessive severity of the winter season of 1867. It will afterwards appear that the deaths to 29th September, 1866, were fewer than in the previous year.

The deaths by fever in the workhouse fever hospitals have been only 981, as compared with 1,258 last year; and those by scarlatina only 70, in comparison with 134 in last year.

10. We have once more evidence in this table of that great diminution of mortality by small-pox which was dwelt on in the last Report, as a consequence of the very successful operation of the Compulsory Vaccination Act of 1863. In the fifty-two weeks of the period it will be seen that only 9 deaths took place from small-pox in the workhouse hospitals of Ireland, in comparison with 59 in the corresponding period of last year. In a like period in 1865 the number of deaths by small-pox in workhouse hospitals was 145; so that, from the time of the first operation of

that Act the decline of small-pox, as treated in the workhouse fever hospitals has been both remarkable and continuous. A further confirmation of this view will be found in the Dispensary Statistics in the Medical Charities branch of this Report, showing a reduction of cases of small-pox throughout Ireland from 2,000, the number which occurred last year, to 759.

The only part of Ireland for which the Registrar-General's returns furnish a means of comparison is the Dublin registration district (population 314,409), and in this district it appears that the deaths by small-pox in fifty-two weeks, ending 23rd March, 1865 were 48; while in the corresponding fifty-two weeks ending 23rd March, 1867, they were 23. In the course of the last seventeen weeks only two cases of death by small-pox have been registered, and the city of Dublin and suburbs may be said to have been for a whole year free from small-pox, except in two localities, viz., the Blackhall-street district, on the north side, and the Meath-street district on the south side of the river.

11. The amount of assistance afforded, with our consent, from the poor-rates, to enable emigrants to proceed to the Colonies or elsewhere, usually to join friends already settled, has been less in the last fifty-two weeks than in the fifty-two weeks preceding, as will be seen from the series of years in the subjoined table, continued from last Report, which shows that only £2,023 has been expended in assisting the emigration of 763 persons, in comparison with the sum of £3,425 and 1,120 persons last year.

EMIGRATION under the Act 12 & 13 Vic. c. 104, sec. 26, dated 1 Aug. 1849.

PERIOD.	Amount authorized to be expended by Sealed Consents.	Number of Persons assisted to Emigrate.			
		Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years of age.	Total.
	£ s. d.				
Aug., 1849, to 25 Mar., 1851,	11,151 14 11	561	1,244	787	2,592
Year ended 25 March, 1852,	21,010 5 4½	790	2,644	952	4,386
" " 1853,	14,517 0 11½	492	2,218	1,115	3,825
" " 1854,	12,446 17 6	403	1,202	996	2,601
" " 1855,	24,368 5 2½	159	2,847	788	3,794
" " 1856,	3,618 6 9	64	363	403	830
" " 1857,	2,719 15 1	76	363	363	802
" " 1858,	4,177 10 1½	53	469	302	829
" " 1859,	2,555 16 6	37	270	180	487
" " 1860,	1,729 19 2	45	178	141	364
" " 1861,	1,465 19 11	44	178	125	347
" " 1862,	528 17 4	12	72	38	122
" " 1863,	2,439 10 3	41	317	139	497
" " 1864,	4,770 4 5	123	501	345	969
" " 1865,	2,518 17 11	93	315	438	846
" " 1866,	3,425 9 11	100	360	660	1,120
" " 1867,	2,023 10 0	66	238	459	763
Total, . . £	115,468 1 4	3,164	13,779	8,231	25,174

12. When, in the spring of the year 1866, the cattle plague was expected to visit Ireland, it was very satisfactory to us to be made instrumental in providing a fund beforehand from National resources

to be placed at the disposal of the Executive Government, for the purpose of immediately stamping out the plague in whatever part of the country it might first show itself; and at the same time for compensating the owners of such cattle as might, with this view, be directed by authority to be slaughtered.*

This fund was created in pursuance of the statute 29th Vic., cap. 4, by an order under our hands and seal of the date 27th April, 1866, assessing on each union in Ireland a sum equivalent to one farthing in the pound on the rateable property therein, not to be raised by special rate, but to be paid over from the money in the hands of the Union Treasurer to an account in the Bank of Ireland and charged to the electoral divisions of each union, in the proportion of their net annual values respectively, precisely as any other item of expenditure chargeable to the union at large.

The contribution thus required from each of the 163 Unions was sent forward without objection or complaint in any quarter, and amounted, in the whole, to a sum of £13,474. The establishment of this fund at once restored confidence to the public mind, and its prompt application by the Government to the few cases of cattle plague which afterwards appeared in Ireland, was shortly followed by the total disappearance of that pestilence from the country. This exceptional item of expenditure is nearly all included in the accounts of the half year ended 29th September, 1866.

13. Another source of additional expenditure from the poor-rates has been created by the passing of the "Sanitary Act, 1866," imposing on the Guardians in all places not under the control of a municipal body, the duty of attending to the improvement of the sewerage and the removal of nuisances, in addition to that of providing special remedial measures and preventing the spread of contagion during the prevalence of epidemic disease. We have caused copies of this Act, and of all Acts or parts of Acts incorporated with it, to be printed in one volume, with a copious Index for the use of the Boards of Guardians of Unions, and Committees of Management of Dispensary Districts, and have issued from time to time circulars of instruction relating to the new duties imposed upon those bodies respectively. These circulars, together with the orders under seal, issued under the provisions of the Sanitary Act, will be found in the Appendix.

14. Simultaneously with the passing of this Act, Asiatic Cholera, which had been for some time previously raging in London and Liverpool, made its first appearance in Dublin, and in other parts of Ireland; and a full description of its career, and of the measures adopted to meet it, will be found in the Medical Charities branch of this Report. It was not difficult under these circumstances, to awaken the Boards of Guardians to a sense of the important character of their new functions under the Sanitary Act; and upon the whole, a very commendable degree of activity has been shown, and many operations conducive to the health of the community have been undertaken and carried out. Similar activity, we believe, has been shown in the large cities and towns

* See Appendix A, III., page 47.

which are under the government of Town Councils; but in the smaller class of towns, which are under the control of Town Commissioners, and over which, therefore, the Boards of Guardians possess no power, either as Sewer or Nuisance authority, we apprehend there has been, and still exists, in many cases, neglect; the Town Commissioners being reluctant to add to the taxation already required for paving, lighting, and other like purposes. We think it would be very desirable to enable the municipal bodies of the Towns last mentioned to transfer their sanitary functions, as they have in more than one case expressed their wish to do, to the Boards of Guardians of the Unions in which such Towns are respectively situated.

15. The new expenditure under the Sanitary Act, and the expenses attendant on the invasion of cholera commenced so shortly before the expiration of the Union financial year, that a very small part of it will be included in the accounts for the half year ended 29th September, 1866. Up to and beyond that date, also, it has been shown that the number of workhouse inmates was below the number in the preceding year. Nevertheless, the increase of out-door relief and the increased cost of workhouse maintenance, through a rise in the prices of food, have caused the relief expenditure somewhat to exceed that of the preceding year, as will be seen in the following comparative table.

Year ended 29th September.	Net Annual Value.	Poor Rate Lodged.	Poor Law Expenditure during the Year.						Number Relieved			
			In-Maintenance and Clothing.	Out-Relief.	Cost of Relief in Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums and Extern Hospitals.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	All other Expenses.	Total.	In Workhouse.	Out-door.	In Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£				
1866,	12,989,026	749,757	371,363	29,718	6,176	101,613	102,990	611,891	232,108	37,617	448	270,173
1865,	12,935,165	748,422	365,180	25,335	6,688	99,402	103,944	600,549	252,170	36,390	436	288,996
Increase,	53,861	1,335	6,183	4,413	–	2,211	–	11,342	–	1,227	12	–
Decrease,	–	–	–	–	512	–	954	–	20,062	–	–	18,823

The first heading in the above table is satisfactory, as showing a further increase of £53,861 in the aggregate amount of the net annual value of the rateable property in Ireland, making a total increase of the same since 1855 of £1,423,560. The heading "Poor Law Expenditure" shows an increase of £11,342, notwithstanding that for the 12 months ending at the same date, viz., 29th September, the number of indoor recipients of relief was less by 20,062 than in 1864–65; while the number of outdoor recipients was more by only 1,227, the total showing a decrease of 18,823 persons. The chief cause of the increased cost of relief is the enhanced price of provisions mentioned above in paragraph 8, the weekly rate of maintenance (exclusive of clothing) having advanced in one year from 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 5½*d.* Unless a decline takes place in prices, we may expect from the subsequent serious increase of the number of inmates already commented on in paragraph 3, a further increase of expenditure in relief in the year which will end on the 29th September, 1867.

The following is a tabularized account of admissions to the Workhouse during the last year, in comparison with those of the eight preceding years.

TABLE.

Year ended 29th September.	Number of Paupers in Workhouse at the commencement of the Year.	Number of Persons admitted during the Year.						Number of Births in the Workhouse during the Year.	Total number of Persons relieved in the Workhouse during the Year.	Number of Deaths in the Workhouse during the Year.
		Number admitted in Sickness.				Number admitted who were not Sick.	Total number admitted during the Year.			
		Suffering from Fever or other contagious Disease.	Suffering under other Diseases.	Suffering from accidental Injury.	Total number admitted in Sickness.					
1858,	39,838	11,104	33,880	2,531	47,515	87,398	134,913	2,454	177,205	9,395
1859,	36,836	9,553	32,600	2,107	44,260	70,334	114,594	2,276	153,706	8,022
1860,	35,206	9,107	36,456	2,025	47,588	85,312	132,900	2,443	170,549	9,677
1861,	36,294	9,268	38,378	2,217	49,863	114,830	164,693	2,435	203,422	10,550
1862,	41,295	11,183	44,855	2,226	58,264	165,433	223,697	2,815	267,807	12,740
1863,	45,181	14,469	44,957	2,431	61,857	178,270	240,127	2,977	288,285	13,396
1864,	49,037	15,757	43,027	2,280	61,064	151,157	212,221	2,889	261,147	12,765
1865,	48,033	18,410	41,498	2,383	62,291	139,095	201,386	2,751	252,170	12,358
1866,	44,857	13,553	38,527	2,353	54,443	130,144	184,587	2,660	232,104	11,541

The following is a Statement of the result of the Weekly Summaries of In-door Relief, showing the average daily number of recipients of relief for each of the fifteen years ending 29th September, 1866.

Average Daily Number in receipt of Relief during the year, Average Number of Deaths per Week, and Rate of Mortality.

Year ended 29th Sept.	Estimated Population.	Able-bodied.			Healthy Children under 15.	Sick in Workhouse Hospitals.			All other Classes.			Total No. in Workhouses.	Deaths in Week.		Per-centage of In-door Paupers on Estimated Population.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Fever.	Other Cases.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Average Number during Week.	Average weekly Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Inmates.	
1852,	6,422,997	14,918	37,333	52,251	75,961	3,918	22,588	26,506	4,488	7,615	12,103	166,821	451	2·7	2·60
1853,	6,296,328	10,569	26,951	37,520	57,754	2,926	20,410	23,336	3,904	6,887	10,791	129,401	585	3·0	2 06
1854,	6 180,36[illegible]	7,114	18,325	25,439	39,894	2 167	18,859	21,026	3,182	5,649	8,831	95,190	301	3·2	1 54
1855,	6,107,899	5,048	14,086	19,134	31,843	2,063	18,214	20,277	2,863	5 094	7,957	79,211	287	3·5	1·30
1856,	6,077,283	3,576	10,688	14,264	23,869	1,518	16,479	17,997	2,460	4,645	7,105	63,235	205	3·2	1·04
1857,	6,047,492	2,807	7,765	10,572	17,292	1,264	15,176	16,440	2,224	4,137	6,361	50,665	178	3·5	0·84
1858,	6,013,103	2 312	7,121	9,433	14,266	1,108	14,839	15,947	2,129	4,015	6,144	45,790	180	3·9	0 76
1859,	6,009,113	1,865	5,899	7,764	11,511	974	13,802	14,776	2,211	4,088	6,329	40 380	154	3 8	0·67
1860,	5,988,820	1 857	6,060	7,927	11,216	994	13,604	14,598	2,775	4,755	7,530	41,271	184	4·5	0·69
1861,	5.798,554	2,202	6,890	9,092	12,307	1,032	14,345	15,377	3,139	5,221	8,36[illegible]	45,136	202	4·5	0·78
1862,	5.794.674	3,039	8,310	11,349	14,917	1,262	16,133	17,395	3,956	6,051	10,007	53,668	244	4·5	0 93
1863,	5,782,711	3,237	8.589	11,826	16,358	1,575	16,901	18,476	4,641	6,601	11,250	57,910	257	4·4	1·01
1864,	5,723,516	2.849	7,670	10,519	16,178	1,654	16,746	18,400	4,707	6.722	11,428	56,525	244	4·3	0·99
1865,	5,673,508	2,540	6,657	9,197	15,299	1,824	16,382	18,206	4,52	6,686	11,215	53,917	237	4 3	0·95
1866,	5,582,625	2,212	5,873	8,085	14,278	1,357	15,672	17,029	4,411	6,477	10,888	50,280	221	4 4	0 90

16. Up to the date of 29th September last we had given our assent to superannuation allowances on retirement from union offices, in favour of thirty-two officers, viz., four clerks, five masters, one assistant-master, five matrons, one schoolmaster, four porters, four nurses, one ward-master, and six relieving officers.

A table containing all the particulars relating to such cases will be found in the Appendix,* to be continued in future Reports; and in this table will from time to time be noted all the allowances which may have lapsed by death of the parties receiving them, so that the existing burthen upon the rates, which is necessarily for the present an increasing one, will be ascertainable at the date of each succeeding Report.

17. We close this part of our Report with a comparative table continued from previous reports, having an additional line for the financial year ended on the 29th September, 1866.

* Appendix B, No. 16 page 150.

STATEMENT of the Annual Collection and Expenditure of Poor Rates for fifteen years, ended on the 29th September, 1866; showing the Net Annual Value of Property rated, the Amount of Poor Rate collected, and the Expenditure under the Poor Relief and Medical Charities Acts, &c., for each year ended 29th September, from 1852 to 1866, inclusive.

Year ended 29th September,	Net Annual Value of Property rated.	Amount of Poor Rate collected.	Expenditure for Relief of the Poor.					Expenses under Medical Charities Acts.	Total of Poor Relief and Medical Charities.	Repayments under Annuities Acts.*	Expenses under Burial Grounds Acts, paid out of the Poor Rates.	Expenses under Registration Acts.	Expenses under Cattle Plague Act.	Total Expenditure.	Poundage of the Expenditure on Valuation.	
			In-Maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Poor Relief Expenditure.								Poor Relief.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.
1852, .	11,172,586	1,109,630	517,455	4,917	133,752	227,153	883,267	54,289	937,556	162,122	–	–	–	1,099,678	1 7	1 11½
1853, .	11,308,015	1,009,493	446,030	4,920	139,304	195,464	785,718	88,440	874,158	179,829	–	–	–	1,053,987	1 4¾	1 10¼
1854, .	11,463,595	925,154	463,858	3,715	127,417	165,162	760,152	89,707	849,859	71,525	–	–	–	921,384	1 4	1 7¼
1855, .	11,565,466	835,894	432,842	4,702	119,833	127,882	685,259	89,388	774,647	14,226	–	–	–	788,873	1 2⅓	1 4⅓
1856, .	11,709,934	723,204	358,943	2,245	112,203	102,999	576,390	90,236	666,626	4,440	–	–	–	671,066	0 11¾	1 1¼
1857, .	11,877,088	585,583	292,685	2,412	102,745	101,047	498,889	90,460	589,349	1,416	–	–	–	590,765	0 10	1 0
1858, .	12,091,564	525,595	266,070	3,135	97,566	90,407	457,178	92,725	549,903	340	–	–	–	550,243	0 9	0 11
1859, .	12,213,620	523,065	234,202	3,239	93,905	82,366	413,712	99,336	513,048	566	–	–	–	513,614	0 8½	0 10
1860, .	12,280,029	509,380	272,682	5,514	92,844	83,491	454,531	104,247	558,778	57	–	–	–	558,835	0 9	0 11
1861, .	12,442,510	584,548	327,970	9,675	94,443	84,681	516,769	104,681	621,450	24	–	–	–	621,474	0 10	1 0
1862, .	12,567,495	636,715	373,216	14,750	95,502	95,321	578,789	106,858	685,647	12	117	–	–	685,776	0 11½	1 1
1863, .	12,623,539	723,843	380,737	18,372	96,222	110,650	605,981	109,206	715,187	25	1,311	–	–	716,523	0 11½	1 1½
1864, .	12,754,954	744,894	366,732	21,473	97,654	110,606	596,465	114,905	711,370	–	653	22,196	–	734,219	0 11¼	1 1¾
1865, .	12,935,165	748,422	365,180	25,335	99,402	110,632	600,549	117,039	717,588	–	714	13,550	–	731,852	0 11¼	1 1½
1866, .	12,989,026	749,757	371,363	29,748	101,613	109,167	611,891	116,316	728,207	–	421	12,892	13,147	754,667	0 11¼	1 2

* All sums due from Unions in Ireland under the Consolidated Annuities Act had been levied and paid over before the close of the year 1863; there will be no further sums therefore to enter under this head in future years.

From this it appears that the total expenditure from the poor-rates in 1865–66 exceeded the total expenditure in 1864–65 by £22,815, or excluding the Cattle Plague Fund, by £9,668. This excess is accounted for by the increased cost of in-maintenance, viz., £6,183, and an increase of out-door relief to the extent of £4,413. The items of decrease under Medical Charities Acts, Registration Acts, and Burial Grounds Act, are nearly balanced by an item of increase in the salaries and rations of Union Officers.

18. We have observed with much satisfaction that a sum of £59,300 is included in the Civil Service estimates for the year 1867–68 for the purpose of defraying, as in England and Scotland, part of the expense of medical salaries and medical and surgical appliances in the Irish workhouses and dispensaries. Every Irish Union has some claim to share in the benefit of this grant; but we anticipate from it a very material improvement in the medical arrangements of the Unions on the western coasts of Ireland, to which object we trust a large proportion of the grant will be applied. We allude to districts of country of great area containing a scattered and poor population, with a (comparatively speaking) very low rental; where, accordingly, there is little or no private practice, and where salaries sufficient to induce a sufficient number of competent practitioners to settle themselves, fall with great weight upon rateable property, already taxed for other local public purposes by poundage rates greatly exceeding those of more favoured parts of the country.

We have already, in our Ninth Annual Report, declared the medical arrangements made in some of these districts, especially the promontories and islands, to be quite inadequate, and incapable of remedy without such external assistance as the fund alluded to will, we trust, be permitted to supply.

The grant of £5,700, provided for in the estimates to pay the salaries of Workhouse Teachers, will enable us to insist more effectually on the employment of an adequate educational staff in several Unions, in which, from economical motives, the Guardians have not been willing to make the necessary arrangements in this behalf.

PROCEEDINGS under the MEDICAL CHARITIES ACT, IRELAND (14th and 15th Vic., cap. 68); the Act of 1858, "To make further provision for the practice of Vaccination in Ireland;" and the Act of 1863, "To further extend and make compulsory the practice of Vaccination in Ireland."

19. We now submit to your Excellency the report of our proceedings under the above mentioned Acts for the past year.

The subjoined table exhibits, for each of the last ten years, ending respectively on September 30th, a summary of the relief afforded under the Medical Charities Act, in each province, and in the whole of Ireland, distinguishing the cases attended at the dispensaries from the more serious cases attended by the Medical Officers at the patients' homes.

SUMMARY of the NUMBER of CASES of MEDICAL

PERIOD.	PROVINCE OF ULSTER.			PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.		
	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.
Year ended 30th Sept., 1857,	125,892	42,468	168,360	190,154	45,171	235,325
Year ended 30th Sept., 1858,	135,110	45,105	180,215	188,080	42,244	230,324
Year ended 30th Sept., 1859,	129,227	44,698	173,925	197,861	47,840	245,701
Year ended 30th Sept., 1860,	127,775	48,066	175,841	189,374	48,816	238,190
Year ended 30th Sept., 1861,	133,523	48,975	182,498	203,163	48,205	251,368
Year ended 30th Sept., 1862,	141,679	50,611	192,290	220,009	53,248	273,257
Year ended 30th Sept., 1863,	150,110	55,201	205,311	236,334	56,848	293,182
Year ended 30th Sept., 1864,	148,981	58,863	207,844	230,957	60,033	290,990
Year ended 30th Sept., 1865,	137,886	58,509	196,395	212,838	60,773	273,611
Year ended 30th Sept., 1866,	123,510	55,252	178,762	184,780	55,651	240,431

It appears from this summary, comparing the numbers in the two last years in the table, that there has been in Ulster, for the last year, a decrease in the numbers of dispensary cases amounting to 14,376, and in cases attended at the patients' homes a decrease of 3,257 cases; in Munster, a decrease of the former class of cases of 28,058 cases, and of the latter a decrease of 5,122 cases; in Leinster, a decrease of 14,145 in dispensary cases, and of 815 in domiciliary cases; and in Connaught, a decrease of 9,195 cases in the former, and of 1,904 in the latter class of cases. Thus, for the whole of Ireland, there has been, for the last compared with the preceding year, a diminution in the number of cases relieved at the dispensaries of 65,774 cases, and of cases visited at the patients' homes a diminution of 11,098 cases; giving a total of 76,872 cases. This is the largest diminution in the number of cases relieved that has taken place between two successive years since the enactment of the Medical Charities Act, and on no previous occasion was the decline uniform in each province, and in each of the classes of cases specified, as it has been on the present occasion. It may be presumed that an improvement in the condition of the health of the poor, and the decrease in the population of Ireland, have each contributed to this result; although heretofore we have generally had occasion to observe that, since the passing of the Medical Charities Act in 1851, the number of applicants for dispensary medical relief was steadily increasing, notwithstanding the decline of the population of Ireland.

The usual statement in detail of the medical relief afforded for the year ended September 30th, 1866, in each dispensary district in Ireland, in each province, and in all Ireland, is given in the Appendix.

20. The expenditure on dispensary medical relief for each of the last ten years ended September 29th, is exhibited in the next table, for each province, and for all Ireland.

RELIEF afforded under the Medical Charities Act.

Province of Leinster.			Province of Connaught.			Total for Ireland.		
Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.
210,178	53,134	263,312	73,798	13,848	87,646	600,022	154,621	754,643
204,473	52,400	256,873	74,086	14,080	88,166	601,749	153,829	755,578
211,525	53,154	264,679	77,518	14,568	92,086	616,131	160,260	776,391
199,797	54,190	253,987	79,379	14,236	93,615	596,325	165,308	761,633
211,540	56,008	267,548	79,096	14,259	93,355	627,322	167,447	794,769
217,078	58,363	275,441	81,690	17,501	99,191	660,456	179,723	840,179
225,725	63,159	288,884	85,518	17,721	103,239	697,687	192,929	890,616
223,959	61,690	285,649	87,141	17,211	104,352	691,038	197,797	888,835
201,730	63,136	264,866	82,882	19,915	102,797	635,336	202,333	837,669
187,585	62,321	249,906	73,687	18,011	91,698	569,562	191,235	760,797

MEDICAL CHARITIES EXPENDITURE, Years ended 29th September.

Year.	Ulster.	Munster.	Leinster.	Connaught.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1857, .	24,873	25,826	28,191	11,570	90,460
1858, .	25,522	26,583	28,373	12,247	92,725
1859, .	26,757	29,060	30,211	13,308	99,336
1860, .	28,543	30,517	31,126	14,061	104,247
1861, .	28,206	31,136	31,619	13,719	104,681
1862, .	28,929	31,991	31,748	14,190	106,858
1863, .	29,676	32,269	32,663	14,598	109,206
1864, .	31,264	34,387	34,136	15,118	114,905
1865, .	31,492	34,923	34,782	15,841	117,038
1866, .	31,149	34,464	34,459	16,243	116,315

This table shows a decrease of expenditure for the support of the dispensaries for the year ended September 29th, 1866, compared with the year before, amounting to £723. The decrease of expenditure is nearly equally divided between Leinster, Ulster, and Munster. In Connaught only has there been an increase, amounting to £402.

21. The following table gives a comparison of the several items of which the total expenditure under the three above mentioned Acts for the two last years is composed, the items being arranged as usual under six heads:—

Expenses under the Medical Charities Act, year ended 29th September:—

	1865.	1866.
1. Medicines and medical appliances, ...	£21,804	£21,429
2. Rent of Dispensary buildings, ...	7,195	7,114
3. Books, forms, stationery, printing, and advertising,	1,246	1,368
4. Salaries of { Medical Officers, . . .	70,343	70,605
{ Apothecaries, ...	2,209	2,132
5. Fuel, porters, and incidental expenses . .	5,568	6,373
Expenses under Vaccination Act:—		
6. Vaccination fees and other expenses:—		
Fees to Medical Officers, . . £7,945	8,673	6,688 7,294
Other expenses, . . . 728		606
	£117,038	£116,315

Under the third and fifth heads in this table, viz., books, forms, &c., and fuel, porters, and incidental expenses, the expenditure was greater for the year ended September 29th, 1866, than for the year before by £122 and £805, respectively. Under the fourth head there has been an increase for the last year in salaries of Medical Officers of £262, and a decrease in salaries of Apothecaries of £77. Under the remaining heads last year's expenditure has been less than that of the previous year by £375 in medicines and medical appliances, by £81 in rent of dispensary buildings, by £1,257 in vaccination fees to Medical Officers, and by £122 in other vaccination expenses.

The average poundage on the Poor Law Valuation of Ireland (now £12,989,026) to provide for the above-mentioned total expenditure was 2·15*d.* nearly, which is slightly below that of the year before, viz., 2·17*d.*

22. In the course of last year several alterations of Dispensary districts were effected. In the Ballyshannon Union the Ballyshannon and Ballintra Dispensary Districts have been amalgamated. In the original arrangement of the Dispensary Districts of this Union it was thought advisable to constitute an exceptionally small dispensary district of the single Electoral Division of Ballintra, with the intention of putting it in charge of the Medical Officer of the neighbouring district of Lahy, in the Donegal Union, with a salary proportioned to the small area and population of the district; and consequently too small to secure the services of a separate Medical Officer. This arrangement, however, has been attended with so much inconvenience as to make the above-mentioned amalgamation desirable, although the population of the new district is much above average. In the unions of Tobercurry, Galway, Listowel, and Naas, the number of dispensary districts has been increased by one in each, with a view to afford greater facilities to the sick poor for procuring medical aid.

23. New appointments of midwives were authorised during the year in fourteen additional dispensary districts. In one of these, the Belfast District, two midwives have been appointed. There are now seventy dispensary districts in which arrangements have been made to provide the attendance of skilled midwives in cases of natural labour. It is the duty of the midwife, should anything out of the natural course occur in a case under her care, immediately to call for the assistance of the Medical Officer of the district, who thenceforth takes charge of the case.

In several dispensary districts increased facilities for procuring medical relief tickets have been afforded to the sick poor by adding to the number of members of dispensary committees.

24. The subjoined table exhibits the progress of vaccination of the poor in Ireland by the Dispensary Medical Officers for the fourteen years ended September 30th, 1866.

TABLE.

	Number of Cases of Vaccination.		Number of Cases of Vaccination.
Year ended Sept. 30th, 1853,	43,332	Year ended Sept. 30th, 1860,	107,305
„ „ 1854,	52,844	„ „ 1861,	90,256
„ „ 1855,	46,711	„ „ 1862,	89,863
„ „ 1856,	84,131	„ „ 1863,	106,510
„ „ 1857,	47,855	„ „ 1864,	191,810
„ „ 1858,	54,984	„ „ 1865,	169,142
„ „ 1859,	149,411	„ „ 1866,	137,124

Although there has been a decrease in the total number of vaccinations shewn in this table during the years ended September 30th, 1865, and 1866, this is not to be regarded as unsatisfactory, under the circumstances which were explained in paragraph 28 of last Annual Report. Notwithstanding the decrease of the total number of vaccinations in these years, the vaccinations of infants falling under the operation of the Compulsory Vaccination Act have been and are still increasing, as is shown by the statistics of the next table, in which the numbers of vaccinations by Dispensary Medical Officers are given for the last three years in the above table, distinguishing those of infants born since January 1st, 1864, from those of persons born before that date, and therefore exempt from the operation of the Compulsory Vaccination Act.

PROVINCES.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed during the year ended Sept. 30, 1865.		
	Cases of Children born since 1st Jan., 1864. 1.	Other Cases. 2.	Total. 3.
Ulster, . .	33,271	18,437	51,708
Munster, . .	26,410	20,678	47,088
Leinster, . .	24,011	17,686	41,697
Connaught, . .	13,468	15,181	28,649
Total, Ireland, 1865,	97,160	71,982	169,142

PROVINCES.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed during the year ended Sept. 30, 1866.		
	Cases of Children born since 1st Jan. 1864. 1.	Other Cases. 2.	Total. 3.
Ulster, . .	36,008	8,704	44,712
Munster, . .	28,563	8,894	37,457
Leinster, . .	23,226	6,620	29,846
Connaught, . .	16,933	8,176	25,109
Total, Ireland, 1866,	104,730	32,394	137,124
Total, Ireland, 1864,	25,354	166,456	191,810
„ 1865,	97,160	71,982	169,142
„ 1866,	104,730	32,394	137,124

25. It appears that the total vaccinations for the last year in this table compared with the year before, are fewer by 32,018 cases; but that the whole of this diminution has fallen upon vaccinations of persons born before 1864,—which class must every year diminish—while there has been an increase of vaccinations of infants coming under the operation of the Compulsory Vaccination Act for the same year of 7,570 cases. The operation of this act is still, therefore, attended with success, though with less perhaps than it ought to be. We observe with much concern that in Leinster there has been a falling off in the number of infant vaccinations for the last year amounting to 785 cases. We can conceive no other cause for this than remissness on the part of some of the Boards of Guardians, in exerting the powers conferred on them by the Legislature to enforce on parents and others having the charge of infants the duty of affording them the pro-

tection of vaccination against the terrible consequences, amongst the unprotected, of an epidemic visitation of small-pox. Such an epidemic may at any time occur, and where Guardians fail to use the powers they possess to enforce vaccination they render themselves responsible for the great loss of life and other evils almost certain to take place among persons unprotected against small-pox, if exposed to its contagion. The Dispensary Medical Officers, who are nearly all Registrars of Births, &c., and as such register the birth, and also the vaccination, of every child born in their districts, are required from time to time to furnish to the Guardians lists of children whose births, but not vaccinations, are recorded in their registers, and it can be easily ascertained in any case whether the parents of those children can plead any reasonable excuse for their default; otherwise the defaulter should be summoned before the magistrates; and we do not doubt that the steady infliction of a fine of a few shillings in all such cases would in a few years secure a nearly complete vaccination of all infants within six months of birth.

In all the provinces except Leinster the number of vaccinations of infants has been greater for the year ended September 30th, 1866, than for the year before.

The births of children registered in Ireland for the year ended March 31st, 1866, were 146,990. All the children born during that year should, under the provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act, have been vaccinated before the 1st of October, 1866; and of these, probably about 130,000 were proper subjects for gratuitous vaccination at the dispensaries and vaccination stations. But the table shows that the dispensary vaccinations of infants for that year were only 104,730, and therefore (making allowance for deaths under six months) no less than 25,270 cases fewer than were required for the complete vaccination of the children of the poor born in the year in question. The corresponding deficiency for the year before was estimated at 33,840, giving a difference in favour of the last year of 8,570 cases. Thus it appears, that the operation of the Compulsory Vaccination Act continues, except in Leinster, progressively successful.

26. The usual record of the number of cases of scarlatina, small-pox, and fever, registered by the Dispensary Medical Officers, is given in the Appendix for the year ended September 30th, 1866. In each of these diseases there has been a smaller number of cases for this year than for the year before, viz., 6,576 cases of scarlatina, 579 of small-pox, and 22,287 of fever, during the last year, against 6,632 cases of scarlatina, 2,000 of small-pox, and 26,566 of fever, during the year before. As regards scarlatina, the difference between the two years is inconsiderable. The cases of fever are fewer for the last than the preceding year by 4,279 cases. The numbers of cases of small-pox for the two years exhibit a still greater proportional decline of that disease, and may, we think, be received in proof of a real diminution of small-pox; although, because of the frequent concealment of it by the peasantry, when produced by itinerant inoculators, we cannot consider the numbers

returned as correctly representing the numbers of cases that actually occurred among the poor in the two years.

27. In our last Report it was mentioned that the progress of Asiatic Cholera towards the western part of the Continent induced us to address the Guardians, in the autumn of 1865, for the purpose of urging the adoption of measures, under the permanent provisions of the Nuisances' Removal and Diseases' Prevention Acts of 1848 and 1849, and the provisions of the Sewage Utilization Act, 1865, to improve the sanitary condition of their Unions, in the well-founded belief that by so doing they would have taken the most effectual means to mitigate the severity of the epidemic in the too probable event of its extending to Ireland. Again in May, 1866, the attention of the Guardians was called by circular to the same subject, in consequence of the nearer approach of the disease; and on the 27th of July, cholera being at that time prevalent in London, Liverpool, and other places on the west coast of England and Wales, copies of the circulars of October 19th, 1852, and August 23rd, 1865, were transmitted to the Guardians, giving them full information as to their powers for securing improvement of the sanitary state of their Unions, and urging the necessity for taking prompt measures to put those powers in force before the epidemic should reach us.

28. Having learned that a well-marked case of Asiatic Cholera had occurred in Dublin on the 27th of July, 1866, a circular was addressed to the Dispensary Medical Officers throughout Ireland, on the 2nd of August, requesting that, in the event of any case of Asiatic Cholera occurring in a dispensary district, the Medical Officer would at once transmit to us the particulars of the case in a special report, to enable us to communicate on the subject with the Guardians. We also immediately apprized the Government of the fact that cholera had appeared in Dublin, and recommended the issue of an Order in Council putting in force over all Ireland the provisions of the Nuisances' Removal and Diseases' Prevention Act, 1848, which relate to the prevention and treatment of epidemic disease, and bestow upon us powers under that Act, so long as the Order in Council is in force, to frame and issue regulations for the same end. An Order in Council was accordingly issued on the 3rd of August by their Excellencies the Lords Justices, and such regulations as were thought primarily necessary to meet the epidemic were issued on the 6th of August. On the 7th of August, however, the Sanitary Act, 1866, having received the Royal assent, by which Act the Nuisances' Removal and Diseases' Prevention Acts of 1848 and 1849 were repealed, it became necessary to take the above mentioned proceedings anew under the Sanitary Act, 1866. On the 17th of August the new Order of their Excellencies the Lords Justices in Council was issued under the Diseases' Prevention Act, 1855, now extended to Ireland by the Sanitary Act, 1866; and, under authority of these Acts and the Order in Council, new regulations were framed, prescribing at the same time the preliminary measures requisite to be taken before cholera should actually occur in any dispensary

district, and also after its outbreak. In the latter event, each of the dispensary districts was constituted a district for the treatment of cholera and premonitory diarrhœa, and the Dispensary Committee of Management was to become a Sanitary Committee under the Diseases' Prevention Act, 1855. The Medical Officers of the dispensary districts were appointed Medical Officers for the treatment of patients suffering under or threatened by cholera, without the presentation of ticket or recommendation of any kind. The Guardians were required to give public notice, where cholera or diarrhœa prevailed, of the arrangements made for the treatment of patients; and to adopt measures for the disinfection of houses in which cases had existed, and of clothing and bedding used by the patients, or likely to convey contagion; for house to house visitation; for the abatement of all nuisances which might favour the spread of the diseases; and for the speedy interment of those dead of cholera. The Guardians were directed, should cholera occur on board any ship not belonging to Her Majesty or any foreign government, and lying in any river or inland water of the Union, or at sea on the coast of the Union within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, to deal with it under the new powers conferred by the eleventh section of the Diseases' Prevention Act, 1855, as regards inspection, disinfection, and treatment of the sick, in the same manner as if the ship were a house in their Union; and they were authorized, in respect to all expenses incurred in the disinfection of the dwellings of poor persons labouring under diarrhœa or cholera, and in the removal of nuisances, to defray them, in case of necessity, from the rates. The Sanitary Committees were directed to hold meetings weekly or oftener; and the Medical Officers were required to make weekly returns to their Committees, and daily returns to us, in prescribed forms, giving precise information as to the existing condition of the diseases in their districts.

29. Thus in any dispensary district in which the Guardians had made the preliminary arrangements prescribed by the 1st Regulation of the General Order of the 25th of August, it was in our power to put in motion the whole machinery for the treatment of the subjects of the epidemic in the most remote dispensary district in Ireland within forty-eight hours after the occurrence of the first case of cholera; or even, in consequence of an important improvement on the course followed in the epidemic of 1854, immediate steps for putting the regulations in force might be taken by the Guardians and Sanitary Committees, as soon as the disease appeared in their unions or districts, without waiting for further instructions.

30. The two first cases of Asiatic cholera in the present epidemic in Ireland occurred on the 27th of July. We have mentioned above that the first case in Dublin occurred on July 27th, 1866; and on the same day the first case in Wexford occurred. In our endeavour to trace the origin of the outbreak, we have ascertained the very remarkable and significant fact, that in the following cases, viz., in Dublin South City Dispensary District

(July 27th), Wexford (July 27th), Dublin North City Dispensary District (August 2nd), Belfast (August 9th), Kilkeel, County Down (August 10th), Rostrevor, County Down (August 11th), Buncrana, County Donegal (August 12th), Kilkelly, County Mayo (August 12th), Ballylinan Dispensary District, County Kildare (August 14th), Dunlavin Dispensary District, County Wicklow (August 14th), Drogheda (August 14th), Roscommon Dispensary District (September 6th), and Mountmelick, Queen's County (September 6th), the patients had in every instance just arrived in the respective localities from Liverpool where cholera at the time was rife.

In some other cases there was clear evidence of the importation of the disease. Thus, in Arklow, where the disease, having regard to the population, has been on this occasion perhaps more severe than in any other town in Ireland, it was brought (August 30th) by two sailors just arrived from on board the schooner *Crystal Palace*, lying in the Liffey, from which a sailor had been removed in cholera on the Tuesday before. In the town of Wicklow the first case occurred in a person just arrived (October 16th) from on board the *Olive*, lying at Kingstown, in which the disease existed. In the village of Cloughey, County Down, the disease was imported (October 20th) from Balbriggan, where cholera then prevailed, by a sailor, who died of the disease. Another sailor from the same boat died of cholera in the next village, on October 21st, and the disease quickly spread in the neighbourhood. The first case of cholera in Newbridge, Naas Union, occurred in the person of a cattle-dealer, who had just arrived from Manchester. He became ill on August 15th, and died on the evening of the next day. In the first case, in Killyon Dispensary District, Parsonstown Union, the patient had returned from England two days before. He died after ten hours' illness. In Youghal the disease was imported by a sailor just arrived from Cardiff (August 20th); and in Baronstown Dispensary District, Dundalk Union, the subject of the first case of the disease was a labourer, who returned from the North of England, on Friday, August 10th. He was taken ill on the next day with diarrhœa. On Sunday evening cholera was fully developed, and after a short rally, he died on the next Wednesday.

In eleven of the twenty localities some particulars of the first cases occurring in which we have just given, the disease immediately spread, with more or less severity. In the remaining instances no second case occurred.

31. A striking instance of the communication of the disease by contagion was afforded by the first case in Dublin. The girl, Jane Magee, by whom the disease was imported from Liverpool, was one of four occupants of a room in the house No. 22, City-quay. This girl died in thirteen hours after the distinct establishment of cholera. Mary Anne Meyler, aged three years, cousin of Jane Magee, the second case, became ill on July the 30th, and died after about seventeen hours' illness. The father of

this child, Christopher Meyler, the third case, aged 35, was seized at an early hour on August 1st, having been the day before in perfect health, and died after fifteen hours' illness. The last occupant of the room, widow of Christopher Meyler, became ill in the evening of the 1st of August, was removed to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, and died there on the 5th of August. Another remarkable case of the same kind was reported by Dr. Whistler, Medical Officer of the Bray and Rathmichael Dispensary District. Charles Ryan, a comfortable farmer, living in a very healthful situation about a mile from Bray, came into that town on December 10th, 1866, cholera being very prevalent there at the time. He was not a temperate man, and indulged freely in drink on this occasion. On his return home he was attacked the same evening with the usual symptoms of cholera, and died on the eighth day of his illness. On the 13th Catherine Molloy, a healthy, active young woman, servant in the family, but not in actual attendance on Ryan, was seized with cholera, and died after thirty-eight hours' illness. On the 15th a sister of Ryan, a robust, healthy woman, sickened and died after sixteen hours' illness; and on the 18th a boy, grand-nephew to Ryan, resident in the house, fell ill, and died on the third day of illness. The family consisted of six persons, four of whom died of the disease within ten days.

32. In many instances, on the other hand, it was found impossible to establish any connexion between the first case occurring in a new locality and any other, or any place in which the disease prevailed. We will adduce two remarkable instances of this. As has been stated above, cholera first appeared in Ireland, in the present epidemic, in Dublin and Wexford, on the 27th of July. On the 22nd of August it broke out, with a virulence for a short time very alarming, in Westport, County Mayo, quite on the other side of Ireland. Within a few days 22 cases with 13 deaths occurred, and in a short time the disease became extinct, and has not hitherto recurred. Diligent enquiry failed to connect any of these cases with any other case of the same disease, or with any infected locality.

The second instance alluded to occurred among the male prisoners in the Mountjoy Convict Prison, Dublin, and was a very remarkable instance of the apparently spontaneous origin of Asiatic cholera.

It is scarcely within our province to enter on the details of this case, the institution being under the superintendence of another department; but we may be permitted to state shortly that under the most favourable conditions of situation, air, water, food, and sewerage, the disease in a virulent form shewed itself on the male side of the establishment, numbering 280 inmates, but not on the female side, where there were 400. On 23rd December and four following days nine cases of cholera occurred, of which four were fatal. Simultaneously with 5 cases of cholera which broke out on the first day, 64 cases occurred of diarrhœa, all of which yielded to prompt treatment.

It is remarkable that this took place after cholera had ceased in every other part of Dublin and the suburbs, and when no communication could have taken place between persons in the prison and persons in any locality in which cholera was at that time prevailing.

33. In the few instances in which cholera broke out in the workhouses it does not seem to have been ascertained whether it arose spontaneously, or was imported. The instances referred to are South Dublin, Belfast, Kilkenny, Longford, and Tullamore. In every case, except that of Kilkenny, the first outbreak appears to have been followed by the almost immediate suppression of the disease; owing to the precaution, probably, which we have never ceased to inculcate, of having every case of incipient diarrhœa among the inmates promptly treated, and to the exercise of due vigilance in that respect on the part of the Workhouse Officers.

In Kilkenny Workhouse there were, from the 1st December to the 3rd January, 34 cases, of which 17 appeared to have been discharged cured on the latter date, 10 deaths having taken place.

34. Within a month after the first appearance of cholera in this country last year, it had broken out in a considerable number of localities in Leinster, especially along its eastern border; in a few places in Munster and Ulster, and in two only in Connaught. From the beginning of September the disease slowly but steadily spread westwards till towards the end of last January, when the returns of cases from the Dispensary Medical Officers had become very few; and then, for some weeks, it appeared to be extinct. New cases, however, have recently occurred at Whitegate, a village on Cork harbour; and soon after a few scattered cases were reported by Dispensary Medical Officers at Tullamore, Navan, Kells, Longford, Oldcastle, and Belfast. At the present date we are happy in being able to report to your Excellency, that for some time past no case of cholera has been reported to us from any part of Ireland. In the present epidemic the disease has prevailed seriously in Dublin, Kingstown, Bray, Westport, Limerick, Wexford, Carlow, Swords, Balbriggan, and Arklow. In no other place as yet visited by it has it extended itself to any considerable part of the population.

35. Up to December 31st, 1866, when the disease was approaching extinction, as we have mentioned, there had been reported by the Dispensary Medical Officers 3,119 cases, with 1,256 deaths in Leinster; 541 cases with 229 deaths in Munster; 87 cases with 32 deaths in Ulster; and 59 cases with 38 deaths in Connaught, giving totals for Ireland of 3,806 cases and 1,555 deaths. The cases and deaths in hospitals provided by the Guardians for cholera patients; and the cases and deaths in the hospitals supported by Parliamentary Grant, and other hospitals in the City of Dublin, amounted to 1,389 cases and 753 deaths. The total cases of cholera in Ireland, excluding 886 of the above-mentioned dispensary cases which were sent to hospital, and are also included in the hospital returns, was 4,309, resulting in 2,308 deaths,

which, compared with 5,570 cases, and 2,606 deaths in 1854, gives a per-centage mortality of 46·8 in 1854, and 53·6 in 1867. The above cases are exclusive of those arising in private practice, and of cases sent to hospital otherwise than at the expense of the Poor Rate.

36. Dealing separately with those portions of the above statistics which relate to the City of Dublin, exclusive of the suburbs, we find that there were in the recent outbreak 1,825 cases of cholera, resulting in 755 deaths of persons treated at the expense of the Unions. That is to say, in the City Dispensary Districts, 1,183 cases, resulting in 370 deaths, and in the hospitals, 642 cases, resulting in 385 deaths. There were also treated in the two Dispensary Districts of the City of Dublin 6,921 cases of diarrhœa, resulting in 61 deaths. The total number of dispensary cases of diarrhœa treated throughout Ireland during this epidemic was 25,100, with 340 deaths, in comparison with 27,423 cases with 279 deaths in 1854.

37. On a review of these comparative statements, it appears that although the recent epidemic was not quite so extensive as that of 1854, it caused a greater number of deaths in proportion to the cases of attack, and that the prevalent diarrhœa was also of a more fatal character. On both occasions the dispensary organization peculiar to Ireland showed itself to be eminently useful as a means of checking and finally overpowering the epidemic. Open night and day and affording prompt and gratuitous relief to all applicants, the dispensaries, when alarm prevails, are at once resorted to by the population of the district. In Great Britain, on the appearance of cholera, much time, trouble, and expense are required to create an organization which in Ireland is ready on the instant, and with which the people are familiar at all times.

38. The recent application of this system of medical relief to the English Metropolitan District was partly recommended on the ground of its extreme usefulness on such occasions, as will appear from the following passage in the Report of Mr. Lambert, the English Inspector sent over to Ireland to inquire into the operation of the Irish Dispensary system, with a view of seeing whether it might not be advantageously applied to the London Unions :—

"It provides," he says, "an organization always ready and capable of expansion, if necessary, to meet any outbreak of epidemic disease with promptness, while at the same time it is calculated to prevent disease becoming epidemic, and procuring the adoption of precautionary measures in any locality which may be threatened. These benefits have recently been largely realized in Ireland in reference to cholera."*

The same view was dwelt upon by the President of the English Poor Law Board in moving the first reading of the Metropolitan Poor Law Bill in the House of Commons.

* See Appendix C, IV., page 178.

39. It is right to mention that we have resorted to the exercise of the recently enacted power of enforcing adequate remuneration to the medical officers for extra service under the cholera order, in only one instance, viz., that of the North Dublin Union, having in all other cases found ourselves able to approve the amount voted by the Board of Guardians, or where we did not approve, to induce the Guardians finally to adopt our views.*

DEPARTMENTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

40. Dr. Purcell having resigned the office of Medical Inspector, through age and declining health, the vacancy thus made was filled by our appointment of Dr. Roughan, Medical Officer of Ballinrobe Workhouse, and also Medical Officer of the Cong Dispensary District in Ballinrobe Union, in the County of Mayo. In making this appointment we availed ourselves of the opportunity of promoting to an Inspectorship one of the many Poor Law Medical Officers who have served the public well and faithfully for a long period of years in one or other—or, as in this case, in both—of the capacities above mentioned.

The passing of "The Sanitary Act, 1866," has entailed upon the four Medical Inspectors an increase of official duty, under the provisions of the Sewage Utilization Acts, the Nuisances' Removal Acts, and the Acts for the Prevention of Disease, so far as the same are applicable to Ireland. Most of these duties are, to say the least, as capable of being efficiently discharged by the lay as by the Medical Inspectors; and it is impossible for these officers to decline to take part in the business arising under these Acts on their attendance at Boards of Guardians when the latter are desirous of obtaining their advice and assistance. The legal powers of inquiry possessed by Poor Law Inspectors are, however, limited to questions arising under the Poor Law Acts; and much waste of service is caused by having one and the same district subject to two Inspectors possessed of different powers and functions, and traversing the same roads in performance of different duties. We therefore feel called upon to repeat a recommendation already made by us in 1857, to the effect that every Inspector, whether lay or medical, should have powers of inquiry extending to every description of business which is under the superintendence and authority of this Commission. In the hope of obtaining this amendment, we have forborne to press for any increase of the number of Inspectors.

41. In the year 1859, on a vacancy occurring in the office of Auditor of Union Accounts, the number of those officers being then five, a reduction of the number took place at the instance of the Chief Secretary, and the vacancy was not filled up. Since that date the Burial Grounds Act, all expenditure under which requires a separate account and separate audit, has come into

* See Appendix C, V., page 184.—Since the date of this Report a similar order has been issued in the case of the Bray and Rathmichael Dispensary District of Rathdown Union.

extensive operation; and other Acts entailing new classes of expenditure from the poor-rate, as the Registration, Compulsory Vaccination, and Sanitary Acts, have been passed. We have felt the limitation to four Auditors to be an inconvenience from the first, because it necessarily delays until a late period in the session the presentation of our Annual Report to Parliament containing the audited accounts of each Union to the 29th September preceding.

We have now before us a joint representation from the four Auditors pointing out the additional labour which recent legislation has imposed upon them, and founding thereon an application to have their travelling (not personal) expenses allowed them, inasmuch as without great pecuniary sacrifice in this respect they cannot get through the duties of their districts within the time allotted. When we send forward this application to be considered by the Lords of the Treasury, we shall feel called upon to recommend very strongly either an increase of the number of Auditors to five, or the adoption of the proposal of the present Auditors, or both. The present estimate for Auditors of Union accounts in Ireland is £2,400; in England it is £17,900, besides the salary and expenses of a separate Poor Law Inspector for this class of business.

42. We have already placed before your Excellency a representation from some of the Poor Law Inspectors, who have been in the service for a period of twenty years or more, and whose salaries, including a commuted allowance for personal expenses, have stood fixed for many years at a maximum of £750 a year. We trust that should Parliament adopt the recommendation made in paragraph 40 of this Report, these claims will at once receive favourable consideration from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

43. We have forborne hitherto to press again upon their Lordships' consideration the claims addressed to us by the Clerks of the three classes on our establishment; but we must observe that the length of service in most of these cases is greatly disproportioned to the increase of salary available by promotion or otherwise; and as the enhanced cost of living in this country tells with more force on this class than in the case of any of the other classes of officers adverted to, we trust that a reconsideration of their claims may be permitted at no distant period.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient, faithful servants,

A. POWER.
NAAS.
THOS. A. LARCOM.
J. M^{c}DONNELL, M.D.
R. M. BELLEW.

Nº 1.

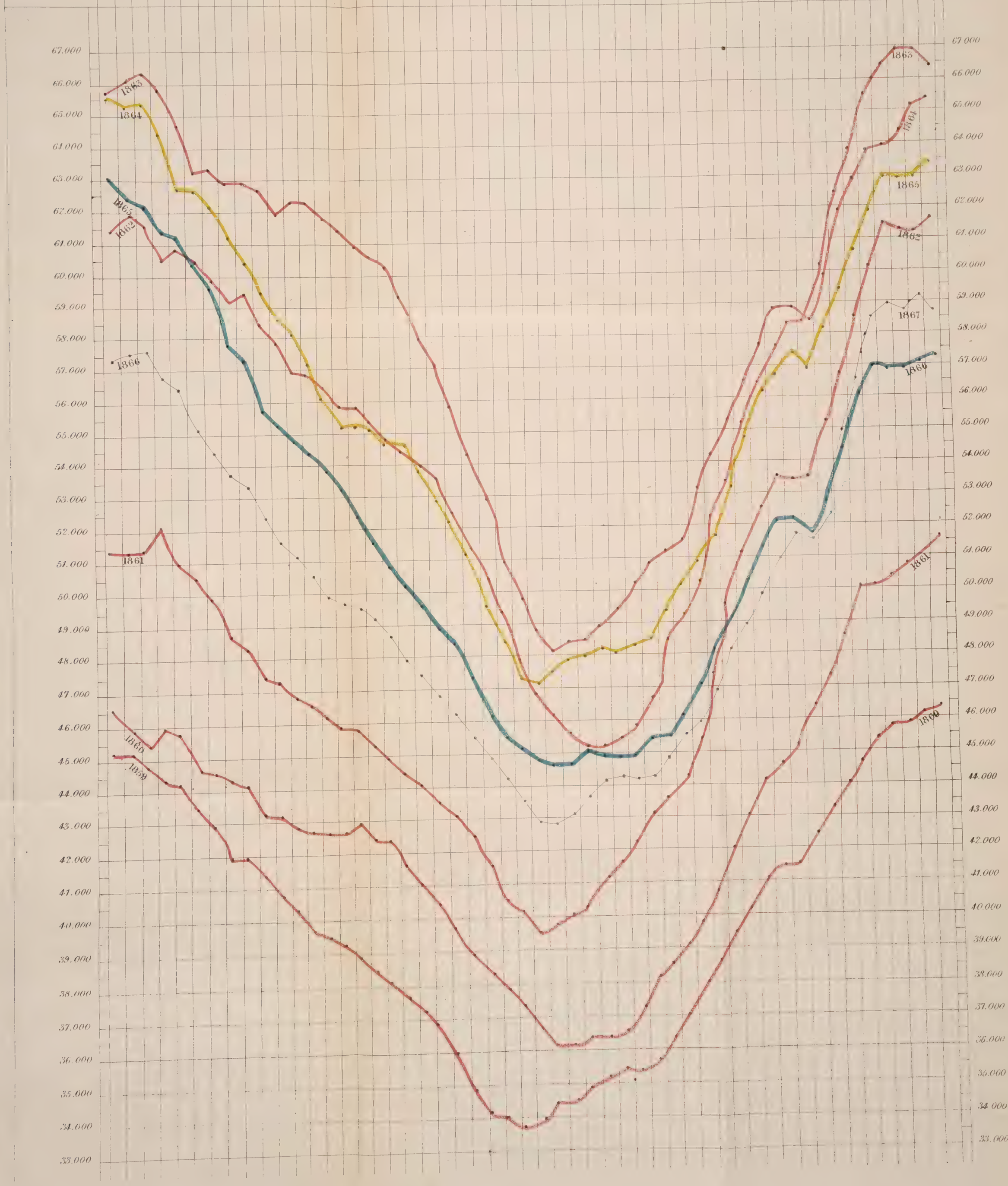
DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE FLUCTUATION FROM WEEK TO WEEK IN THE

NUMBER OF WORKHOUSE INMATES IN IRELAND

during the 52 Weeks, ended 16th February, 1867, and during the corresponding Weeks of the Seven previous Years.

Scale of Numbers in the Workhouse.	Feb.	March.					April.				May.				June.					July.				August.				September.					October.				November.				December.					January.				February.			Scale of Numbers in the Workhouse.
	24	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	



forster & Cº Dublin.

R. M. BELLEW.

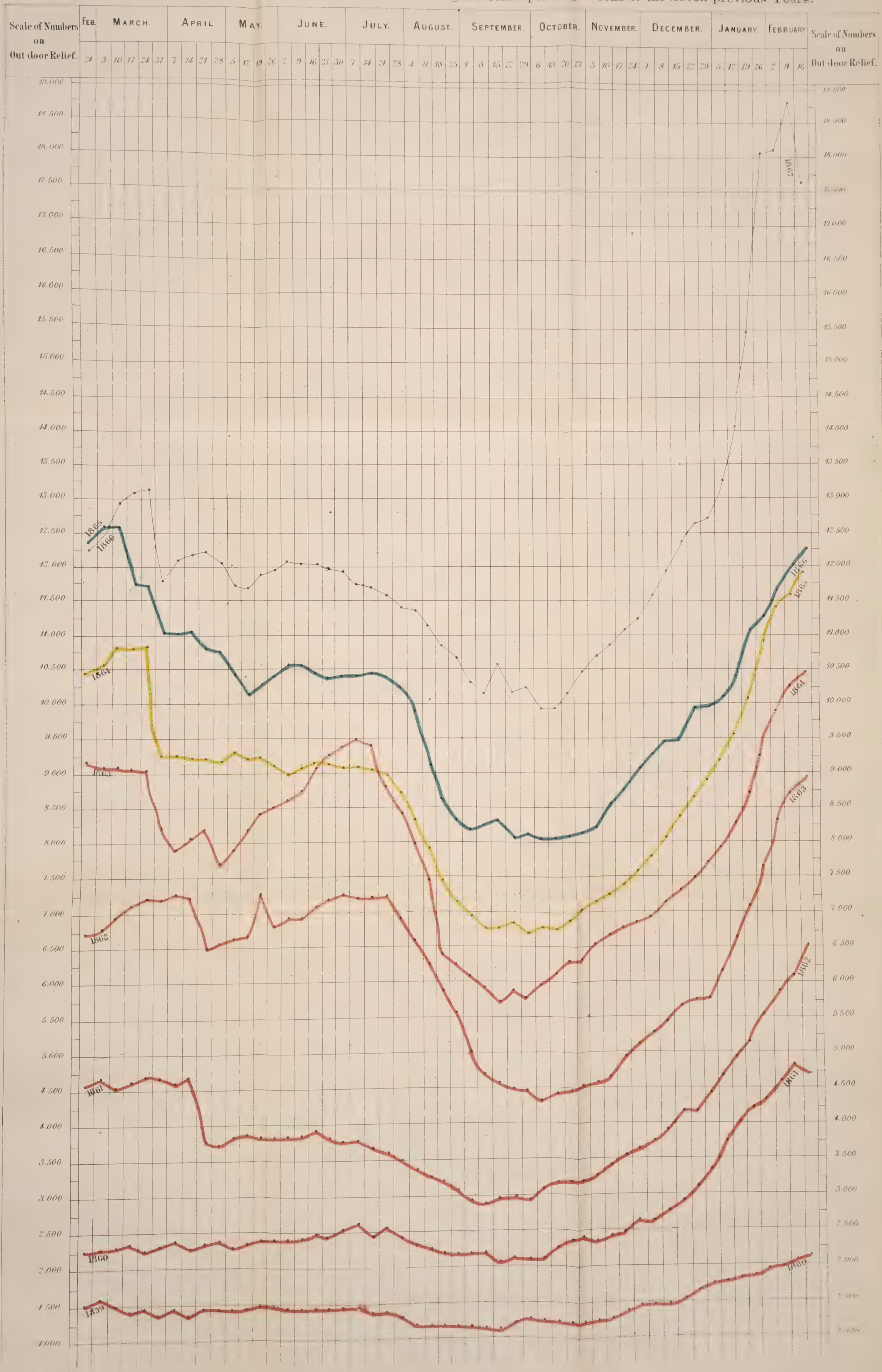
No 2.

DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE FLUCTUATION FROM WEEK TO WEEK IN THE

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE RECEIPT OF OUT DOOR RELIEF IN IRELAND

during the 52 Weeks, ended 16th February, 1867, and during the corresponding Weeks of the Seven previous Years.



APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

ORDERS AND CIRCULARS OF INSTRUCTION ISSUED UNDER THE POOR LAW ACTS; CORRESPONDENCE, &c.

I.—ORDERS.

No. 1.—General Order assessing on the several Unions in Ireland the sum required under the Cattle Plague Act.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions named in the Schedule hereunto annexed; to the Treasurer of each of such Unions, and to all persons whom it may concern.

Whereas by an Act passed in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act to Amend the Law relating to Contagious Diseases amongst Cattle and other Animals in Ireland," it is among other things enacted that on receipt of the certificate of the Chief Secretary or Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant to the effect that a sum equivalent to a certain poundage, to be specified in said certificate, on the net annual value of the property rateable to the poor in all the unions in Ireland, is required for the purpose of providing a fund for defraying the expenses of carrying the said Act into execution, and for compensating the owners of cattle, the slaughter of which may be compelled by authority, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the poor in Ireland to assess such sum by an Order under their Seal, upon the several unions, in proportion to the net annual value of the rateable property therein, according to the valuation in force for the time being; and the said Commissioners shall make such Order, and shall transmit to the Board of Guardians and to the Treasurer of each Union, a copy thereof, stating the amount so assessed on such union; provided that no such Certificate or Order shall authorize the assessment of more than one halfpenny in the pound on the net annual value of the rateable property as aforesaid.

And whereas it is further enacted that forthwith on the receipt of such Order, the Treasurer of the Union shall, out of the funds then lying in his hands to the credit of the Guardians, or, if there shall be then no sufficient assets, out of the moneys next received by him, and placed to the credit of the Guardians, pay over the amount so assessed on the union to the Bank of Ireland, to be there placed to a separate account, to be entitled the "Cattle Plague Account;" and the Guardians of the union shall, in their account with the electoral divisions of the union, debit each electoral division with its proportion of the said sum, according to the net annual value for the time being of the rateable property situate in each such division.

And whereas a certificate, under the hand of the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant, bearing date the eighteenth day of April instant, has been received by us, the Commissioners for administering the Laws

for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, in which it is certified that a sum of thirteen thousand four hundred and seventy-four pounds sterling, being equivalent to a rating of one farthing in the pound on the net annual value of the property rateable to the poor in all the unions in Ireland, is required for the purpose of defraying the expenses of carrying the said recited Act into execution, and the other purposes in the said Act mentioned.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the hereinbefore recited provision of the said Act, we do hereby assess the said sum of thirteen thousand four hundred and seventy-four pounds upon the several unions in Ireland, in proportion to the net annual value of the property in each union rateable to the relief of the poor, according to the valuation thereof now in force, as follows, that is to say, we assess upon each union the amount set opposite to its name in the Schedule hereunto annexed.

SCHEDULE.

Union.	Amount Assessed. £	s.	d.	Union.	Amount Assessed. £	s.	d.
Abbeyleix,	69	10	9	Clonmel,	73	13	0
Antrim,	126	2	3	Coleraine,	96	5	7
Ardee,	97	9	2	Cookstown,	64	7	3
Armagh,	210	2	9	Cootehill,	74	19	2
Athlone,	91	18	10	Cork,	321	0	6
Athy,	112	15	3	Corrofin,	21	3	9
Bailieborough,	41	2	6	Croom,	65	14	9
Ballina,	48	6	7	Delvin,	54	18	0
Ballinasloe,	81	16	4	Dingle,	23	9	10
Ballinrobe,	62	6	1	Donaghmore,	41	14	8
Ballycastle,	45	2	9	Donegal,	35	7	0
Ballymahon,	64	10	10	Downpatrick,	178	2	0
Ballymena,	123	10	5	Drogheda,	128	11	8
Ballymoney,	83	17	9	Dromore, West,	38	1	3
Ballyshannon,	52	1	2	Dublin, North,	340	16	6
Ballyvaghan,	20	1	8	Dublin, South,	562	10	0
Balrothery,	98	3	4	Dundalk,	107	0	10
Baltinglass,	76	3	6	Dunfanaghy,	11	14	9
Banbridge,	158	1	10	Dungannon,	95	18	2
Bandon,	73	7	6	Dungarvan,	55	18	9
Bantry,	21	15	6	Dunmanway,	34	0	0
Bawnboy,	41	4	8	Dunshaughlin,	109	12	4
Belfast,	437	19	8	Edenderry,	99	0	0
Belmullet,	11	3	6	Ennis,	75	9	10
Borrisokane,	43	0	10	Enniscorthy,	113	18	6
Boyle,	75	10	4	Enniskillen,	108	15	3
Cahirciveen,	22	10	2	Ennistymon,	38	7	6
Callan,	76	3	3	Fermoy,	106	1	0
Carlow,	154	14	3	Galway,	68	13	4
Carrickmacross,	51	15	10	Glennamaddy,	33	2	8
Carrick-on-Shannon,	49	4	9	Glenties,	20	8	8
Carrick-on-Suir,	80	19	4	Glin,	28	16	4
Cashel,	111	17	7	Gorey,	81	18	0
Castlebar,	47	11	8	Gort,	44	17	10
Castleblayney,	77	2	4	Gortin,	20	2	6
Castlecomer,	33	7	6	Granard,	87	18	10
Castlederg,	26	17	3	Inishowen,	39	8	8
Castlerea,	74	10	0	Irvinestown,	50	5	10
Castletown,	16	4	6	Kanturk,	78	11	2
Cavan,	115	13	0	Kells,	99	0	0
Celbridge,	119	6	0	Kenmare,	19	6	10
Claremorris,	43	9	10	Kilkeel,	41	15	9
Clifden,	17	9	10	Kilkenny,	103	12	2
Clogheen,	65	8	2	Killadysert,	26	2	0
Clogher,	58	1	0	Killala,	21	8	4
Clonakilty,	51	17	6	Killarney,	75	2	8
Clones,	59	7	9	Kilmacthomas,	43	1	0

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

UNION.	Amount Assessed. £	s.	d.	UNION.	Amount Assessed. £	s.	d.
Kilmallock,	137	12	4	Newtownlimavady,	69	19	0
Kilrush,	54	1	3	Oldcastle,	64	12	6
Kinsale,	60	6	9	Omagh,	94	6	7
Larne,	94	14	6	Oughterard,	15	2	8
Letterkenny,	32	0	4	Parsonstown,	106	4	3
Limerick,	197	0	0	Portumna,	36	17	2
Lisburn,	170	6	4	Rathdown,	223	6	0
Lismore,	51	13	8	Rathdrum,	131	10	1
Lisnaskea,	60	2	0	Rathkeale,	57	12	9
Listowel,	53	10	3	Roscommon,	66	17	10
Londonderry,	148	0	0	Roscrea,	72	16	9
Longford,	61	14	0	Scariff,	26	14	2
Loughrea,	78	8	5	Shillelagh,	52	1	2
Lurgan,	137	8	0	Skibbereen,	46	18	0
Macroom,	64	16	8	Skull,	15	3	2
Magherafelt,	93	13	8	Sligo,	99	13	2
Mallow,	112	2	6	Strabane,	99	3	0
Manor Hamilton,	45	0	2	Stranorlar,	30	18	7
Midleton,	96	4	10	Strokestown,	52	15	6
Milford,	30	13	4	Swineford,	41	19	10
Millstreet,	27	3	2	Thomastown,	67	10	4
Mitchelstown,	50	16	10	Thurles,	93	8	7
Mohill,	40	14	1	Tipperary,	143	3	0
Monaghan,	97	14	0	Tobercurry,	42	0	0
Mount Bellew,	42	1	3	Tralee,	88	1	0
Mountmellick,	105	15	8	Trim,	113	5	0
Mullingar,	163	8	8	Tuam,	78	15	6
Naas,	157	3	3	Tulla,	33	18	0
Navan,	101	11	6	Tullamore,	85	11	2
Nenagh,	94	5	10	Urlingford,	47	1	3
Newcastle,	63	7	6	Waterford,	151	6	3
Newport,	13	4	3	Westport,	32	0	0
New Ross,	108	13	10	Wexford,	110	15	4
Newry,	162	7	10	Youghal,	62	1	5
Newtownards,	131	12	8				

Sealed with our Seal, this Twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six.

(Signed), A. POWER.
J. M'DONNELL.
R. M. BELLEW.

WODEHOUSE.

I, JOHN, BARON WODEHOUSE, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, do approve this Order.

By His Excellency's command,

THOMAS A. LARCOM.

No. 2.—General Order prescribing Form of Contract for Medical and Surgical Supplies.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions named in the Schedule to this Order annexed, and to all persons whom it may concern.

Whereas by a General Order under our Seal, bearing date the nineteenth day of January, 1852, for regulating the meetings and proceedings of Boards of Guardians in Ireland, we, the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, have, among other things, ordered and directed, as follows:—

"Article 16.—All contracts to be entered into on behalf of the union, relating to the maintenance, clothing, lodging, employment, or relief of the poor, or for any other purpose relating to, or connected with, the general management of the poor, shall be made and entered into by the Guardians."

"Article 21.—The contracts shall be in such form as the Commissioners may, from time to time, prescribe or approve, if any form shall have been prescribed or approved for that purpose by the Commissioners."

And whereas by another General Order under our Seal, prescribing general rules and regulations for the government of dispensary districts, and bearing date the sixteenth day of December, 1853, we have, among other things, directed, as follows:—

"Article 26.—The Board of Guardians shall, on receipt of the estimates of the requirements of each dispensary in the union, from time to time, and the requisition of the Committee of Management thereon, cause the necessary supplies to be immediately furnished for the use of such dispensary district."

And whereas it appears to us to be expedient to prescribe a special form of contract to be entered into by persons undertaking to supply to the Board of Guardians for the use of a workhouse or dispensary in any union in Ireland, drugs, medicines, and medical and surgical appliances, so as to ensure, as far as possible, the supply of articles of a proper quality:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers and authorities vested in us under the provisions of the Acts in force for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland, we do hereby order and direct that in making contracts for the supply of drugs, medicines, and medical and surgical appliances for the use of a workhouse or dispensary in any union in Ireland, the Guardians of such union shall adopt and make use of the form of contract hereinafter set forth.

And we do hereby further order and direct that the person or persons so contracting shall be required to enter, with two sureties who may be approved by the Board of Guardians, into a bond according to the form of bond annexed to the said form of contract, in such penal sum as the Board of Guardians shall think fit, conditioned for the due performance of the contract.

Form of Contract and Bond hereinbefore referred to.

Contract for supplies of drugs, medicines, and medical and surgical appliances, to be delivered from the day of to the day of

Memorandum of Agreement, made the day of one thousand eight hundred and between of the one part, and the Guardians of the Poor of the Union, of the other part.

It is hereby agreed by and between the said parties hereto; and the said do , in consideration of the payments to be made to as hereinafter mentioned, hereby contract with the Guardians of the Poor of the Union, that the said shall and will, from the day of until the day of next, inclusive, serve, supply, and deliver, or cause to be delivered, free of all expense, at in the said union, at such times, and in such manner as the said Guardians, or their Clerk, or other officer of the said union, duly authorized by them, shall from time to time direct, the articles hereinafter mentioned and described, in such quantities as shall from time to time be required by the said Guardians, and at and after such rates or prices as in the list hereinafter enumerating the said articles, are set forth:

And they, the said Guardians of the Poor of the Union aforesaid, do hereby agree, that in case the said shall well and truly serve, supply, and deliver the articles aforesaid, upon the terms and in manner aforesaid, according to said agreement, they, the said Guardians of the Poor of the Union, shall and will well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the said within days after each and every such delivery during said term, at the rates and prices aforesaid, for such quantity of the said articles as shall have been ordered, served, supplied, and delivered, during said period of and of which a bill of particulars shall have been sent at the time of the delivery of said articles. Provided always, and it is hereby expressly declared and agreed, and particularly by and on the part of the said that in case any such article or articles as shall or may from time to time be supplied or delivered under the provisions hereof, shall not be considered by the said Guardians in every respect of good quality, and of the quality and sort contracted for, or in exact conformity with the patterns or samples exhibited by or to the said Guardians, then, and in any such case, such questionable article or articles shall and may be submitted and referred to some one person, to be named by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, whose decision in relation thereto it is hereby agreed shall be final and conclusive upon the parties hereto respectively. And it is hereby further agreed that in the event of any article or articles being found and declared by the person so to be named by said Commissioners as such referee, not to be in every respect of good quality, or not to be of the quality and sort contracted for, then that the said shall and will thereupon take back such rejected article or articles, and shall and will replace the same with other article or articles of proper and sufficient quality according to the true intent and meaning hereof, and shall bear the extra cost of any such articles as the Guardians shall have been obliged, through such default, to purchase. And it is hereby further expressly agreed, and particularly by and on the part of the said that in case such articles as are hereby contracted for, or any of them, shall not be duly served, supplied, and delivered by when and as directed by the said Guardians, or their Clerk, or other officer duly authorized by them, or in case such article or articles as shall or may be found and decided by such referee as aforesaid, not to be in every respect of good quality or of the sort contracted for, shall not have been so taken away and replaced by the said as hereinbefore provided, or in case such article or articles, or any of them, shall be deficient in the weight, size, measure, or quantity, stated and charged for in such bill of particulars, or if the same shall be delivered without such bill of particulars, they, the said Guardians, or their Clerk, or other officer so authorized by them, shall be at liberty to return the same at the expense of the said Contractor, or give notice for the same to be sent for and fetched away by ; and that in every such case the said Guardians, or their Clerk, or other officer so authorized by them as aforesaid, may purchase a fresh supply of such articles, or of such other articles in lieu thereof, as the said Guardians, or their Clerk, or other officer so authorized as aforesaid, shall think fit, or employ any other person or persons to furnish a fresh supply of such first-mentioned articles or of such other articles in lieu thereof, as aforesaid, in such a manner as may be required during the period of the said contract, or any part of such period in the place of the said . And it is hereby further agreed that in case such first-mentioned articles shall not be duly served, supplied, and delivered in such quantities as shall from time to time be required by the said Guardians, then in every such case, and as often as it shall so happen, the said Guardians, or their Clerk, or other officer so authorized as aforesaid, may purchase from any other person or persons other than , such a supply of the said first-mentioned articles as shall be necessary to complete the quantity required, or to purchase and provide such quantity or quantities of any other article or articles, directed by the said Guardians to be used instead of the said first-mentioned articles, as shall be considered necessary by the said Guardians to supply such deficiency, and that in any and every of such cases the said

executors and administrators, shall bear and make good all charges and expenses of such articles so to be provided, over and above the price at which such first-mentioned articles are hereinbefore contracted to be supplied and delivered by the said

And also that the said Guardians of the Poor of the Union may retain and apply any sum of money which may be due to the said under and by virtue of this agreement, at the time of any failure in the performance hereof, to the payment of such charges and expenses, as the said Guardians may incur, or be put to by reason thereof. And that, nothwithstanding the agreement hereinbefore contained for making good the articles which shall not be served, supplied, and delivered according to the terms hereinbefore agreed on and in pursuance of this contract, the said Guardians of the Poor of the Union may put in suit the Bond to be given for the performance of this contract, of even date herewith, against the said and sureties, their and each of their executors or administrators.

List hereinbefore referred to.

Articles.	Rates or Prices.

As witness the seal of the said Guardians of the Poor of the Union, and the hand of the said the day and year first hereinbefore written.

Bond.

Know all Men by these presents, that we, are jointly and severally held and firmly bound to the Guardians of the Poor of the Union in the sum of of good and lawful money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to be paid to the said Guardians of the Poor of the Union, or their certain attorney, successors, or assigns, for which payment to be well and faithfully made, we bind ourselves jointly, and each of us bindeth himself severally, our and each and every of our heirs, executors, and administrators, and every of them, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

Whereas, by a certain contract or agreement, bearing even date with this obligation, and contained on the first two sides of this sheet, and made between the above-bounden of the one part, and the above-named Guardians of the Poor of the Union, of the other part, the said hath contracted with the said Guardians of the Poor of the Union aforesaid, to serve, supply, and deliver, free of all expense, at in the said Union, from the day of to the day of then next inclusive, such quantity of the several articles therein specified as shall be required, of such quality, at such times, and after the rate and price, and subject to the terms, provisions, and stipulations, as in the said contract or agreement are particularly mentioned and set forth, and as on reference thereto will more fully appear.

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above-bounden executors or administrators, do and shall well and truly perform, fulfil, and keep all and every the covenants, clauses, provisoes, terms, and stipulations, in the said recited contract or agreement mentioned or contained, and on and their part to be observed, performed, fulfilled, and kept according to the true purport, intent, and meaning thereof, then this bond or obligation shall be void, or else shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-bounden in presence of } (*Seal.*) (*Seal.*) (*Seal.*)

SCHEDULE.

Containing the Names of the Unions to which this Order applies.

Abbeyleix
Antrim
Ardee
Armagh
Athlone
Athy
Bailieborough
Ballina
Ballinasloe
Ballinrobe
Ballycastle
Ballymahon
Ballymena
Ballymoney
Ballyshannon
Ballyvaghan
Balrothery
Baltinglass
Banbridge
Bandon
Bantry
Bawnboy
Belfast
Belmullet
Borrisokane
Boyle
Caherciveen
Callan
Carlow
Carrickmacross
Carrick-on-Shannon
Carrick-on-Suir
Cashel
Castlebar
Castleblayney
Castlecomer
Castlederg
Castlerea
Castletown
Cavan
Celbridge
Claremorris
Clifden
Clogheen
Clogher
Clonakilty
Clones
Clonmel
Coleraine
Cookstown
Cootehill
Cork
Corrofin
Croom
Delvin
Dingle
Donaghmore
Donegal
Downpatrick
Drogheda
Dromore West
Dublin, North
Dublin, South
Dundalk
Dunfanaghy
Dungannon
Dungarvan
Dunmanway
Dunshaughlin
Edenderry
Ennis
Enniscorthy
Enniskillen
Ennistymon
Fermoy
Galway
Glennamaddy
Glenties
Glin
Gorey
Gort
Gortin
Granard
Inishowen
Irvinestown
Kanturk
Kells
Kenmare
Kilkeel
Kilkenny
Killadysert
Killala
Killarney
Kilmacthomas
Kilmallock
Kilrush
Kinsale
Larne
Letterkenny
Limerick
Lisburn
Lismore
Lisnaskea
Listowel
Londonderry
Longford
Loughrea
Lurgan
Macroom
Magherafelt
Mallow
Manorhamilton
Midleton
Milford
Millstreet
Mitchelstown
Mohill
Monaghan
Mount Bellew
Mountmellick
Mullingar
Naas
Navan
Nenagh
Newcastle
Newport
New Ross
Newry
Newtownards
Newtownlimavady
Oldcastle
Omagh
Oughterard
Parsonstown
Portumna
Rathdown
Rathdrum
Rathkeale
Roscommon
Roscrea
Scariff
Shillelagh
Skibbereen
Skull
Sligo
Strabane
Stranorlar
Strokestown
Swineford
Thomastown
Thurles
Tipperary
Tobercurry
Tralee
Trim
Tuam
Tulla
Tullamore
Urlingford
Waterford
Westport
Wexford
Youghal

Sealed, with our Seal, this Twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven.

(Signed), A. POWER.
J. M'DONNELL, M.D.
R. M. BELLEW.

ABERCORN.

I, JAMES, MARQUESS OF ABERCORN, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, do hereby approve this Order.

By command of His Excellency,

THOS. A. LARCOM.

II.—CIRCULARS.

No. 1.—Cattle Disease Act.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
28th April, 1866.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to state, for the information of the Board of Guardians, that having received from the Under-Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant a certificate, under the provisions of the "Cattle Disease Act," to the effect that a sum of £13,474, being equivalent to one farthing in the pound on the net annual value of the rateable property in Ireland, is required for the purposes of that Act, they have, in accordance with the further directions of the Act, made and issued an Order assessing the above sum on the several Unions in Ireland according to the valuation in force for the time being.

A copy of the Order is sent herewith, for the information of the Guardians, from which they will see that the amount so assessed on * Union is £ *.

A copy of the Act and a copy of the Order have been transmitted to the Treasurer of the Union for his guidance and direction.

The Guardians will observe that by the 14th section of the Act any part of the fund thus raised for the expenditure of which no occasion shall arise, will be returned to the Treasurer of the Union to be credited to the Electoral Divisions in the same proportion as that in which those Divisions have contributed to the fund.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Union.

No. 2.—Cattle Disease Act.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
28th April, 1866.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland transmit to you herewith, for your information and guidance, a copy of an Order under their seal which has been issued in pursuance of the provisions of the 10th sec. of "The Cattle Diseases Act (Ireland), 1866," (29 Vic., c. 4), on the certificate of the Under-Secretary of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, assessing the sum of £13,474 on the several Unions in Ireland.

A copy of the Act is also enclosed, and the Commissioners desire to draw your attention to the 10th and 11th secs. thereof, under the latter of which it is your duty, in pursuance of the terms of the Order, to transmit to the Bank of Ireland forthwith the sum of £ *, being the amount which has been assessed, in accordance with the 10th sec., on the * Union, from the funds now in your hands to the credit of the Board of Guardians; or, if there be now no sufficient assets, out of the moneys next received by you to the credit of the Guardians.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Treasurer of the Union.

* The names of the Unions and the sums assessed will be found in the Schedule to the Order, page 36.

No. 3.—Cattle Disease.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
8th June, 1866.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, transmit herewith, by desire of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, copies of a pamphlet containing the "Cattle Disease (Ireland) Act," and the several Orders in Council heretofore made, and relating to Ireland, on the subject of the Cattle Plague.

It is desirable that the information contained in this pamphlet should be diffused as widely as possible, and with that view a sufficient number of copies is transmitted to enable you to give one to every member of the Board, and to reserve an equal number for the use of any Committees which may have been formed in reference to the Cattle Plague, in pursuance of the suggestion communicated in the Commissioners' circular letter of the 30th January last, and for distribution among persons desirous of obtaining information on the subject.

It will be seen that the Order in Council of the 20th January last, which accompanied the Commissioners' circular of the 30th January, has been revoked by the Order of the 22nd May, by which new regulations have been made.

The Commissioners desire, at the same time, to draw the attention of the Guardians, and of any Committees which may have been formed as above mentioned, to the propriety of impressing upon the farmers and owners of stock the great importance of making known at the earliest possible moment any case which there may be sufficient reason to believe is one of cattle plague. It is important that this should be done promptly, not only with a view to steps being taken to arrest the spread of the disease, but also in the interests of the owner of the animal; inasmuch as it is only where cattle have been slaughtered by direction of the Inspector under the Order that provision is made for compensating the owner, such compensation being limited to one-half the value when the animal is under the disease, and to three-fourths of the value in other cases.

By the 5th paragraph of the Order in Council of the 22nd May, it is ordered that every person having in his possession or under his custody any animal labouring under or having symptoms of the said disorder (which symptoms are fully described in the same Order) shall forthwith give notice thereof to the nearest Constabulary station of the district within which such animal is.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of each Union.

No. 4.—Burial of Poor Persons.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
29th June, 1866.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Board of Guardians, a copy of the Act 29 Vic., c. 38, which received the Royal assent on the 11th instant, to enable Boards of Guardians to provide Coffins and Shrouds for the Burial of Poor Persons who, at the time of their Death, were not in receipt of Relief from the Poor Rates.

It will be observed that under this Act it is now lawful for the Board of Guardians (or in case of urgency for the Relieving Officer) to provide Coffins and Shrouds for the interment of poor persons dying within the Union, although such persons may not at the time of their death have been in receipt of relief under the Poor Relief Acts or dependent for support on any person receiving such relief.

The power thus given is to be exercised subject to any rule which the Commissioners may make in that behalf; but the Commissioners do not at present propose to issue any rule which would interfere with the exercise of the discretion of the Board of Guardians to the full extent authorized by the Act.

In regard to the expenses incurred under the Act, it will be seen that such expenses are made chargeable to the Electoral Division or to the Union at large, as the case may be, in like manner as the deceased person would have been chargeable if he had been in receipt of relief at the time of his death.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of each Union.

No. 5.—Contracts for the supply of Medicines.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
15th March, 1867.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have on several occasions had their attention directed to the subject of Contracts for the supply of medicines and medical and surgical appliances, and from information which has from time to time reached them, they think there can be no doubt that in some instances, where contracts are taken on low terms, medicines of inferior quality are supplied.

The subject is one of considerable importance, inasmuch as the supply of inferior medicines may materially affect the success of the Medical Officers' treatment of disease, and it is therefore important, in an economical point of view as well as in reference to the welfare of the sick poor, that the medicines placed at the disposal of the Dispensary and Workhouse Medical Officers should be of good quality, and such as the Medical Officers can rely upon when prescribing them.

The principal difficulty which has presented itself in the way of securing this desirable object, has arisen from the circumstance that the Guardians are not, as in the case of ordinary supplies, in a position to judge of the quality of the articles, by means of samples, before entering into the contract, and hence, when contracts are taken at prices which are known to be unremunerative for genuine articles, it is to be expected that inferior articles will be supplied.

In order to provide, as far as practicable, a remedy for this state of things, the Commissioners have issued a General Order under their seal, prescribing a Form of Contract to be used by Boards of Guardians in contracting for supplies of medicines and medical and surgical appliances, which comprises a condition that any article or articles which may be supplied under it, and which shall be considered to be not of good quality, or not in conformity with the terms of the Contract, may be referred to some person, to be named by the Commissioners, whose decision thereon is to be final; and further, that the Contractor shall take back and replace any articles which may be declared by the referee not to be of good quality, or of the quality contracted for.

The Commissioners have obtained the authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for the employment of competent professional persons for this purpose, without expense to the Union.

A copy of the Order is enclosed,* and the Guardians should obtain a supply of the Form of Contract and Bond therein prescribed for use in obtaining supplies of medicines and medical and surgical appliances in future.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of each Union.

No. 6.—Contract for Medicines.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

Sir, 6th April, 1867.

Adverting to the Form of Contract prescribed by the General Order of the 28th February last, the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland recommend that, where medicines are contracted for, the space in the Contract intended for an enumeration of the articles contracted for, should be filled up by inserting under the heading "Articles" the words, "such medicines as are enumerated in the annexed list of medicines marked B, and tendered for therein by the said to be supplied in accordance with the terms of his contract;" and under the heading "Rates or Prices" the words, "the rates or prices written opposite to such medicines respectively in the said list of medicines marked B." Other articles contracted for at the same time must be specified separately in the form. The list of medicines marked B, and containing the prices tendered for by the Contractor, should bear his signature.

A specimen form is enclosed.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of each Union.

Form of Bond enclosed in foregoing Circular.

Contract for Supplies of Drugs, Medicines, and Medical and Surgical Appliances, to be delivered from the day of to the day of

Memorandum of Agreement, made the day of One Thousand Eight Hundred and between of the one part, and the Guardians of the Poor of the Union, of the other part.

It is hereby agreed by and between the said parties hereto; and the said do in consideration of the payments to be made to as hereinafter mentioned, hereby contract with the Guardians of the Poor of the Union, that the said shall and will, from the day of until the day of next, inclusive, serve, supply, and deliver, or cause to be delivered, free of all expense, at in the said Union, at such times, and in such manner as the said Guardians, or their Clerk, or other Officer of the said Union, duly authorized by them, shall from time to time direct, the articles hereinafter mentioned and described, in such quantities as shall from time to time be required by the said Guardians, and at and after such rates or prices as in the list hereinafter enumerating the said articles, are set forth:

And they, the said Guardians of the Poor of the Union aforesaid, do hereby agree, that in case the said shall well and truly serve, supply, and deliver the articles aforesaid, upon the terms and in manner aforesaid, according to said agreement, they, the said Guardians of the Poor of the Union, shall and will well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the said within days after each and every such delivery during said term, at the rates and prices aforesaid, for such quantity of the said articles as shall have been ordered, served, supplied, and delivered,

See Order, p. 38.

during the said period of and of which a bill of particulars shall have been sent at the time of the delivery of said articles. Provided always, and it is hereby expressly declared and agreed, and particularly by and on the part of the said that in case any such article or articles as shall or may from time to time be supplied or delivered under the provisions hereof, shall not be considered by the said Guardians in every respect of good quality, and of the quality and sort contracted for, or in exact conformity with the patterns or samples exhibited by or to the said Guardians, then, and in any such case, such questionable article or articles shall and may be submitted and referred to some one person, to be named by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, whose decision in relation thereto it is hereby agreed shall be final and conclusive upon the parties hereto respectively. And it is hereby further agreed that in the event of any article or articles being found and declared by the person so to be named by said Commissioners as such referee, not to be in every respect of good quality, or not to be of the quality and sort contracted for, then that the said shall and will thereupon take back such rejected article or articles, and shall and will replace the same with other article or articles of proper and sufficient quality according to the true intent and meaning hereof, and shall bear the extra cost of any such articles as the Guardians shall have been obliged, through such default, to purchase. And it is hereby further expressly agreed, and particularly by and on the part of the said that in case such articles as are hereby contracted for, or any of them, shall not be duly served, supplied, and delivered by when and as directed by the said Guardians, or their Clerk, or other Officer duly authorized by them, or in case such article or articles as shall or may be found and decided by such referee as aforesaid, not to be in every respect of good quality or of the sort contracted for, shall not have been so taken away and replaced by the said as hereinbefore provided, or in case such article or articles, or any of them, shall be deficient in the weight, size, measure, or quantity, stated and charged for in such bill of particulars, or if the same shall be delivered without such bill of particulars, they, the said Guardians, or their Clerk, or other officer so authorized by them, shall be at liberty to return the same at the expense of the said contractor, or give notice for the same to be sent for and fetched away by ; and that in every such case the said Guardians, or their Clerk, or other officer so authorized by them as aforesaid may purchase a fresh supply of such articles, or of such other articles in lieu thereof, as the said Guardians, or their Clerk, or other officer so authorized, as aforesaid, shall think fit, or employ any other person or persons to furnish a fresh supply of such first-mentioned articles or of such other articles in lieu thereof, as aforesaid, in such a manner as may be required during the period of the said contract, or any part of such period in the place of the said And it is hereby further agreed that in case such first-mentioned articles shall not be duly served, supplied, and delivered in such quantities as shall from time to time be required by the said Guardians, then in every such case, and as often as it shall so happen, the said Guardians, or their Clerk, or other officer so authorized as aforesaid, may purchase from any other person or persons other than such a supply of the said first-mentioned articles, as shall be necessary to complete the quantity required, or to purchase and provide such quantity or quantities of any other article or articles, directed by the said Guardians to be used instead of the said first-mentioned articles, as shall be considered necessary by the said Guardians to supply such deficiency, and that in any and every of such cases the said executors and administrators, shall bear and make good all charges and expenses of such articles so to be provided, over and above the price at which such first-mentioned articles are herein-before contracted to be supplied and delivered by the said

And also that the said Guardians of the Poor of the Union may retain and apply any sum of money which may be due to the said under and by virtue of this agreement, at the time of any failure in the performance hereof, to the payment of such charges and expenses, as the said Guardians may incur, or be put to by reason thereof. And that, notwithstanding the agreement hereinbefore contained for making good the articles which shall not be served, supplied, and delivered according to the terms hereinbefore agreed on and in pursuance of this contract, the said Guardians of the Poor of the Union may put in suit the Bond to be given in performance of this contract, of even date herewith, against the said and Sureties, their and each of their executors or administrators.

List hereinbefore referred to.

Articles.	Rates or Prices.
1. Such medicines as are enumerated in the annexed list of medicines marked B, and tendered for therein by the said to be supplied in accordance with the terms of this Contract.	1. The rates or prices written opposite to such medicines respectively, in the said list of medicines marked B.
2. Other articles included in this Contract, as specified hereunder:	2. The rates or prices specified hereunder:

As Witness the seal of the said Guardians of the Poor of the Union, and the hand of the said the day and year first hereinbefore written.

[Bond.]

KNOW ALL MEN, by these Presents, that We, are jointly and severally held and firmly bound to the Guardians of the Poor of the Union in the sum of of good and lawful money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to be paid by the said Guardians of the Poor of the Union, or their certain Attorney, successors, or assigns, for which payment to be well and faithfully made, we bind ourselves jointly, and each of us bindeth himself severally, our and each and every of our heirs, executors, and administrators, and every of them, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

Whereas, by a certain contract or agreement, bearing even date with this obligation, and contained on the first two sides of this sheet, and made between the above-bounden of the one part, and the above-named Guardians of the Poor of the Union, of the other part, the said hath contracted with the said Guardians of the Poor of the Union aforesaid, to serve, supply, and deliver, free of all expense, at in the said Union, from the day of to the day of then next inclusive, such quantity of the several articles therein specified as shall be required, of such quality, at such times, and after the rate and price, and subject to the terms, provisions, and stipulations, as in the said contract or agreement are particularly mentioned and set forth, and as on reference thereto will more fully appear.

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above-bounden executors or administrators, do and shall well and truly perform, fulfil, and keep all and every the covenants, clauses, provisoes, terms, and stipulations, in the said recited contract or agreement mentioned or contained, and on and their part to be observed, performed, fulfilled, and kept according to the true purport, intent, and meaning thereof, then this bond or obligation shall be void, or else shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by } (*Seal*).
the above-bounden } (*Seal*).
in the presence of } (*Seal*).

III.—CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT OF RAISING A FUND TO BE USED WITH REFERENCE TO THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

LETTER from the COMMISSIONERS to the UNDER-SECRETARY of the LORD LIEUTENANT.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin.
5th February, 1866.

SIR,

In reference to the recent Order in Council relating to the Cattle Plague, copies of which (by command of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant) have been sent to all the Boards of Guardians in this country, the Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland beg to submit to His Excellency the following suggestions, as those which have occurred to them upon the subject.

The efficacy of the Order in Council would no doubt be greatly increased, and its execution much facilitated, if previously to any outbreak occurring in Ireland a fund were brought into existence from which the owners could be compensated, either wholly or in part, for the slaughter of the cattle attacked by the disease. Should any such course be proposed to be adopted by the Government, the present appears the most proper and convenient time for creating such a fund, from *general* sources, inasmuch as when the outbreak occurs the case becomes one of local rather than of general concern, and the comparatively narrower limits of the County, the Union, or the Electoral Division will appear to many persons the more natural areas for raising the fund; but so long as it remains uncertain where the infliction will fall, the entire area of Ireland is not only the natural one, but that which can be used with most effect, and with the least pressure of taxation.

Assuming the poor-rate to be the proper source of the proposed fund, about which point some difference of opinion has been expressed, the general impression appears to be that a rate of 6*d.* in the pound over the

whole country would be required, a rate which would raise more than £300,000.

It appears, however, to the Commissioners that a more practical course would be to provide in the first instance a very much smaller sum, which, if Parliament should adopt the necessary measures, could be raised immediately afterwards, not by a separate rating and collection of rate, but out of the existing funds of Electoral Divisions, in the hands of the Union Treasurers. What the Commissioners propose, therefore, is to provide a fund of no more than £25,000, to be raised by an order on all the Union Treasurers to remit to an account in the Bank of Ireland a sum equivalent to one halfpenny in the pound on each Electoral Division, such sum being made chargeable to each Division in its account with the Board of Guardians.

This would be precisely equivalent to a general rating of one halfpenny in the pound over the whole country, but its realization would be more prompt and expeditious, and far more convenient and economical than by a separate rating and collection.

The question of raising in a like manner any further sum at any future time would of course depend on future contingencies, such as the success or absence of success attendant on the application of the fund to the purpose suggested. If happily no occasion should arise at any time for such an application of the fund, the contributions can easily be returned to the Union Treasurers, and replaced to the credit of the Electoral Divisions.

The nature of the machinery proposed to be used for realising the fund will be best explained by reference to the Annual Report of 1849, which at page 84 and following pages shows the orders issued for a general rate under the provisions of the Rate-in-aid Act.

It may be right to add that the general rates made under the provisions of the last-mentioned Act were raised, applied, and finally accounted for without any loss or discrepancy of even the smallest amount.

In the present case the difficulties attending the operation would be far less than in the case of the rate-in-aid, great opposition having been shown to that measure in many parts of Ireland, which were called on to contribute to the fund without any prospect of deriving benefit from it, whereas at the present time there is no part of Ireland, nor any class of ratepayers, which may not expect to derive benefit from the application of the fund.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To General Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B., &c.,
Dublin Castle.

IV.—CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT OF THE REMOVAL OF POOR PERSONS FROM ENGLAND TO IRELAND.

Case of MARY LANDER *and* CHILDREN, *removed from Swansea to Dublin.*

[Continued from Nineteenth Annual Report, page 56.]

No. 1.—LETTER from the UNDER-SECRETARY of the LORD LIEUTENANT to the COMMISSIONERS.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit herewith, for your information, the enclosed file, relative to correspondence which has taken place on the subject of the removal of Mary Lander and her children from Swansea Union to Ireland. I am to request that these papers, being in original, may be returned.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. LARCOM.

The Poor Law Commissioners,
Custom House.

Copy CORRESPONDENCE enclosed in foregoing LETTER.

No. 2.—LETTER from the POOR LAW BOARD to the CLERK of SWANSEA UNION.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
11th April, 1866.

SIR,

I am directed by the Poor Law Board to forward to the Guardians of the Swansea Union the enclosed copy of a Report from the Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland (which has been transmitted to the Board by direction of Secretary Sir George Grey), with reference to the removal from the Swansea Union to Ireland of a poor woman named Mary Lander and her children.

The Board request to be furnished with any observations which the Guardians may desire to make, with regard to the case of the paupers referred to in the Commissioners' Report.

I am, &c.,

(Signed), H. FLEMING, Secretary.

G. B. Haynes, esq., Clerk to the Guardians
of the Swansea Union, Swansea.

No. 3.—LETTER from the CLERK of SWANSEA UNION to the POOR LAW BOARD.

Swansea Union, Swansea,
20th April, 1866.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

In reply to your letter of the 11th April instant, forwarding copy of a Report from the Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland, with reference to the removal of an Irish pauper, I have to make the following observations.

A warrant for the removal of the pauper Mary Lander and her two children was duly obtained by me, on behalf of the Guardians of this union, and I employed a person to take her to Bristol, where she was

delivered to the Steward of the steamer, and her fare paid as a fore-cabin passenger. No wilful detention was committed. Other Irish paupers were removed at the same time in another steamer from Bristol. Their fares were also paid as cabin passengers, and were seen in the fore-cabin.

I regret if any irregularity has occurred in the removal of this pauper. I may add that the pauper had not been in Swansea one year without relief.

I am, &c.,

(Signed), G. B. Haynes, Clerk.

To the Poor Law Board, Whitehall, London.

No. 4.—Letter from the Poor Law Board to the Clerk of Swansea Union.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
Sir, 26th April, 1866.

I am directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, in which, with reference to their letter of the 11th instant, you furnish them with a statement of the circumstances attending the removal, from the Swansea Union to Ireland, of the pauper Mary Lander and her children.

The Board direct me to refer the Guardians to section 4 of the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 76, and to enquire whether they consider that the provisions of that section were duly complied with in the removal of Mary Lander and her family.

I am, &c.,

(Signed), Enfield, Secretary.

To G. B. Haynes, esq., Clerk to the Guardians
of the Swansea Union, Swansea.

No. 5.—Letter from the Poor Law Board to the Chairman of the Board of Guardians of Swansea Union.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
Sir, 17th October, 1866.

I am directed by the Poor Law Board to transmit, for the information of the Guardians of the Swansea Union, the accompanying copy of letters which the Board have had occasion to address to Mr. Haynes, Clerk of the Union, relating to the case of Mary Lander and her children, who were removed from the Swansea Union to Ireland.

As the Board, notwithstanding their repeated communications to the Clerk, have failed to obtain any reply to their letters upon this subject, I am directed to request that the Guardians will be good enough to require him to furnish the Board with an immediate answer to their letters.

I am also directed to request that the Guardians will call upon Mr. Haynes for an explanation of his neglect, and will forward a copy of it to the Board, together with their own observations upon the subject.

I am, &c.,

(Signed), Ralph A. Earle, Secretary.

To the presiding Chairman of the Board of Guardians
of the Swansea Union, Swansea.

No. 6.—Letter from the Chairman of the Board of Guardians of Swansea Union to the Poor Law Board.

Bryn, Newydd, Swansea,
18th October, 1866.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, forwarding for the information of the Guardians copies of letters addressed by your Board to Mr. Haynes, relating to the removal of Mary Lander and her two children from this union to Ireland.

The letters were this day read to the Board, and Mr. Haynes was directed to furnish your Board with a reply thereto immediately.

The Guardians regret that Mr. Haynes should have neglected answering your letters.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), Charles Thomas Wilson, Chairman.

To the Poor Law Board, Whitehall, London.

No. 7.—Letter from the Clerk of Swansea Union to the Poor Law Board.

Swansea Union, Swansea,
24th October, 1866.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In reply to your letter of the 26th April last, in reference to the removal of Mary Lander and her children to Ireland, and enquiring whether the Guardians considered that the provisions of the 4th section of the 24th & 25th Vic., cap. 76, had been duly complied with, I am directed to state that in this case the same steps were taken, and the same course adopted, as in several other removals of Irish paupers, viz., sending a person with the paupers on board the steamer, and taking a memorandum from the Captain of the steamer that he had received such paupers.

This the Guardians considered a compliance with the section of the Statute above referred to.

In relation to my neglect in not replying to your letter, I can only express my deep regret for the omission, and for the inconvenience thereby caused. I mislaid your letter of the 26th April, and from time to time delayed writing your Board for a copy thereof. I sincerely hope for the future to answer all communications in due time. Again expressing my regret,

I remain, &c.,

(Signed), G. B. Haynes.

To the Poor Law Board, Whitehall, London.

No. 8.—Letter from the Poor Law Board to the Clerk of Swansea Union.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
5th November, 1866.

Sir,

I am directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, which is in reply to their letter of the 26th April last, relative to the removal of Mary Lander and her children from the Swansea Union to Ireland, and in explanation of your neglect to reply to that letter, though the Board had twice recalled your attention to it.

It appears from your statement that it is the practice of the Guardians of the Swansea Union, in removing paupers to Ireland, to send "a person with the paupers on board the steamer, and taking a memorandum from the Captain of the steamer that he had received such paupers;" and that the same steps were taken, and the same course adopted, in the case of Mary Lander and her children; and you state that the Guardians considered this a compliance with section 4 of the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 76.

The Board have learnt with much surprise the view which the Guardians have taken of the enactment on the 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 76, sec. 4. The Board consider that the course of proceeding which the Guardians have adopted with regard to Irish removals, is not in accordance with the law, and that the person to whose charge the paupers now in question were delivered may have rendered himself liable to the penalty imposed by the 4th section of the 26th & 27th Vic., cap. 89.

The 4th section of the 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 76, taken in connexion with the 1st section of the 26 & 27 Vic., cap. 89, requires that the warrant shall order the removal of the poor person to be made to the place mentioned therein, and that the persons charged with the execution thereof shall cause the poor person with his family (if any) to be safely conveyed to such place.

The Board trust that the Guardians, in the event of their again causing any poor persons to be removed from their union to Ireland, will give such directions as will secure the removal being effected in due conformity with the law.

The Board have had under their consideration your explanation of the cause of your neglect to reply to their letter of the 26th April. They desire me to inform you that they look upon your explanation as being extremely unsatisfactory; and that if any wilful neglect of a similar nature should hereafter occur on your part, they will not be prepared to pass it over.

I am, &c.,

(Signed), ————, Secretary.

To G. B. Haynes, esq., Clerk to the Guardians of the Swansea Union, Swansea.

Case of Elizabeth Finn, *and* four Children, *removed from Toxteth-park to Wexford.*

[Continued from Nineteenth Annual Report, page 69.]

No. 1.—Letter from the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Under-Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.

Whitehall,

Sir, 7th May, 1866.

With reference to your letter of the 19th March, I am directed, by Secretary Sir George Grey, to forward to you for the information of the Lord Lieutenant, the enclosed copy of a correspondence which has taken place between the Poor Law Board and the Guardians of the township of Toxteth-park, in reference to the case of Elizabeth Finn and her four children, who were removed thence to the Wexford Union.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. Waddington.

To Major-General Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B.

COPY CORRESPONDENCE enclosed in foregoing LETTER.

No. 2.—LETTER from the POOR LAW BOARD to the CLERK of the township of Toxteth-park.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.
4th April, 1866.

SIR,

I am directed by the Poor Law Board to forward to you herewith, for the observations of the Guardians of the Poor of the Township of Toxteth-park thereon, a copy of a letter and of the enclosures therein referred to, which have been transmitted to them by direction of Secretary Sir George Grey, respecting the removal of Elizabeth Finn and her children from that township to the workhouse of the Wexford Union.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed), ENFIELD, Secretary.

W. Cleaver, Esq.,
Clerk to the Guardians of the Poor of the Township of Toxteth-park, 14, Clayton-street, Liverpool.

No. 3.—LETTER from the CLERK of the Township of Toxteth-park to the POOR LAW BOARD.

Township of Toxteth-park,
2, Elliott-street, Clayton-square, Liverpool,
30th April, 1866.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Guardians to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, with the enclosures therein referred to, respecting the removal of Elizabeth Finn and her children from the Township of Toxteth-park to the Workhouse of the Wexford Union, and to forward to you the observations of the Guardians thereon.

I am, my lords and gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed), WILLIAM CLEAVER,
Clerk to the Guardians.

The Poor Law Board.

ENCLOSURE in the foregoing LETTER.

Board Room, Township of Toxteth-park,
26th April, 1866.

OBSERVATIONS of the GUARDIANS of the POOR of the Township of Toxteth-park, in the County of Lancaster, on a CORRESPONDENCE forwarded to them by the Poor Law Board, relative to the removal of ELIZABETH FINN and CHILDREN from the said Township of Toxteth-park to the Wexford Union in Ireland.

The order for the removal of these paupers is good in substance, and was not made behind the back of the pauper, as stated in the report of Messrs. Marsh and Barratt. The first time Elizabeth Finn was taken before the Justices she refused to be sworn, and the statement made in her deposition, that the Justices declined to grant an order for her removal, is false. On this occasion she stated for the first time that her husband was born in Liverpool, and, by the desire of the officer who made the application, the making of the order was deferred, to admit of enquiry into the alleged settlement of the husband in England. This statement of hers turned out to be another effort to avoid removal, and was totally false, like several others, as the report of the gentleman entrusted with the preliminary enquiry fully testifies.

As she had refused to be sworn, the Order was made upon the evidence of an officer of

the township, who had made the fullest inquiry into the whole matter, and she was present before the Justices at the time the Order was made,—this explains the introduction into the order of the words, "A competent witness."

The pauper is an untruthful, bad woman, and used the most filthy and disgusting language towards the officers.

The Guardians are of opinion (differing from Messrs. Marsh and Barratt) that the desertion in the case was complete.

The husband left his wife and children, and she stated that she did not know where he was, and his going away caused his family to become chargeable to the township; but, judging from Messrs. Marsh and Barratt's report, it appears that he was absent from her by collusion, and to contend that this should not be construed as desertion would be to allow the paupers to take advantage of their own wrong-doing.

The woman, with oaths and curses, declined to go, after being frequently civilly requested not to make it necessary for the officers to use force. She was removed from the Workhouse in the presence of several members of the Board, who were visiting the Workhouse, and of several officers, and all concur that it was clearly her own foolish resistance to a lawful order which rendered necessary the compulsory means which were used.

With respect to the allegation that the warrant was addressed to the wrong union, the Guardians find that the parish officers and the clerks to the Justices often experience great difficulty (owing chiefly to the paupers' purposed reticence, and being, as in this case, unable to read, write, or spell) in ascertaining the place of birth, or continued residence for three years, in Ireland, their only guide being a list of townlands comprised in the several unions in Ireland, and a map of the country. A duplicate of the order was sent to the Guardians of the Wexford Union several days before the removal of the paupers, but they remained perfectly silent on the alleged discrepancy.

The Guardians dissent from the opinion of Messrs. Marsh and Barratt, that the removal ought to have been made to the place of the husband's birth, and not to that of the pauper. To warrant this course, the husband must have been residing with his family at the time of the application of the Order. The Guardians are also advised that the warrant in question was in effect as prescribed by the 1st schedule to the 26th and 27th Vic., cap. 89, the exact form being rendered unnecessary, by specific words in the 6th section of the last-named statute.

With reference to the complaint that the paupers were conveyed to Ireland as deck passengers, the officer who had charge of them states that they were, or might have been, between decks during the whole of their passage.

The Guardians beg to give the assurance that they are actuated by no other motive than that of carrying out the law in a spirit of humanity and fairness; but they regret that, in their experience relating to the execution of the Irish removal statutes, they have seen exhibited by the authorities in Ireland, and the press of that country, a discourteous demeanour, and an inclination, by publishing incredulous reports and sensational paragraphs, to provoke public scandal and to throw odium upon Boards of Guardians in England who might seek to avail themselves of a law to remove the chargeability of Irish poor, who in this township alone cost 1*s.* 9*d.* out of 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound expended in the total relief of the poor.

No. 4.—Letter from the Commissioners to Messrs. Marsh and Barratt.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
15th May, 1866.

Gentlemen,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter addressed by Mr. Cleaver, Clerk to the Guardians of the Township of Toxteth-park, to the English Poor Law Board, in reference to the case of Elizabeth Finn and her children, who were removed from that township to Wexford in the month of January last, and in regard to which you made a preliminary inquiry, under the 7th section of the Act 26 and 27 Vic., cap. 89, and the Commissioners will feel obliged by your favouring them with any further observations you may wish to make on the subject.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

Messrs. Marsh and Barratt, Solicitors,
Warrington.

No. 5.—Letter from Messrs. Marsh and Barratt to the Commissioners.

Wexford Union—Elizabeth Finn's Removal.

Gentlemen, Warrington, May 16, 1866.

We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, No. 10,010/66, transmitting a copy of a letter from Mr. Cleaver, Clerk to the Guardians of the township of Toxteth-park, with observations of the Guardians, commenting on our report on this removal.

That the order was made behind the back of the pauper, was not a statement of ourselves, but an allegation of the pauper in her deposition in Ireland. Her evident untruthfulness, of which we shewed several instances in our report, prevented us from adopting her statement, beyond pointing out to what extent it was corroborated by a remarkable approximation of dates—by an alteration in the date of the warrant from the 18th December to the 6th January, and by another alteration, substituting "a competent person" for the name of the pauper as the person giving evidence. The Guardians' explanation of these facts is before you, and if the Board consider such explanation satisfactory, it will in no way impeach the accuracy of our report.

The Guardians state that "the first time Elizabeth Finn was taken before the Justices," by which we understand the 18th December, "she refused to be sworn, and the statement made in her deposition, that the Justices declined to grant an order for her removal, is false." This is, at least, a strong phrase, it being admitted that on that occasion the order was not granted, but was "deferred to admit of inquiry into the alleged settlement of the husband in England." Granting that it was false that he had an English settlement, it is not now denied that the pauper had a husband, and that that fact was disclosed to the Justices and the Guardians on the 18th of December. At that stage, the inquiry as to the birth settlement of the wife became, in our view, unimportant, and the inquiry ought to have been directed to the birth settlement of the husband, as pointed out in our report.

We do not feel called upon to pursue the argument on the legal question, whether the husband's absence from his wife, subsequent to his return from America, was a case of desertion. Chief Justice Erle's definition of desertion, in the case referred to in our report, is "an absenting without reasonable prospect of return." The Guardians adduce our report as confirmatory of their suggestion that Finn was absent from his wife by collusion. The fact may have been so, but nothing which we have written indicates it. If it be so, our argument is strengthened; for the Guardians' doctrine of collusive desertion seems to us to be a contradiction in terms. Possibly the Guardians, in contending, in another part of their observations, that to warrant removal to the place of the husband's settlement "he must have been residing with his family at the time of the application of the order," mean only that he must not have been absent under circumstances amounting in law to desertion. If they mean more than this, we can only again refer to Reg. *v.* All Saints, quoted in our report, which only differed from this in being a case of parent and child instead of husband and family, the principle in both cases being that relief given to wife or unemancipated children is relief given to the head of the family.

If Oulart had been erroneously stated to be in the Wexford Union, the mistake would have been ground of appeal as matter of fact. The omission to state the fact at all made the order, in our opinion, bad on

the face of it, as matter of law, inasmuch as it showed no ground for selecting the Wexford Union rather than any other union in Ireland. The 6th section of the 26 & 27 Vic., c. 89, does not authorize the omission of essential statements, but only "such changes in the names and descriptions of persons and places as the circumstances of the case may render necessary."

We abstain from noticing any of the observations which do not arise out of our report on the preliminary inquiry.

We have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servants,

MARSH AND BARRATT.

To the Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland, Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin.

No. 6.—LETTER from the COMMISSIONERS to the UNDER-SECRETARY of the LORD LIEUTENANT.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
May 18, 1866.

SIR,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland return to you herewith the file of correspondence, which you referred to them on the 11th instant, relative to the removal of Elizabeth Finn and her four children from the township of Toxteth-park to the Wexford Union, in the month of January last.

In returning these papers, the Commissioners respectfully submit to their Excellencies the Lords Justices that the explanation afforded by the Guardians of Toxteth-park, in the letter of Mr. Cleaver to the Poor Law Board, is not satisfactory, and does not alter in any material degree the character of the proceeding complained of.

The woman's assertion, that she was not present on the occasion of the second application to the Magistrates, is denied, and it must be presumed that the denial is correct; but this appears to the Commissioners to be the only point in their first representation to His Excellency which has been successfully controverted.

The fact now appears to be that, Elizabeth Finn refusing to be sworn, no deposition was on either occasion obtained from her, and that the circumstance of her having been born in Ireland, the place of her birth in that country, and the other facts stated in the order, which are usually and necessarily (see form of examination prescribed by the Act 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 117) derived from the pauper, were obtained from some "competent witness," whose name is not mentioned, and whose deposition has not been furnished, although applied for in due course under the provisions of the statute. This witness is said to have been one of the officers of Toxteth-park, but how he was enabled to depose to such facts as those recited in the warrant, does not appear.

The Guardians of Toxteth-park affirm that the desertion of the wife and children by the husband was complete, on the ground that she told them she did not know where he was, and that through his absence she and the children became chargeable. They further suggest that he was absent from his wife by collusion; but this appears to the Commissioners to be incompatible with the fact of a desertion, which, by Chief Justice Erle's definition, is "an absenting without reasonable prospect of return."

If not deserted, the woman was not removable as being herself the recipient of relief, but only together with her husband; and to his, not to her, place of birth in Ireland.

The other facts which were stated in aggravation of this proceeding—viz., the violence used to enforce this illegal warrant, and the deck passage in stormy weather, are not denied; nor is any allusion made to the fact that the husband and wife thus illegally and violently separated from each other, on the unfounded pretence of desertion, are now again living together in Liverpool.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To General Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B.,
Dublin Castle.

No. 7.—Letter from the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Under-Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.

Whitehall,
Sir, June 13, 1866.

I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to transmit to you, with reference to your letter of the 22nd ultimo, a copy of a letter from the Poor Law Board, with respect to the case of the pauper Elizabeth Finn and her children; and I am to request that you will lay the same before the Lord Lieutenant.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

H. Waddington.

To Major-General Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B.,
Dublin Castle.

Enclosure—Copy Letter from the Poor Law Board.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
Sir, June 11, 1866.

I am directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, forwarding, by direction of Secretary Sir George Grey, a copy of a letter which, with its enclosure, has been received at the Home Office from the Irish Government, with reference to the case of the pauper Elizabeth Finn and her children.

The Board direct me to state that they have perused the letter of Sir Thomas Larcom, and also the communication addressed to him by the Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland.

The Board think that it is to be regretted that, if it was considered necessary to raise any question as to the legality of the proceedings in the case of Elizabeth Finn, such question was not raised by means of the appeal prescribed by section 7 of the Statute 26 & 27 Vic., cap. 89.

So far as the facts of the case have been disclosed to the Board in the correspondence which has taken place thereon, they have induced the Board to form an opinion different from that entertained by the Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland.

It appears to the Board that the Justices to whom application was made, on behalf of the Guardians of the township of Toxteth-park, for an order for the removal of Elizabeth Finn to Ireland, were justified, upon the evidence adduced to them, in treating the pauper as a deserted wife, and, accordingly, issuing the order for which application has been made.

From the Parliamentary paper, No. 238, 1866, it will be seen that, upon examination, the woman was proved to have made several untrue statements, and the attorneys engaged to inquire into the case could find no substantial objection to the removal, although they pointed out what appeared to them to be irregularity in the proceedings connected therewith.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) Enfield, Secretary.

No. 8.—Letter from the Commissioners to the Under-Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
23rd June, 1866.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland return to you herewith the file of papers referred to them by direction of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, on the 20th instant, relating to the case of Elizabeth Finn and her children, who were removed from the Township of Toxteth Park to Wexford in the month of January last.

The Commissioners regret to find from the letter of the Poor Law Board, dated the 11th instant, that that Board does not concur with them in their view of this case.

The Commissioners submit, however, to His Excellency that if the removing Justices were justified upon the evidence adduced to them in treating Elizabeth Finn as a deserted wife, such evidence as that which seems to be referred to has never been made known either to the Commissioners or to the Guardians of Wexford Union, who applied in vain to the Guardians of Toxteth-park for a copy of the depositions on which the order of removal was founded, and of which they were entitled by express enactment to receive a copy.

Whatever the evidence in question may have been, the truth was that the husband, in point of fact, had not deserted his wife and children, and that this fact was made clear by the preliminary inquiry conducted with a view to an appeal; which appeal would probably have been prosecuted to a conclusion if the woman had not returned to England and rejoined her husband before the result of the inquiry was made known.

The Commissioners further submit that the present case and the other similar case referred to in the twelfth paragraph of their last annual report combine to show that as regards women deserted, or supposed to be deserted, the law of removal from England to Ireland is at present in a most unsatisfactory state; inasmuch as the question of desertion is a question of intention on the part of the husband, which must generally be incapable of strict proof in his absence; and it does appear to the Commissioners to be a most serious defect in the law, or in its administration, that the removing authorities should be liable to make mistakes of the nature described, the effect of which is to deprive a woman and her children of their personal liberty, and send them beyond seas away from the country in which the husband and father is still living, and endeavouring to obtain by work the means of supporting them in that country on the fruits of his industry.

The Commissioners beg, at the same time, to suggest it as a matter for consideration, whether the law is itself a humane one which, in the case of married persons in a humble sphere of life who have separated themselves from each other, whether wilfully or through necessity, takes advantage of the distress of the wife to create a permanent impediment to the re-union of the family by sending the latter beyond seas; and in this point of view they would recommend the alteration of the law of removal from England to Ireland by enacting that the desertion of the wife by her husband in England shall no longer be a ground for removing the wife to her place of birth or last residence in Ireland.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To General Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B.,
Dublin Castle.

No. 9.—Letter from the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Under-Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.

Sir, Whitehall, 18th July, 1866.

With reference to your letter of the 26th ultimo, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Walpole to transmit to you, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant, a copy of a further letter from the Poor Law Board, relating to the case of Elizabeth Finn and her children, who were removed from Toxteth-park to Wexford.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

H. Waddington.

Major-General Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B.,
Dublin Castle.

Enclosure.—Copy Letter from the Poor Law Board.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
Sir, 14th July, 1866.

I am directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, together with a copy of a letter from Mr. Banks, of the Poor Law Office, Dublin, relative to the case of Elizabeth Finn, who with her children were removed from Toxteth-park to Wexford.

The Board have perused Mr. Banks' letter, but they do not consider it necessary to make any further observations on the subject to which it relates beyond expressing their belief that in cases which arise in this country under the Vagrant Act or under the Poor Removal Acts, questions of fact as to the actual desertion of families by their parents will continually arise, and must be decided by the Justices according to the facts submitted to them, and this Board are unable to suggest any mode whereby such questions can be prevented. The Justices must determine for themselves whether, when they ascertain that a family has been left in such a state of destitution as to justify an application for parochial relief, and the husband or parent, as the case may be, has gone away, there has or has not been a desertion within the meaning of those statutes.

The letter of Mr. Banks is returned herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Signed), Ralph Earl, Secretary.

The Right Honorable H. Waddington,
Home Office.

Case of Ellen Haley, *removed from Spitalfields to Limerick.*

No. 1.—Extract from Guardians' Minutes of 31st October, 1866.

The case of Ellen Haley, who arrived at the Workhouse on the 29th instant from the Union of Spitalfields, London, unaccompanied by a Removing Officer, was brought under the notice of the Board, and a statement on oath of the circumstances attending her removal taken by Mr. Bourke, and the particulars in the accompanying sheet of inquiries also furnished by her.

No. 2.—Statement of Particulars referred to in the foregoing Minute.

Ellen Haley, aged 19 years.

Limerick Union.

Removal of Irish Poor.—Heads of Inquiry.

1. Date of warrant or copy [send copy if received]?—Not received.
2. Date of embarkation?—Eight o'clock, a.m., 25th instant.
3. Name of the port at which the embarkation took place?—Wapping.
4. How sent, as a deck passenger or otherwise?—Second cabin.

5. When and by whom delivered at the Workhouse?—Made personal application for admission on arrival of steamer at Limerick.

6. How long is it since the pauper left Ireland?—Four years, except that she returned for a short time on a visit to her mother.

7. Where was the pauper born in Ireland [giving if possible the name of the parish and the name of the townland]?—Limerick, parish of St. Mary's.

8. What was the pauper's last place of residence in Ireland [giving, if possible, the name of the parish and the name of the townland]?—Kanturk, County Cork, townland of Millview.

9. How long had the pauper resided in such place before leaving Ireland?—Five years.

10. Where was the pauper residing in England when he or she became chargeable? Give the name of the Union, and also of the parish or township, if possible.—Clapham.

11. How long had he resided there?—Three weeks.

12. If less than three years, give as accurately as possible the particulars of previous residence for at least three years, stating in all cases, if possible, the name of the Union and of the parish or township.—Three months in Clapham, Union of Spitalfields; remainder in Battersea.

13. If the pauper is a widow, when did her husband die?—Single.

14. If the pauper is a married woman deserted by her husband, how long is it since the desertion took place?

15. If the pauper is under the age of 16 years, and an orphan, was he or she residing with the surviving parent at the time of such parent's death?—Nineteen years.

16. Date of surviving parent's death?—Mother died about two months ago.

17. Where was the parent residing at the time of death? Give the name of the Union and also of the parish or township.—In the town and Union of Newcastle West, County Limerick.

18. How long had the parent resided there?—Several years.

31st October, 1866. H. Naish, Clerk of Union.

No. 3.—Report from Mr. Bourke, Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Corrofin, November 1, 1866.

A case having come before the Limerick Board of Guardians yesterday, in which a young woman appeared to have been removed by the parochial authorities at Spitalfields to Ireland, but had not been delivered at the workhouse by any Removing Officer, nor had any warrant for her removal been received by the Clerk, I thought it right to take the woman's evidence upon the subject while she was within reach, as the probability is she will not remain long in the workhouse.

I beg leave now to transmit her statement on oath, which exhibits a further instance of Mr. Frost's habitual contempt of the provisions of the law regulating the removal of Irish paupers.

The Guardians of the Spitalfields Union have also violated the law in not sending a copy of the removal warrant to the Clerk at Limerick.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

R. Bourke.

DEPOSITION of ELLEN HALEY, enclosed in foregoing REPORT.

ELLEN HALEY sworn—I left Ireland about four years ago for England. I was then living in service at Kanturk; and my mother, who was my only surviving parent, was living at Newcastle, in the county Limerick. I was born in Limerick, but had been living with my mother in Newcastle as long as I can remember. I went to England to join my sister in London. I first obtained a situation at Battersea, and afterwards went to another service a few miles outside the town of Derby. I left it about July last, and resided at Clapham, where I got ill, and having lost all I had through illness, I went looking for employment, and not finding it, owing to my want of clothes, I had to apply for relief, and did so at the Spitalfields Union. I applied on the Friday, and on Tuesday was ordered by the Board to be passed to Ireland. I attended at Worship-street Police Office when the warrant was made. I was asked where I was born in Ireland, but not where I had last resided. I was told I should be passed to Limerick and I made no objection. I was taken from Worship-street to the Depôt, at Wapping, (No. 46, High-street), and remained there one week. I was then put on board a steamer for Cork, together with a good many others, under charge of an officer named Coffey. On our arrival at Cork we were taken to a lodging or depôt, and next morning, at eight o'clock, I was put into the train and taken to Limerick. No one accompanied me then, and I received no money.

My railway fare was paid, and that was all.

I got no copy of the warrant for my removal.

ELLEN HALEY.

Sworn before me at Limerick, this 31st of October, 1866.

R. BOURKE, Poor Law Inspector.

No. 4.—LETTER from the COMMISSIONERS to the UNDER-SECRETARY of the LORD LIEUTENANT.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
November 12, 1866.

SIR,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland transmit to you, herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, a copy of a report which they have received from their Inspector, Mr. Bourke, relating to the removal of a woman named "Ellen Haley," from the Spitalfields Union to Ireland.

There seems no doubt, according to the facts stated, that the woman was legally removable; but it will be observed that no copy of the removal warrant was given to her, nor has any copy of it been received by the Board of Guardians of Limerick Union, and that after her arrival in Cork she was abandoned by the person in whose custody she had been removed from London.

The person entrusted with the removal of this woman was, no doubt, Mr. Frost, of High Street, Wapping, the conduct of whose agents has been so frequently the subject of complaint, and some of whom have been prosecuted and convicted for the offence which has been committed in this case, viz.: the desertion of the pauper before arriving at the place of destination, and the Commissioners think, therefore, that the case is one which ought to be brought under the notice of the Poor Law authorities in England.

The neglect of the Officers of Spitalfields Union to furnish copies of the warrant, as they are required to do by the Act of Parliament, would render it difficult to take any legal proceedings in this case if the Limerick Board of Guardians were disposed to do so.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. BANKS, Chief Clerk.

To General Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., Dublin Castle.

No. 5.—Letter from the Under-Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant to the Commissioners.

Dublin Castle,
January 17, 1867.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit herewith for your information the enclosed file of papers relative to the removal of the pauper Ellen Haley from the Whitechapel Union to Ireland.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Thomas A. Larcom.

The Poor Law Commissioners,
Custom House.

Copy Correspondence enclosed in foregoing Letter.

No. 6.—Letter from the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Under-Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.

Whitehall,
15th January, 1867.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 14th November last, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Walpole to transmit to you, herewith, to be laid before His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, a copy of a letter from the English Poor Law Board, and its enclosures, respecting the removal of the pauper Ellen Haley from the Whitechapel Union to Ireland.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

H. Waddington.

To General Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., Dublin Castle.

No. 7.—Letter from the Poor Law Board to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
12th January, 1867.

My Lord,

I am directed by the Poor Law Board, with reference to your lordship's letter of the 19th of November last, to forward, herewith, for the information of Mr. Secretary Walpole, a copy of a letter which the Board have received from the Guardians of the Whitechapel Union, respecting the removal of the pauper Ellen Haley from that Union to Ireland, together with copies of the reports made to the Guardians on the case, by Mr. J. Eves, Assistant Relieving Officer, and Mr. J. Frost, by whom the removal was conducted.

I am also directed to enclose a copy of a letter, which the Board have this day addressed to the Guardians, from which Mr. Secretary Walpole will perceive the views which the Board entertain as to the proceedings in the case.

The enclosures to your lordship's letter are herewith returned.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), W. G. Lumley, Assistant Secretary.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore,
&c., &c., Home Office.

No. 8.—Letter from the Guardians of Whitechapel Union to the Poor Law Board.

Whitechapel Union Workhouse,
Charles-street, Mile-end, New-town,
28th December, 1866.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Board of Guardians of this Union to acknowledge your favour of the 25th November last, No. 46,133, 1866 C, and the copy of the letter addressed to you by the Poor Law Commissioners for Ireland, through Mr. Secretary Walpole, and other papers accompanying the same.

The Guardians much regret if any irregularity in the removal of Ellen Haley to Ireland took place. The custom in this Union is, on obtaining an order for the removal of any poor person to Ireland to take the parties to Mr. Frost, of High-street, Wapping (the person employed, I believe, throughout the County of Middlesex, for removing Irish poor), and deliver them to him for removal to the place of their destination, at the same time furnishing them with two copies of the order for removal, one to be handed to the pauper on embarkation, and one to be delivered with the pauper at the workhouse of the union to which they are ordered to be removed; and this was the course adopted in the present instance.

I beg to transmit, for your information, copies of the reports of Mr. Eves, Assistant Relieving Officer for this Union, and of Mr. Frost, in reference to the removal of the woman Haley, and to repeat the regret of the Guardians that the provisions of the law have not been strictly carried out.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), G. Adams Farr, Clerk.

The Poor Law Board.

Copy of Mr. Eve's Report as to Ellen Haley.

Relieving Office, Whitechapel Union,
December 10th, 1866.

Gentlemen,

I beg to report in the case of Ellen Haley, referred to by you, this pauper appeared before you at your meeting on Tuesday, the 16th October last, she being then an inmate of your Workhouse, where she was admitted on the 12th of the same month, from Ink Horn Court, Whitechapel, and on her appearing before you was ordered to be passed, and on the day after I took her examination, and made out the order for her removal to Limerick, in Ireland. I read her examination over to her in the presence of the porter, Mr. Howell; she signed it, and stated it was all true. I found that her statement made at Limerick differs from that sworn to before the magistrate at Worship-street Police-court. The order was signed by the magistrate for her removal; I then took her to Mr. Frost's, the pass-master for the County of Middlesex, No. 46, High-street, Wapping, and delivered the pauper to him, with the two copies of the order, one to be retained by him, the other to be given to the pauper on leaving the Depôt, which he undertook to do. It is my invariable practice to send by post a copy of the order for removal under which the paupers are removed to the Clerk to the Guardians of the Union to which the pauper may be ordered to be removed, and in this particular case there are no circumstances which enable me to say positively that a copy of the order was sent to the Clerk to the Guardians of the Limerick Union, but my impression is that I did send a copy of the order, as directed by the Act of Parliament.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. Eves, Assistant Relieving Officer.

Copy of Mr. Frost's Report as to Ellen Haley.

46, High-street, Wapping,
December 14th, 1866.

Gentlemen,

In compliance with your request for a written explanation as to the case of Ellen Haley, I beg to inform you that that person was sent from here under the care of an officer of mine, named Corfield, that she was taken by him to Cork, and that he appears to have been persuaded by her to let her go to her mother at Kanturk, instead of being delivered by him at the Limerick Workhouse. He had the warrant with him, and ought to have done his duty. Under these circumstances I can only express my extreme regret, and am quite willing to return the amount charged for the conductor's fare and expenses from Cork to Limerick; but, as to the expression of opinion on the part of R. Bourke, esq., the Poor Law Inspector, that this case is another exhibition of my habitual contempt of the law, I most respectfully call the attention of your Board to the fact that I have conducted the removals from your Union to Ireland for the last fifteen years, and that this is the only case in which I have been called upon to give an explanation.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

(Signed), J. Frost.

To the Chairman and Guardians of the Poor
of the Whitechapel Union.

Copy Letter from the Poor Law Board to the Guardians of Whitechapel Union.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.
12th January, 1867.

Sir,

I am directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, containing the observations of the Guardians of the Whitechapel Union respecting the case of the pauper Ellen Haley, who was removed from that Union to Ireland, and enclosing reports made to the Guardians on the case of Mr. J. Eves, Assistant Relieving Officer, and Mr. J. Frost, by whom the removal was conducted.

The Board direct me to express their regret that the Guardians have not themselves attended to the requirements of the statutes which regulate the proceedings in the removal of paupers to Ireland, but have delegated the discharge of those duties to their Assistant Relieving Officer, who appears to be unacquainted with the proper course to be pursued in such cases.

Moreover, Mr. Frost, who holds no official position or authorized appointment under the Guardians, but is only an agent engaged for his own personal profit in the transmission under orders of removal of Irish paupers to Ireland, does not appear to be willing or able to secure trustworthy servants to discharge his business properly.

The Board trust that if the Guardians have occasion again to remove an Irish pauper to Ireland, they will give due attention to the provisions of the statutes in that behalf, and not leave the business to be transacted by one of their subordinate officers.

I am, &c.,

(Signed), ————, Secretary.

G. Adams Farr, esq.,
Clerk to the Guardians of the Whitechapel
Union Workhouse, Charles-street, Mile-
end, New-town, N.E.

Case of JOHANNA COGHLIN *and* FOUR CHILDREN *removed from Stepney Union.*

No. 1.—LETTER from the CLERK of LISTOWEL UNION.

Listowel Poor Law Union,
15th December, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

I respectfully beg to enclose copy of a warrant, dated 17th ultimo, for the removal of a person named Johanna Coghlin and her four children from the Stepney Union to this Union.

Should she be brought to the Workhouse of this Union, answers to the usual queries shall be forwarded.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN M'CAULEY, Clerk of Union.

The Poor Law Commissioners,
Custom House, Dublin.

No. 2.—OBSERVATIONS of MR. HORSLEY, POOR LAW INSPECTOR.

This woman and her four children are in the Killarney Workhouse, having been admitted thereto by the Relieving Officer of the Killarney District, who found them in a state of utter destitution in the town of Killarney.

The Removing Officer who accompanied them on the voyage from London deserted them in Cork, having first paid the train fare from thence to Killarney, for the mother, Johanna Coghlin, and two of her four children only. I believe the railway officials, out of compassion, allowed the other two children to travel free with their mother. Mrs. Coghlin asserts that the Removing Officer was drunk, and treated her very badly. She does not know his surname, but his Christian name is "Peter," and he has a scar on his face. She was forced to pawn some of her clothing in Cork.

As will be seen from the accompanying answers to the usual queries, which I obtained from her yesterday afternoon, she never had any connexion with the Listowel Union, but was born in Tuagh Parish, in the Killarney Union; and she states that she was not examined on oath before a Magistrate, and that she neither signed nor placed her mark to any paper or depositions before her removal from the Stepney Union.

The Removing Officer should, I think, be prosecuted in this case, and perhaps the Listowel Board of Guardians should be recommended to apply for a copy of the depositions on which the warrant of removal was granted. I fear the Killarney Guardians cannot move in it, as the warrant was not directed to them. S. H.

December 19th, 1866.

No. 3.—ANSWERS to QUERIES referred to in the foregoing OBSERVATIONS.

JOHANNA COUGHLIN and FOUR CHILDREN under sixteen years of age.

1. Date of warrant or copy [send copy if received]?—17th November, 1866.

2. Date of embarkation?—6th December, 1866.

3. Name of the port at which the embarkation took place?—London Docks. Steam-boat *Minerva*.

4. How sent; as a deck passenger or otherwise?—Cabin passengers.

5. When and by whom delivered at the workhouse?—Deserted at Cork by Removing Officer, named "Peter;" surname not known. He was drunk almost continuously.

6. How long is it since the pauper left Ireland?—Twenty-five years ago.

7. Where was the pauper born in Ireland [giving, if possible, the name of the parish and the name of the townland]?—Tuagh or Knockane, Killarney Union.

8. What was the pauper's last place of residence in Ireland [giving, if possible, the name of the parish and the name of the townland]?—Tuagh or Knockane, Killarney Union.

9. How long had the pauper resided in such place before leaving Ireland?—From her birth.

10. Where was the pauper residing in England when he become chargeable [give the name of the union, and also of the parish or township, if possible]?—No. 3, Cole's-street, Limehouse; Jenkyn's-place, and No. 1, King John's-court, all in the parish of Limehouse, and Stepney Union.

11. How long had he resided there?—Sixteen years.

13. If the pauper is a widow, when did her husband die?—Widow. Husband drowned about nineteen months ago. Widow received out-door relief in Stepney Union till within a fortnight of her removal to Ireland. She refused to be received into the Stepney Workhouse.

No. 4.—Letter from the Commissioners to the Under-Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
27th December, 1866.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland think it right to bring under the consideration of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant the circumstances attending the removal of Johanna Coughlin and her four children from the Stepney Union, Middlesex, to this country.

From the observations of Mr. Horsley, Poor Law Inspector (a copy of which is enclosed), it will be seen that the family were found in a state of utter destitution in the town of Killarney, having been abandoned by the Removing Officer in charge of them, on their arrival in Cork, although the warrant under which they were removed required that they should be safely conveyed to the Listowel Union, and delivered at the workhouse of that union.

A copy of the warrant has been received by the Listowel Board of Guardians, but no copy of the depositions on which it was granted; and it will be observed that the woman denies having been examined before a magistrate previously to her removal, or having signed any deposition whatever, and alleges that she never had any connexion with Listowel. It will be seen also that she complains of ill-treatment on the part of the Removing Officer.

It appears questionable, according to Johanna Coughlin's statement, whether she was legally removable, having resided in the same parish (both before and after her widowhood) for sixteen years.

The Commissioners also enclose a copy of a list of queries and answers in reference to this case, received from Mr. Horsley; and, under all the

circumstances, the Commissioners submit that it is one which requires further investigation, and should be brought under the notice of the Poor Law Board in England.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To General Sir T. A. Larcom, K.C.B., &c.,
Dublin Castle.

No. 5.—Letter from the Under-Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant to the Commissioners.

Dublin Castle,
4th March, 1867.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit herewith, for your information, with reference to your letter of the 27th December last, copy of correspondence relative to the removal of the pauper Johanna Coughlin and her four children from the Stepney Union to this country.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Thomas A. Larcom.

The Poor Law Commissioners,
Custom House.

Copy Correspondence referred to in foregoing Letter.

No. 6.—Letter from the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Under-Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.

Whitehall,
28th February, 1867.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 29th December last, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Walpole to transmit to you, to be laid before His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the enclosed papers, which have been received from the Poor Law Board, relative to the removal of the pauper Johanna Coughlin and her four children from the Stepney Union to Ireland.

I am, &c.,

(Signed), Belmore.

Major-General Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B., &c.,
Dublin Castle.

No. 7.—Letter from the Clerk of Stepney Union to the Poor Law Board.

Stepney Union, Guardians' Offices,
York-street, West,
Commercial-road, E.,
February 18, 1867.

Sir,

I am directed by the Guardians to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 10th ult., No. 729/1867 C, upon the subject of the removal of a woman named Coughlin and her four children from this union to Ireland.

It would appear from the copy queries and answers relative to the case, and the copy observations of Mr. Horsley thereon, enclosed in your letter, that the complaint against the Guardians is of a three-fold nature.

1st. That the pauper was irremovable at the time the order was made.

2nd. That, if removable, she had been removed to a wrong place, and upon an order illegally obtained; and

3rd. That, assuming the order were correct, the removal itself had been carried out in a discreditable manner.

With respect to the irremovability of the pauper, I have to state that the residence of the pauper, when she became chargeable to this union, was at No. 28, Northey-street, Limehouse, and that she had only resided four days within the Stepney Union when she became chargeable. The examination of the pauper, taken on the 17th day of November last, before Mr. Partridge, a Magistrate at the Thames Police Court, as also the original order made by that gentleman for the removal of the family to Ireland, are sent herewith for the consideration of the Poor Law Board, and it will be seen from the examination that on the date when it was taken the pauper swore that she had not resided in the Stepney Union for more than about three weeks since residing in the county of Kent.

With respect to the removal of the pauper to Killarney, instead of to Inagh, or Knockane, the Poor Law Board will perceive, from the enclosed examination, that when before Mr. Partridge the woman swore that to the best of her knowledge and belief she was born in the first-mentioned parish, and this being so the Magistrate necessarily assumed that she was speaking the truth, and acted accordingly. The statement of the woman that she was not examined on oath before a Magistrate, and that she neither signed nor placed her mark to any paper or depositions before her removal from this union will, it is assumed, be taken for what it is worth in the face of the documents enclosed.

With respect to the statement of the pauper that she was deserted at Cork by the Removing Officer, who was drunk almost continuously, I am directed by the Guardians to state that they have made inquiries into the matter, and that they have reason to fear that the man, Peter Reynolds, who had charge of the case, was not a trustworthy person; but they desire me to state that Mr. Frost, their agent for carrying into effect Irish removals, and who was the employer of the man in question, has undertaken that under no circumstances will he employ him again. Mr. Frost states, however, that the woman Coughlin told him before she left for Ireland that she would give all the trouble she could, and that Reynolds assures him that she would insist upon being sent to Killarney.

It is perhaps proper that I should state that the delay in not replying earlier to your letter has been occasioned by the illness of Mr. Frost, and his inability until lately to attend to any communications with him on the subject.

Trusting that the observations I have made in this letter will be considered satisfactory by the Poor Law Board,

I am, &c.,

(Signed), W. H. Swepstone, Clerk.

Ralph A. Earle, esq., M.P.,
Secretary Poor Law Board,
Whitehall.

Copy Warrant of Removal.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the Stepney Union, in the Metropolitan Police District, and County of Middlesex, and to the Guardians of the Poor of the Listowel Union, in the County of Kerry, in Ireland.

Metropolitan Police District, to wit.

Whereas complaint is now made by the Guardians of the Poor of the Stepney Union, in the said district, and county of Middlesex, unto me, William Partridge, esq., one of the Magistrates of the Police Courts of the Metropolis, sitting at the Police Court at Stepney, within the Metropolitan Police District, and county of Middlesex, that Johanna Coughlin has become and is now chargeable to the said union; and whereas the said Johanna Coughlin having been brought before me, and application having been made to me by John Cunningham, the Removing Officer of the said Guardians on their behalf, I have made due examination on oath, and find that the said Johanna Coughlin is of the reputed age of thirty-seven years, and was born in Ireland, in the parish of Killahinny, in the county of Kerry, now contained in the said Union of Listowel, and hath not a settlement in England, and is not otherwise exempt from removal from the said Stepney Union, and that she hath four children, named Julia, Bartholomew, Catherine, and Mary, of the reputed ages of twelve years, eleven years, eight years, and three years respectively, or thereabouts, which children are not exempt from removal from the said union; and I have seen the said Johanna Coughlin and children, and am satisfied that the said Johanna Coughlin and children are in such a state of health as not to be liable to suffer bodily or mental injury by the removal.

These are, therefore, to require you, the Guardians of the Poor of the Stepney Union, to cause the said Johanna Coughlin, with her family, to be safely conveyed to the said Union of Listowel, and to be delivered at the workhouse of such union.

Given under my hand and seal, at the Police Court aforesaid, this seventeenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

W. Partridge (*Seal.*)

Copy Examination of Johanna Coughlin.

Metropolitan Police District, to wit.

The examination of Johanna Coughlin, aged thirty-seven years, taken on oath before me, the undersigned, one of the Magistrates of the Police Courts of the Metropolis, sitting at the Police Court at Stepney, within the Metropolitan Police District, and county of Middlesex, this seventeenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, who, on oath, saith that, according to the best of her knowledge and belief, she was born in the parish or place of Killahinny, in the county of Kerry, in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, which she left about twenty-five years ago, and hath no settlement in that part of the United Kingdom called England, and hath actually become and is now chargeable to the Stepney Poor Law Union, in the said county of Middlesex, and has not resided in the said union for more than about three weeks since residing in the county of Kent, and that she hath four children, named Julia, Bartholomew, Catherine, and Mary, of the reputed ages of twelve years, eleven years, eight years, and three years respectively, or thereabouts, which said children have not gained a settlement in England; and that the state of her health and of her said children respectively is such that she or her said children, or either of them, will not be liable to suffer any bodily or mental injury by removal to Ireland.

her
Johanna + Coughlin,
mark.

Sworn the day and year first above written, at the Police Court aforesaid, before me.

(Signed), W. Partridge.

No. 8.—Letter from the Poor Law Commissioners to the Board of Guardians of Killarney Union.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
March 21, 1867.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to inform the Board of Guardians of Killarney Union that the case of a woman named Johanna Coughlin, who was some time since admitted into the workhouse of that union with her four children, having been brought under the notice of the Commissioners by Mr. Horsley, and it appearing from the woman's statements that they had been illegally removed from England, and that the removal, even if legal, had been carried out in an improper manner, the family having been neglected and deserted by the Removing Officer before they arrived at the place of ultimate destination. The Commissioners have made inquiry on the subject, and they now enclose, for the information of the Board of Guardians, a copy of correspondence, which has been forwarded to them by direction of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, between the Poor Law Board in England and the Board of Guardians of Stepney Union, from which it appears that all the statements made by Johanna Coughlin, excepting that which relates to her desertion by the Removing Officer, are without foundation.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of Killarney Union.

APPENDIX B.

TABLES CONNECTED WITH POOR RELIEF AND EXPENDITURE.

No. 1.—A Return (in pursuance of the 29th Section of the Act 10 Vic., c. 31) of the and Out of the Workhouse in each Union in Ireland, for the Year ended 29th Grounds, and Registration Acts, and the Total Expenditure out of the Poor

Names of Counties and Unions.	Expenditure during the Year ended 29th September, 1866. In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Blind and Deaf and Dumb, in Asylums, and cost of Relief in Extern Hospitals.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	All other Poor Relief Expenses.	Total Poor Relief Expenditure.	Expenses under Medical Charities Acts.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Antrim.							
Antrim, . .	1,872 0 7	24 15 1	—	709 4 5	824 2 9	3,430 2 10	855 10 9
Ballycastle, .	841 19 6	—	—	346 10 11	257 2 5	1,445 12 10	391 8 3
Ballymena, .	2,235 18 9	337 15 10	6 3 0	762 6 6	1,016 2 0	4,358 6 1	994 0 7
Ballymoney, .	1,053 3 5	130 17 6	—	572 11 1	256 16 2	2,013 8 2	629 11 10
Belfast, . .	11,524 19 9	145 3 7	—	2,233 14 5	3,228 5 5	17,132 3 2	2,477 17 3
Larne, . .	1,353 7 1	13 15 9	15 0 0	601 10 6	596 8 5	2,580 1 9	695 3 4
Lisburn, .	1,636 8 3	36 2 6	—	522 6 4	364 0 0	2,558 17 1	973 5 8
Armagh.							
Armagh, . .	2,085 9 10	32 0 7	—	758 3 2	642 2 6	3,517 16 1	1,284 0 2
Lurgan, . .	3,425 2 6	—	—	735 16 3	1,157 12 4	5,318 11 1	890 4 6
Cavan.							
Bailieborough,	983 2 3	28 14 6	—	330 6 11	310 13 1	1,652 16 9	462 2 0
Bawnboy, .	884 7 8	200 5 6	1 13 4	392 13 2	337 13 1	1,816 12 9	460 5 5
Cavan, . .	1,713 15 8	5 12 3	—	675 13 11	455 0 1	2,850 1 11	898 14 10
Cootehill, .	773 2 5	0 2 6	—	399 3 8	264 12 4	1,437 0 11	531 0 7
Donegal.							
Ballyshannon,	954 13 0	—	—	352 18 10	275 3 7	1,582 15 5	404 14 0
Donegal, .	696 2 5	79 15 6	33 8 1	377 12 0	254 13 7	1,441 11 7	461 16 5
Dunfanaghy, .	292 16 6	—	—	212 17 3	152 18 10	658 12 7	276 15 0
Glenties, .	742 19 2	44 0 6	—	305 14 4	264 0 6	1,356 14 6	546 13 6
Inishowen, .	931 17 9	154 4 4	48 7 6	376 9 3	361 5 5	1,872 4 3	772 13 2
Letterkenny, .	925 12 11	—	—	331 14 0	230 13 0	1,487 19 11	381 4 3
Milford, . .	765 1 9	5 2 0	—	359 9 2	311 8 4	1,441 1 3	623 5 6
Stranorlar, .	432 11 9	6 0 1	—	404 15 5	302 4 1	1,145 11 4	370 6 11
Down.							
Banbridge, .	1,468 16 0	348 19 6	14 0 0	679 11 11	751 2 9	3,262 10 2	916 19 5
Downpatrick, .	1,916 12 2	124 3 6	—	654 18 7	565 10 3	3,261 4 6	1,026 19 2
Kilkeel, . .	607 5 2	20 3 0	—	357 5 7	154 12 4	1,139 6 1	497 2 5
Newry, . .	2,725 2 9	443 13 4	31 1 0	808 6 9	1,028 19 9	5,037 3 7	1,311 4 8
Newtownards,	2,723 12 11	45 16 0	—	760 13 3	622 11 7	4,152 13 9	1,059 18 10
Fermanagh.							
Enniskillen, .	1,608 16 11	6 1 6	—	604 17 7	516 7 0	2,736 3 0	869 1 5
Irvinestown, .	811 11 1	—	—	289 4 6	252 17 10	1,353 13 5	485 4 6
Lisnaskea, .	665 3 5	41 15 2	3 17 5	327 18 5	252 10 3	1,291 4 8	528 1 3
Londonderry.							
Coleraine, .	1,839 14 11	122 0 0	—	538 4 8	720 8 4	3,220 7 11	765 0 9
Londonderry, .	2,395 4 7	13 0 0	281 1 10	700 7 0	549 3 3	3,938 16 8	1,343 18 2
Magherafelt, .	1,090 11 8	6 19 6	—	533 9 3	494 2 0	2,125 2 5	624 6 6
N.-T.-Limavady	771 4 11	12 0 0	—	494 19 0	442 14 8	1,720 18 7	587 2 6
Monaghan.							
Carrickmacross	709 15 1	13 14 0	34 5 0	393 18 4	331 12 1	1,483 4 6	448 6 8
Castleblayney,	1,068 3 7	28 12 6	5 0 0	464 1 4	401 19 7	1,967 17 0	566 0 3
Clones, . .	796 4 2	4 0 0	0 1 5	295 3 7	234 16 3	1,330 5 5	418 11 10
Monaghan, .	958 19 7	—	—	538 3 5	283 3 3	1,780 6 3	612 11 6
Tyrone.							
Castlederg, .	319 12 2	4 0 0	—	288 19 5	163 4 5	775 16 0	234 11 2
Clogher, . .	721 10 11	45 5 8	—	371 5 3	277 3 7	1,415 5 5	473 16 10
Cookstown, .	637 6 4	0 17 0	—	379 12 3	329 9 11	1,347 5 6	484 9 9
Dungannon, .	1,199 5 3	67 15 9	—	560 19 2	510 0 9	2,338 0 11	750 11 2
Gortin, . .	366 10 5	—	—	234 10 3	108 9 10	709 10 6	229 16 4
Omagh, . .	1,716 8 11	50 9 4	—	569 10 1	544 18 2	2,881 6 6	713 17 6
Strabane, .	1,499 17 9	142 6 11	—	467 19 0	1,446 16 9	3,557 0 5	820 3 11
Total Ulster, 1866,	64,742 3 7	2,786 0 8	473 18 7	23,075 10 1	22,845 12 6	113,923 5 5	31,148 10 5
Ulster, 1865,	65,012 6 2	2,217 14 11	539 14 1	22,317 10 7	23,997 3 7	114,084 9 4	31,492 9 1
Increase, .	—	568 5 9	—	757 19 6	—	—	—
Decrease, .	270 2 7	—	65 15 6	—	1,151 11 1	161 3 11	343 18 8

EXPENDITURE on the RELIEF of the POOR, and of the TOTAL NUMBERS RELIEVED In September, 1866; also showing the EXPENSES under the Medical Charities, Burial RATES during the Year.

Expenses under the Acts for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under Burial Grounds Acts, paid out of the Poor Rates.	Expenses under the Cattle Plague Order.	Total Expenditure out of the Poor Rates.	Valuation on 29th Sept., 1866.	Poundage on the Valuation. Of the Expenditure for Relief of the Poor.	Poundage on the Valuation. Of Total Expenditure.	Number of Persons who received Relief under the Poor Relief Acts, during the year. In Workhouse.	Out-door.	In Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums.	Total.	Average daily Number of Paupers in the Workhouse.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.					
86 13 6	—	126 2 3	4,498 9 4	121,351 10 0	0 6¾	0 9	1,003	8	1	1,012	290
41 6 6	—	45 3 0	1,923 10 7	43,431 15 0	0 8	0 10¾	417	–	–	417	133
231 6 0	—	123 10 5	5,707 3 1	118,855 2 0	0 8¾	0 11¾	978	364	2	1,344	371
81 11 6	—	83 17 9	2,808 9 3	80,983 4 0	0 6	0 8¼	697	122	–	819	188
542 3 2	—	437 19 8	20,590 3 3	427,459 4 0	0 9¾	0 11¾	8,363	38	–	8,401	1,419
89 10 0	—	94 14 6	3,459 9 7	91,148 17 0	0 6¾	0 9	656	4	1	661	214
163 14 0	—	170 6 4	3,866 3 1	164,561 0 0	0 3¾	0 5¾	1,713	131	–	1,844	310
196 3 11	—	210 2 9	5,208 2 11	202,217 6 0	0 4½	0 6½	1,599	9	–	1,608	346
184 8 9	—	137 8 0	6,530 12 4	132,765 9 0	0 9½	0 11¾	2,978	–	–	2,978	465
50 1 6	—	41 2 6	2,206 2 9	39,572 8 0	0 10	1 1½	540	26	–	566	146
48 18 6	—	41 4 8	2,367 1 4	39,675 5 0	0 11	1 2¼	594	154	1	749	142
116 6 9	—	115 13 0	3,980 16 6	111,278 12 0	0 6¾	0 8¾	1,455	42	–	1,497	272
74 19 9	—	74 19 2	2,118 0 5	72,127 18 0	0 4¾	0 7	662	1	–	663	165
51 0 6	—	52 1 2	2,090 11 1	50,091 7 0	0 7½	0 10	567	–	–	567	181
56 14 11	—	35 7 0	1,995 9 11	34,013 1 0	0 10¼	1 2	380	113	3	496	114
25 15 0	—	11 14 9	972 17 4	11,297 15 0	1 2	1 8¾	160	–	–	160	52
79 12 8	—	20 8 8	2,003 9 4	19,661 1 0	1 4½	2 0¾	385	22	–	407	125
73 18 0	—	39 8 8	2,758 4 1	37,943 10 0	0 11¾	1 5½	455	113	4	572	169
35 9 3	—	32 0 4	1,936 13 9	30,802 5 0	0 11¼	1 3	462	–	–	462	128
56 13 6	—	30 13 4	2,151 13 7	29,509 1 0	0 11¾	1 5½	378	4	–	382	129
41 2 0	—	30 18 10	1,587 19 1	29,798 1 0	0 9¼	1 0¾	462	2	–	464	84
161 13 6	—	158 1 10	4,499 4 11	151,227 7 0	0 5½	0 7¼	1,043	365	2	1,410	200
134 12 11	—	178 2 0	4,600 18 7	171,373 14 0	0 4½	0 6¾	1,388	245	–	1,633	275
46 8 0	—	41 15 9	1,724 12 3	40,240 15 0	0 6¾	0 10½	498	23	–	521	107
161 6 6	—	162 7 10	6,672 2 7	157,397 1 0	0 7¾	0 10¾	3,247	750	3	4,000	427
135 3 0	—	131 12 8	5,479 8 3	127,417 14 0	0 7¾	0 10¾	1,375	42	–	1,417	376
85 15 9	—	108 15 3	3,799 15 5	104,653 5 0	0 6½	0 8¾	802	3	–	805	258
45 15 5	—	50 5 10	1,934 19 2	48,391 8 0	0 6¾	0 9½	581	–	–	581	158
44 12 0	26 0 0	60 2 0	1,949 19 11	57,821 4 0	0 5¾	0 8	527	44	3	574	97
88 0 0	—	96 5 7	4,169 14 3	92,642 4 0	0 8½	0 10¾	1,135	107	–	1,242	285
129 0 6	—	148 0 0	5,559 15 4	144,852 0 0	0 6¾	0 9¼	2,537	2	–	2,539	448
123 19 8	—	93 13 8	2,972 2 3	90,241 7 0	0 5¾	0 8	762	5	–	767	196
59 12 6	—	69 19 0	2,437 12 7	67,307 12 0	0 6¼	0 8¾	783	3	–	786	145
42 17 6	—	51 15 10	2,026 4 6	49,835 14 0	0 7¼	0 9¾	673	2	1	676	111
95 17 3	—	77 2 4	2,706 16 10	74,202 0 6	0 6½	0 8¾	957	38	1	996	179
42 17 0	—	59 7 9	1,851 2 0	56,872 10 0	0 5¾	0 7¾	656	1	–	657	121
85 13 0	—	97 14 0	2,576 4 9	93,701 6 0	0 4½	0 6½	601	–	–	601	173
33 6 6	—	26 17 3	1,070 10 11	25,842 3 0	0 7¼	0 10	271	1	–	272	71
54 3 3	—	58 1 0	2,001 6 6	55,854 0 0	0 6	0 8¼	492	20	–	512	116
80 15 3	—	64 7 3	1,976 17 9	61,932 2 0	0 5¼	0 7¾	447	5	–	452	119
82 2 6	—	95 18 2	3,266 12 9	92,287 17 0	0 6	0 8¾	1,242	67	–	1,309	190
30 4 3	—	20 2 6	989 13 7	19,363 10 0	0 8¾	1 0¼	247	–	–	247	62
101 12 7	—	94 6 7	3,791 3 2	90,766 19 0	0 7¾	0 10	1,176	16	–	1,192	292
86 5 6	—	99 3 0	4,562 12 10	95,687 9 0	0 9	0 11¾	1,609	100	–	1,709	250
4,284 4 0	26 0 0	3,998 13 10.	153,380 13 8	3,858,454 12 6	0 7	0 9½	47,963	2,993	22	50,967	10,099
4,302 18 1	—	—	149,879 16 6	3,828,026 3 6	0 7½	0 9½	52,230	2,880	18	55,178	11,035
—	26 0 0	3,998 13 10	3,500 17 2	30,428 9 0	—	—	—	112	4	—	—
18 14 1	—	—	—	—	0 0¼	—	4,927	—	—	4,211	936

[continued.

No. 1.—Return of Expenditure and Numbers Relieved

Expenditure during the Year ended 29th September, 1866.

Names of Counties and Unions.	In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Blind and Deaf and Dumb, in Asylums, and cost of Relief in Extern Hospitals.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	All other Poor Relief Expenses.	Total Poor Relief Expenditure.	Expenses under Medical Charities Acts.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.							
Clare.							
Ballyvaghan,	1,010 16 7	—	—	328 12 10	313 14 10	1,653 4 3	119 16 8
Corrofin,	817 15 8	—	—	326 19 1	218 19 0	1,363 13 9	130 5 9
Ennis,	2,603 11 4	—	25 0 0	735 4 6	552 5 8	3,916 1 6	719 5 8
Ennistymon,	2,070 8 7	—	50 0 0	461 1 6	414 15 2	2,996 5 3	509 13 8
Killadysert,	896 0 0	19 5 0	—	377 19 10	275 7 6	1,568 12 4	278 9 2
Kilrush,	2,636 2 8	125 12 6	—	735 8 9	650 15 0	4,147 18 11	745 11 10
Scariff,	1,132 8 3	—	97 10 0	466 7 6	322 11 0	2,018 16 9	346 12 3
Tulla,	1,901 5 4	26 5 9	21 5 0	453 2 7	463 15 10	2,868 14 6	464 5 9
Cork.							
Bandon,	1,568 13 8	3 15 0	88 10 0	503 9 3	542 19 2	2,707 7 1	670 14 1
Bantry,	598 10 4	1 16 0	—	342 19 5	202 7 11	1,145 13 8	381 2 10
Castletown,	762 10 7	0 7 6	—	351 17 11	161 2 8	1,275 18 8	296 3 9
Clonakilty,	1,220 12 9	—	—	391 19 3	249 10 4	1,862 2 4	359 3 11
Cork,	19,869 19 5	1,177 6 1	1,511 12 4	3,031 3 11	6,236 7 7	31,826 9 4	3,445 17 7
Dunmanway,	761 13 9½	35 16 0	—	374 4 9	263 18 1	1,435 12 7½	396 15 3
Fermoy,	1,953 19 6	—	44 0 0	636 1 9	387 1 0	3,021 2 3	772 3 7
Kanturk,	3,185 14 0	396 2 7	35 3 0	642 17 6	704 2 1	4,963 19 2	574 9 7
Kinsale,	1,258 14 1	—	16 10 10	377 13 8	343 14 9	1,996 13 4	498 15 2
Macroom,	1,492 19 6	11 16 2	37 2 1	401 19 9	268 13 7	2,212 11 1	715 2 11
Mallow,	2,863 1 11	37 12 10	71 0 9	627 4 11	613 2 6	4,212 2 11	1,140 17 9
Midleton,	2,116 8 7	177 2 9	77 0 0	895 13 11	545 0 2	3,811 5 5	861 11 2
Millstreet,	2,003 18 2	293 19 1	—	469 9 5	485 11 8	3,252 18 4	270 15 3
Mitchelstown,	1,306 7 5	3 4 3	0 16 6	484 10 6	272 12 1	2,067 10 9	511 4 0
Skibbereen,	1,836 12 3	7 2 9	12 0 0	526 17 9	681 15 11	3,064 8 8	703 13 10
Skull,	558 19 11	—	6 0 0	330 0 8	157 2 4	1,052 2 11	205 9 1
Youghal,	2,443 12 3	336 1 1	50 0 0	758 16 11	674 1 8	4,262 11 11	746 0 4
Kerry.							
Cahirciveen,	965 15 7	49 0 9	10 0 0	429 3 0	405 15 10	1,859 15 2	680 16 11
Dingle,	1,043 12 7	—	—	544 14 0	169 8 6	1,757 15 1	478 16 7
Kenmare,	969 4 0	5 6 0	7 10 0	477 8 9	313 12 9	1,773 1 6	492 19 3
Killarney,	2,838 18 3	176 11 7	75 7 9	790 2 6	779 2 7	4,660 2 8	912 8 5
Listowel,	1,369 2 3	—	68 10 0	499 14 5	415 19 7	2,353 6 3	578 3 4
Tralee,	3,877 0 4	—	106 1 9	1,034 4 11	941 0 4	5,958 7 4	1,175 16 0
Limerick.							
Croom,	1,906 8 11	—	—	477 16 6	292 2 6	2,676 7 11	519 7 8
Glin,	1,043 13 10	95 3 6	34 2 0	448 15 6	221 17 11	1,843 12 9	327 8 1
Kilmallock,	4,550 6 7	169 3 10	108 10 0	743 10 2	768 9 7	6,340 0 2	988 5 2
Limerick,	12,076 9 1	336 13 2	150 5 0	1,691 11 0	2,139 17 7	16,394 15 10	1,639 4 7
Newcastle,	1,874 11 4	247 18 10	66 10 2	700 12 8	487 17 6	3,377 10 6	726 6 6
Rathkeale,	2,107 14 8	732 2 0	31 14 0	673 19 11	570 0 6	4,115 11 1	632 2 6
Tipperary.							
Borrisokane,	947 7 11	—	—	351 6 2	247 11 0	1,546 5 1	445 14 0
Car.-on-Suir,	3,492 19 11	109 18 2	1 16 0	899 13 9	1,109 5 2	5,613 13 0	684 16 3
Cashel,	3,424 5 1	248 9 6	86 9 6	827 2 9	876 13 0	5,462 19 10	785 15 10
Clogheen,	1,695 15 7	—	20 0 0	536 16 10	380 13 11	2,633 6 4	492 5 0
Clonmel,	4,430 14 5	58 1 9	78 13 0	933 17 10	1,351 8 10	6,852 15 10	784 19 9
Nenagh,	3,723 0 2	13 8 9	2 11 0	648 0 11	790 4 6	5,177 5 4	887 7 11
Roscrea,	1,726 3 11	83 16 0	9 0 0	636 16 1	502 13 11	2,958 9 11	634 4 11
Thurles,	1,999 5 4	24 7 2	42 17 7	621 10 1	658 4 5	3,346 4 7	752 10 10
Tipperary,	2,760 5 8	238 9 0	101 12 7	757 19 3	648 15 7	4,507 2 1	1,032 18 9
Waterford.							
Dungarvan,	2,044 8 3	202 16 3	103 19 9	612 0 4	598 12 4	3,561 16 11	608 11 3
Kilmacthomas,	1,656 6 3	134 15 8	16 0 0	475 1 9	489 15 4	2,771 19 0	298 14 9
Lismore,	1,603 10 1	83 12 0	60 1 2	573 19 11	345 1 3	2,666 4 5	532 7 6
Waterford,	6,297 3 7	1,319 7 2	69 0 0	1,317 3 10	1,198 14 1	10,201 8 8	1,448 3 9
Total Munster, 1866	129,298 0 1½	6,982 6 5	3,894 1 9	32,735 0 8	32,704 6 0	205,113 14 11½	34,464
Total Munster, 1865	127,538 3 9	5,477 8 9	4,376 3 11	32,271 3 3½	33,492 11 0	203,155 10 8½	34,92
Increase	1,759 16 4½	1,504 17 8	—	463 17 4½	—	1,958	
Decrease	—	—	982 2 2	—	788 5 0	—	459 0

in the Year ended 29th September, 1866—*continued.*

Expenses under the Acts for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under Burial Grounds Acts, paid out of the Poor Rates.	Expenses under the Cattle Plague Order.	Total Expenditure out of the Poor Rates.	Valuation on 29th Sept., 1866.	Poundage on the Valuation. Of the Expenditure for Relief of the Poor.	Poundage on the Valuation. Of Total Expenditure.	Number of Persons who received Relief under the Poor Relief Acts, during the year. In Workhouse.	Out-door.	In Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums.	Total.	Average daily Number of Paupers in the Workhouse.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.					
8 17 6	—	20 1 8	1,802 0 1	19,326 0 0	1 8½	1 10½	324	–	–	324	136
15 11 0	—	21 3 9	1,530 14 3	26,385 2 0	1 4	1 6	408	–	–	408	125
60 2 6	—	75 9 10	4,770 19 6	72,684 19 0	1 1	1 3½	997	–	2	999	411
55 7 7	20 0 0	38 7 6	3,619 14 0	36,912 6 0	1 7½	1 11½	829	–	5	834	299
35 11 8	—	26 2 0	1,908 15 2	25,087 0 0	1 3	1 6½	333	23	–	356	123
78 7 6	—	54 1 3	5,025 19 6	52,021 5 0	1 7¼	1 11½	1,072	220	–	1,292	375
29 10 6	—	26 14 2	2,421 13 8	25,701 15 0	1 6¾	1 10½	657	–	13	670	177
30 19 4	—	63 18 0	3,397 17 7	32,622 9 0	1 9	2 1	921	63	2	986	277
62 1 0	—	73 7 6	3,513 9 8	70,657 6 0	0 9¼	1 0	641	2	7	650	195
39 2 3	—	21 15 6	1,587 14 3	29,961 5 0	1 1	1 6½	347	2	–	349	101
28 19 0	—	16 4 6	1,627 5 11	15,658 9 0	1 7½	2 1	448	1	–	449	125
67 3 6	—	51 17 6	2,340 7 3	49,993 0 0	0 9	0 11½	663	–	–	663	185
355 7 6	—	321 0 6	35,948 14 11	312,362 5 9	2 0¼	2 3½	12,603	2,971	77	15,651	2,341
47 15 9	—	34 0 0	1,914 3 7½	32,740 5 0	0 10½	1 2	410	20	–	430	115
70 4 0	—	106 1 0	3,969 10 10	102,145 0 0	0 7	0 9¼	1,064	–	4	1,068	293
58 18 6	—	78 11 2	5,675 18 5	75,573 1 0	1 3¾	1 6	1,691	523	3	2,217	483
53 14 6	—	—	2,549 3 9	58,099 7 0	0 8¼	0 10½	1,526	–	–	1,526	198
76 11 6	—	64 16 8	3,069 2 2	62,391 16 0	0 8¾	0 11½	868	6	6	880	217
92 1 1	—	112 2 6	5,557 4 3	108,030 11 6	0 9¼	1 0¾	2,106	35	8	2,149	413
67 3 6	—	26 4 10	4,836 4 11	92,745 11 0	0 9¾	1 0¼	1,922	321	8	2,251	355
37 1 0	64 10 0	27 3 2	3,652 7 9	26,133 2 6	2 6	2 9¾	961	395	1	1,357	275
43 12 6	—	50 16 10	2,673 4 1	48,922 12 0	0 10½	1 1	1,312	14	1	1,327	243
72 5 0	—	46 18 0	3,887 5 6	45,151 15 0	1 4¾	1 8¾	946	42	1	989	256
30 9 0	—	15 3 2	1,363 4 2	14,611 18 0	1 5¾	1 10¾	292	–	1	293	83
50 12 3	—	62 1 5	5,121 5 11	59,729 0 0	1 5¾	1 8¾	1,745	643	4	2,392	314
46 8 0	—	22 10 2	2,609 10 3	21,666 15 0	1 8½	2 5	575	40	2	617	130
52 16 6	—	23 9 10	2,312 18 0	22,609 15 0	1 6¾	2 0½	588	–	–	588	182
34 8 0	—	19 6 10	2,319 15 7	18,694 0 0	1 10¾	2 5¾	745	2	1	748	154
131 16 6	103 4 3	75 2 8	5,882 14 6	72,250 15 0	1 3½	1 7½	1,056	94	3	1,153	374
76 3 6	—	53 10 3	3,061 3 4	51,482 0 0	0 11	1 2¾	735	–	8	743	226
153 18 6	180 2 5	—	7,468 4 3	84,728 15 0	1 5	1 9¼	1,801	–	12	1,813	580
31 0 9	—	65 14 9	3,292 11 1	63,149 15 0	0 10¼	1 0¼	748	–	–	748	233
34 14 9	—	28 16 4	2,234 11 11	27,770 15 0	1 4	1 7¾	432	73	2	507	155
76 5 2	—	137 12 4	7,542 2 10	132,458 15 0	0 11½	1 1¾	2,541	282	11	2,834	607
206 15 2	—	197 0 0	18,437 15 7	189,837 15 0	1 8¾	1 11¼	8,042	895	13	8,950	1,489
59 17 3	—	63 7 6	4,227 1 9	61,040 16 0	1 1¾	1 4¾	1,089	188	8	1,285	243
42 2 6	—	57 12 9	4,847 8 10	55,422 5 0	1 5¾	1 9	1,120	297	2	1,419	258
21 7 8	—	43 0 10	2,056 7 7	41,389 18 0	0 9	1 0	544	–	–	544	152
71 4 9	—	80 19 4	6,450 13 4	77,946 0 0	1 5½	1 7¾	2,201	167	1	2,369	402
76 4 2	—	111 17 7	6,436 17 5	107,660 12 0	1 0¼	1 2¾	2,017	246	10	2,273	506
55 13 0	—	—	3,181 4 4	62,930 15 0	0 10	1 0¼	920	–	2	922	242
70 0 0	—	73 13 0	7,781 8 7	70,682 13 0	1 11½	2 2¾	2,822	251	7	3,080	636
70 17 0	—	94 5 10	6,229 16 1	90,665 18 0	1 1¾	1 4¾	2,189	70	–	2,259	501
38 13 3	—	72 16 9	3,704 4 10	70,027 16 0	0 10¼	1 0¾	927	50	–	977	228
79 3 6	—	93 8 7	4,271 7 6	89,929 15 0	0 9	0 10½	1,190	34	5	1,229	283
96 11 0	—	143 3 0	5,779 14 10	137,744 10 0	0 7¾	0 10	2,241	709	10	2,960	386
55 12 6	—	55 18 9	4,281 19 5	53,812 2 0	1 4	1 7	1,875	292	8	2,175	278
38 2 0	—	43 1 1	3,151 16 10	41,413 11 0	1 4	1 6¾	1,038	251	3	1,292	209
37 0 9	—	51 13 8	3,287 6 4	49,712 17 0	1 0¾	1 3¾	890	163	4	1,057	221
160 3 0	—	151 6 3	11,961 1 8	145,849 15 0	1 4¾	1 7¾	3,879	2,153	6	6,038	890
3,394 8 7	367 16 8	3,233 10 6	246,573 17 0½	3,321,525 3 9	1 2¾	1 5¾	77,291	11,538	261	89,090	17,730
3,952 14 6	669 3 10	—	242,700 17 4½	3,316,791 4 0	1 2¾	1 5½	85,040	11,350	260	96,650	19,365
—	—	3,233 10 6	3,872 19 8	4,733 19 9	–	0 0¾	–	188	1	–	–
558 5 11	301 7 2	—	—	—	–	–	7,749	–	–	7,560	1,665

[*continued.*

No. 1.—Return of Expenditure and Numbers Relieved

Names of Counties and Unions.	Expenditure during the Year ended 29th September, 1866.					
	In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Blind and Deaf and Dumb, in Asylums, and cost of Relief in Extern Hospitals.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	All other Poor Relief Expenses.	Total Poor Relief Expenditure.	Expenses under Medical Charities Acts.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Carlow.							
Carlow,	3,714 9 6	708 4 8	9 10 0	880 11 11	734 15 9	6,047 11 10	1,188 11 7
Dublin.							
Balrothery,	1,415 3 4	14 2 10	20 0 0	545 3 7	613 9 4	2,607 19 1	953 7 4
Dublin, North,	17,151 5 3½	674 7 2½	607 1 0	2,887 2 8½	3,338 10 4½	24,658 6 7½	2,602 19 9
Dublin, South,	30,520 9 1	1,348 11 3	343 16 5	3,812 2 10½	7,176 10 10½	43,201 10 6½	3,303 9 2
Rathdown,	4,444 17 2	4 0 7	55 0 0	851 12 8	1,401 12 6	6,757 2 5	1,605 3 4
Kildare.							
Athy,	2,615 6 1	651 7 3	122 1 6	660 11 0	511 14 4	4,561 0 2	1,014 15 3
Celbridge,	1,993 11 8	539 15 0	20 0 0	612 17 6	688 8 9	3,854 12 11	817 15 5
Naas,	2,884 15 0	837 18 3	57 19 6	777 17 4	816 0 1	5,374 10 2	1,016 3 9
Kilkenny.							
Callan,	2,442 16 6½	505 6 10	40 0 0	665 19 6	528 7 8	4,182 10 6½	520 4 0
Castlecomer,	1,273 14 10	647 17 3	32 10 0	533 6 2	258 18 4	2,746 6 7	395 7 8
Kilkenny,	5,013 1 4	1,120 16 0	44 1 8	1,155 18 10	1,036 4 8	8,370 2 6	851 10 1
Thomastown,	1,848 12 8	286 16 8	10 0 0	615 13 1	434 9 0	3,195 11 5	502 17 7
Urlingford,	1,266 15 5	175 4 4	20 0 0	429 7 8	217 2 10	2,108 10 3	463 4 6
King's Co.							
Edenderry,	1,419 4 5	133 4 6	8 10 0	529 18 0	350 4 3	2,441 1 2	742 0 10
Parsonstown,	2,348 19 6	—	24 10 0	584 1 10	741 1 11	3,698 13 3	952 1 11
Tullamore,	3,168 16 0	500 17 11	42 0 0	794 14 5	501 16 9	5,008 5 1	731 17 7
Longford.							
Ballymahon,	1,165 16 6	129 3 7	1 18 0	411 3 9	597 15 5	2,305 17 3	416 18 2
Granard,	1,686 18 5	804 18 10	18 15 8	568 12 11	505 19 6	3,585 5 4	815 9 10
Longford,	2,577 2 8	190 2 0	30 0 0	625 10 0	494 7 11	3,917 2 7	373 10 2
Louth.							
Ardee,	2,564 6 7	814 11 6	49 10 9	638 14 4	448 16 5	4,515 19 7	732 5 7
Drogheda,	2,547 4 3	1,471 13 6	48 10 6	760 18 4	842 4 6	5,670 11 1	892 9 3
Dundalk,	1,750 5 7	415 18 6	2 19 5	613 9 0	612 19 7	3,395 12 1	1,054 6 10
Meath.							
Dunshaughlin,	1,317 13 7	305 14 11	3 8 3	551 15 6	400 9 6	2,579 1 9	524 12 0
Kells,	2,142 19 2½	28 0 9	53 14 0	628 11 0	673 18 6	3,527 3 5½	516 15 8
Navan,	2,292 10 4	753 7 6	6 5 0	602 13 8	565 13 6	4,220 10 0	418 13 9
Oldcastle,	1,381 1 6	2 9 2	20 17 6	467 17 11	329 16 1	2,202 2 2	565 10 8
Trim,	2,403 11 11¼	653 0 7	—	619 13 1½	650 13 9½	4,326 19 5	563 3 11
Queen's Co.							
Abbeyleix,	1,553 16 1	347 0 0	21 16 3	577 10 1	481 19 4	2,982 1 9	667 13 6
Donaghmore,	843 12 6	40 19 0	15 0 0	421 19 11	315 8 9	1,637 0 2	251 6 10
Mountmellick,	4,422 7 7	161 0 3	—	898 8 10	965 12 5	6,447 9 1	983 17 1
Westmeath.							
Athlone,	2,006 2 7½	16 15 0	14 9 3	708 16 10	492 18 9	3,239 2 5¾	763 7 6
Delvin,	1,070 11 11	19 6 3	10 0 0	361 9 3	295 7 1	1,756 14 6	577 7 0
Mullingar,	3,098 13 11	11 15 6	96 2 6	887 16 4	711 12 11	4,806 1 2	951 11 10
Wexford.							
Enniscorthy,	2,545 4 2	591 18 0	20 0 0	812 5 0	1,034 19 0	5,004 6 2	880 14 10
Gorey,	1,856 15 1	585 2 4	7 15 8	614 19 0	508 16 1	3,573 8 2	635 6 7
New Ross,	4,375 11 6	1,101 3 6	65 0 0	701 13 7	864 15 0	7,108 3 7	995 12 10
Wexford,	3,609 18 3	376 16 6	66 10 0	956 15 2	629 16 0	5,639 15 11	933 10 1
Wicklow.							
Baltinglass,	2,478 2 6	342 5 6	13 0 3	665 12 7	639 13 5	4,138 14 3	698 2 7
Rathdrum,	3,012 17 2	825 1 2	30 0 0	733 17 0	1,028 0 0	5,629 15 4	1,133 13 9
Shillelagh,	1,204 5 6¼	18 17 11	2 16 0	507 15 7	307 3 8	2,040 18 8¼	441 17 7
Total Leinster, 1866,	137,429 7 2½	18,155 12 4	2,055 9 1	31,674 17 9¾	33,748 4 0½	223,063 10 5½	34,459 7 7
Total Leinster, 1865,	132,908 0 8½	15,683 10 10¾	1,540 3 5	31,009 9 0½	33,603 13 3	214,745 2 3½	34,781 19 9
Increase,	4,521 6 6½	2,472 1 5¼	515 0 8	665 8 9½	144 10 9½	8,318 8 2	—
Decrease,	—	—	—	—	—	—	322 12 2

in the Year ended 29th September, 1866—*continued.*

Expenses under the Acts for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under Burial Grounds Acts, paid out of the Poor Rates.	Expenses under the Cattle Plague Order.	Total Expenditure out of the Poor Rates.	Valuation on 29th Sept., 1866.	Poundage on the Valuation.		Number of Persons who received Relief under the Poor Relief Acts during the year.				Average daily Number of Paupers in the Workhouse.
					Of the Expenditure for Relief of the Poor.	Of Total Expenditure.	In Workhouse.	Out-door.	In Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums.	Total.	
£ s. d.	£ s d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.					
119 9 6	--	154 14 3	7,510 7 2	148,868 2 0	0 9¾	1 0	2,157	807	1	2,965	434
52 14 6	—	98 3 4	3,712 4 3	94,515 5 0	0 6½	0 9½	2,695	91	2	2,788	178
471 14 9	—	340 16 6	28,073 17 7¼	327,947 10 0	1 6	1 8½	6,625	133	20	6,778	1,943
552 19 6	—	562 10 0	47,620 9 2½	541,246 0 0	1 7½	1 9	9,330	1,093	21	10,444	3,229
132 4 9	—	223 6 0	8,717 16 6	218,565 10 0	0 7½	0 9½	3,290	13	6	3,309	485
66 0 0	—	—	5,641 15 5	108,631 6 0	0 10	1 0½	2,402	594	4	3,000	352
40 6 6	—	119 6 0	4,832 0 10	114,796 7 0	0 8	0 10	2,175	421	2	2,598	210
95 19 0	—	157 3 3	6,643 16 2	151,407 16 0	0 8½	0 10½	3,593	1,177	5	4,775	321
68 5 9	—	76 3 3	4,847 3 6½	73,269 5 0	1 1¾	1 3¾	1,717	525	6	2,248	306
25 7 8	—	33 7 6	3,200 9 5	32,099 14 0	1 8½	2 0	1,105	638	3	1,746	136
72 7 6	—	103 12 2	9,397 12 3	99,660 10 0	1 8½	1 10¾	4,188	1,309	8	5,505	625
45 0 10	—	67 10 4	3,811 0 2	64,971 1 0	0 11¾	1 2	1,868	335	2	2,205	258
27 1 0	1 8 6	47 1 3	2,647 5 6	45,483 12 0	0 11¼	1 2	868	150	2	1,020	174
43 15 9	—	99 0 0	3,325 17 9	95,271 4 0	0 6¼	0 8½	1,273	184	1	1,458	227
63 7 6	—	106 4 3	4,820 6 11	102,250 0 0	0 8¾	0 11¼	883	-	2	885	286
61 14 6	—	85 11 2	5,887 8 4	82,383 1 0	1 2½	1 5¼	2,766	499	3	3,268	438
44 11 6	—	64 11 4	2,831 18 3	62,104 15 0	0 9	0 11	626	143	-	769	149
69 15 6	—	87 18 10	4,558 9 6	84,614 3 0	0 10½	1 1	813	806	4	1,623	256
56 12 0	—	61 14 0	4,408 18 9	59,373 10 0	1 3¾	1 5¾	2,122	216	2	2,340	361
53 19 3	—	97 9 2	5,399 13 7	93,775 9 0	0 11½	1 1¾	2,188	1,389	4	3,581	287
91 10 0	—	128 11 8	6,783 2 0	123,927 5 0	0 11	1 1¼	2,854	2,276	4	5,134	385
120 0 9	—	107 0 10	4,677 0 6	103,001 1 0	0 8	0 11	2,030	729	1	2,760	255
27 2 9	—	109 12 4	3,250 8 10	105,479 15 0	0 5¾	0 7½	1,277	405	-	1,682	175
45 12 5	12 6 10	99 0 0	4 200 18 4½	95,260 8 0	0 9	0 10½	1,235	67	4	1,306	235
43 16 6	—	101 11 6	4,784 11 9	97,739 15 0	0 10½	0 11¾	2,904	915	1	3,820	254
53 6 6	—	64 12 6	2,885 11 10	62,182 16 0	0 8¾	0 11¼	709	20	2	731	186
45 15 0	—	113 5 0	5,049 3 4	109,018 0 0	0 9¾	0 11	1,812	662	-	2,474	276
38 6 6	—	69 10 9	3,757 12 6	66,923 13 0	0 10¾	1 1¾	1,038	300	2	1,340	201
15 5 6	—	41 11 8	1,915 7 2	40,164 0 0	0 9¾	0 11½	500	32	1	533	89
74 4 0	—	105 15 8	7,611 5 10	101,795 9 0	1 3¼	1 6	2,998	298	-	3,296	517
82 8 9	—	91 18 10	4,176 17 6¾	88,472 13 0	0 8¾	0 11¼	1,221	54	2	1,277	319
25 4 6	—	54 18 0	2,414 4 0	52,880 3 0	0 8	0 11	848	28	1	877	123
87 8 3	—	163 8 8	6,008 9 11	157,404 3 0	0 7½	0 9¾	1,731	14	8	1,753	402
103 0 9	—	113 18 6	6,102 0 3	102,590 8 0	0 11	1 1¼	1,965	916	2	2,883	390
54 9 0	—	81 18 0	4,345 1 9	78,824 17 0	0 11	1 1¼	1,247	578	-	1,825	246
99 1 0	—	108 13 10	8,311 11 3	104,629 11 0	1 4¾	1 7	2,253	1,090	6	3,349	566
104 2 6	—	110 15 4	6,788 3 10	106,625 18 0	1 0¾	1 3¼	2,129	423	5	2,557	488
44 6 0	—	76 3 6	4,957 6 4	73,359 18 0	1 1¼	1 4¼	1,915	415	-	2,330	282
106 7 8	—	131 10 1	7,001 6 10	129,188 3 0	0 10¼	1 1	1,956	1,136	3	3,095	354
40 13 0	—	52 1 2	2,575 10 5¾	50,097 11 0	0 9¾	1 0¾	690	6	-	696	196
3,465 8 7	13 15 4	4,512 3 5	265,514 5 4½	4,457,799 7 0	1 0	1 2½	85,986	20,987	140	107,022	16,594
3,540 1 0	5 0 0	—	253,072 3 0½	4,441,986 1 0	0 11½	1 1½	90,284	19,171	129	109,584	17,033
—	8 15 4	4,512 3 5	12,442 2 4	15,913 6 0	0 0½	0 0¾	—	1,716	11	—	—
74 12 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,288	—	—	2,561	444

[*continued.*

No. 1.—Return of Expenditure and Numbers Relieved

Names of Counties and Unions.	Expenditure during the Year ended 29th September, 1866.																	
	In-Maintenance.			Out-Relief.			Maintenance of Blind and Deaf and Dumb, in Asylums, and cost of Relief in Extern Hospitals.			Salaries and Rations of Officers.			All other Poor Relief Expenses.			Total Poor Relief Expenditure.			Expenses under Medical Charities Acts.		
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Galway.																					
Ballinasloe,	2,353	2	0	2	8	10	—			684	6	4	630	1	11	3,669	19	1	779	10	0
Clifden,	717	0	11	17	12	0	—			376	17	6	380	18	4	1,492	8	9	469	13	2
Galway,	3,329	0	3	30	1	0	12	3	0	933	9	3	754	9	0½	5,059	2	6½	948	8	9
Glennamaddy,	1,019	3	10	69	11	7	10	0	0	494	15	8	297	16	10	1,891	7	11	365	15	11
Gort,	1,053	15	1	—			10	7	0	483	12	1	516	3	9	2,063	17	11	378	2	7
Loughrea,	890	0	9	0	11	9	—			460	9	11	287	1	4	1,638	3	9	491	10	8
Mountbellew,	1,009	7	0	25	13	11	—			433	7	5	263	3	6	1,731	11	10	493	9	8
Oughterard,	544	7	8¾	11	12	8	—			324	2	7	148	15	6	1,028	18	5½	490	19	1
Portumna,	1,399	18	8	72	6	2	10	0	0	324	16	11	457	10	0½	2,264	11	9½	351	9	11
Tuam,	2,315	4	6	208	8	4	73	10	0	654	3	11	541	4	5¾	3,792	11	2¾	915	9	10
Leitrim.																					
Car.-on-Shan.,	840	4	1	8	16	1	5	0	0	602	1	3	463	6	7	1,919	8	0	625	6	6
Manorhamilton	780	0	0	—			10	0	0	357	9	11	341	8	5	1,488	18	4	644	15	6
Mohill,	1,440	0	11	20	17	0	—			492	9	6	635	10	1	2,588	17	6	601	7	11
Mayo.																					
Ballina,	1,254	15	1	13	2	5	—			551	10	11	423	10	5	2,242	18	10	483	12	1
Ballinrobe,	1,811	6	10½	20	8	6	10	0	0	580	2	2	438	10	11¾	2,860	8	6½	567	0	4
Belmullet,	438	6	7	21	16	3	6	4	6	304	12	5	256	2	3	1,027	2	0	261	11	6
Castlebar,	876	5	3	48	5	9	—			430	10	2	363	11	1	1,718	12	3	331	9	7
Claremorris,	832	14	8¾	9	11	1	40	9	1	381	13	9	234	19	7	1,499	8	2¾	401	12	5⅔
Killala,	841	6	4	24	3	10	—			277	2	11	208	6	4	1,350	19	5	340	16	11
Newport,	491	7	5	6	9	3	—			368	15	3	172	9	8	1,042	1	7	383	18	0
Swineford,	854	2	5	10	6	7	5	0	0	451	3	5	390	5	4	1,710	17	9	711	17	3
Westport,	1,084	15	9	11	0	2	—			446	12	5	421	18	9	1,964	7	1	662	10	4
Roscommon.																					
Boyle,	2,161	2	4	336	11	4	28	11	0	731	8	1	758	2	8	4,015	15	5	985	9	5
Castlerea,	1,902	8	7	10	10	6	13	10	8	543	11	0	475	8	1	2,945	8	10	548	10	6
Roscommon,	3,018	18	4	135	15	6	10	17	0	614	18	10	1,709	1	0	5,489	10	8	582	10	0
Strokestown,	2,144	15	3	362	7	3	7	3	0	416	0	7	495	18	8	3,426	4	9	471	9	11
Sligo.																					
Dromore, West	451	13	4	4	11	0	—			372	4	9	211	17	6	1,040	6	7	313	10	9
Sligo,	3,314	13	1	250	10	1	—			723	6	1	1,202	2	3	5,490	11	6	1,187	7	11
Tobercurry,	720	18	11	90	17	0	—			312	9	8	212	4	6	1,336	10	1	454	1	6
Total Connaught, 1866,	39,893	15	11¾	1,824	5	10	252	15	3	14,128	4	8	13,691	18	10½	69,791	0	7	16,243	7	11½
Total Connaught, 1865,	39,721	5	0½	1,956	4	1	231	16	10	13,804	12	6½	12,850	9	11¼	68,564	3	8½	15,840	18	1
Increase,	172	10	11¼	—			20	18	5	323	11	10½	841	8	11	1,226	11	10¾	402	9	10½
Decrease,	—			131	18	3	—			—			—			—			—		

in the Year ended 29th September, 1866—*continued.*

Expenses under the Acts for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under Burial Grounds Acts, paid out of the Poor Rates.	Expenses under the Cattle Plague Order.	Total Expenditure out of the Poor Rates.	Valuation on 29th Sept., 1866.	Poundage on the Valuation. Of the Expenditure for Relief of the Poor.	Poundage on the Valuation. Of Total Expenditure.	Number of Persons who received Relief under the Poor Relief Acts, during the year. In Workhouse.	Outdoor.	In Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums.	Total.	Average daily Number of Paupers in the Workhouse.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d	s. d.					
51 17 8	—	81 16 4	4,583 3 1	78,748 0 0	0 11½	1 2	1,042	8	—	1,050	275
63 1 1¼	—	17 9 10	2,042 12 10½	17,115 10 0	1 9	2 4½	414	47	—	461	116
84 19 9	—	68 13 4	6,161 4 4¾	66,073 8 0	1 6½	1 10½	1,661	91	1	1,753	476
40 17 0	—	33 2 8	2,331 3 6	31,869 1 0	1 2½	1 5½	685	81	1	767	167
32 8 6	—	44 17 10	2,519 6 10	43,184 15 0	0 11½	1 2	691	—	—	691	156
60 13 9	—	78 8 5	2,268 16 7	75,436 19 0	0 5½	0 7½	780	3	—	783	136
44 1 9	—	42 1 3	2,311 4 6	40,472 6 0	0 10½	1 1¾	495	20	—	515	165
45 14 9	—	15 2 8	1,580 14 11½	14,565 5 0	1 5	2 2	255	64	—	319	99
22 4 6	—	36 17 2	2,675 3 4½	35,465 5 0	1 3¼	1 6	828	98	1	927	187
66 10 0	—	78 15 6	4,853 6 6½	75,795 5 0	1 0	1 3¼	1,210	249	6	1,465	332
50 8 9	—	49 4 9	2,644 8 0	47,392 12 0	0 9¾	1 1½	671	17	2	690	154
63 0 6	13 1 4	45 0 2	2,254 15 10	43,310 1 0	0 8½	1 0⅓	710	—	1	711	136
66 16 0	—	40 14 1	3,297 15 6	39,164 5 0	1 3¾	1 8¼	513	54	—	567	217
70 15 6	—	48 6 7	2,845 13 0	46,503 1 0	0 11⅓	1 2¾	751	32	—	783	236
64 13 5	—	62 6 1	3,554 8 4½	60,237 12 0	0 11½	1 2½	990	25	1	1,016	296
35 16 0	—	11 3 6	1,335 13 0	10,752 4 0	1 11	2 5¾	281	28	1	310	92
56 2 3	—	47 11 8	2,153 15 9	45,785 0 0	0 9	0 11¾	564	64	—	628	160
80 10 0	—	43 9 10	2,025 0 6¾	41,864 19 0	0 8⅔	0 11⅔	372	28	3	403	133
22 3 0	—	21 8 4	1,735 7 8	20,607 2 0	1 3¾	1 8¾	254	16	—	270	131
36 9 8	—	13 4 3	1,475 13 6	13,106 13 0	1 7	2 3	237	5	—	242	90
124 17 2	—	41 10 10	2,589 12 0	40,372 17 0	0 10½	1 3½	469	14	1	484	130
82 6 1	—	32 0 0	2,741 3 6	30,796 18 0	1 3¾	1 9⅔	612	37	—	649	165
93 6 3	—	75 10 4	5,170 1 5	72,662 0 0	1 1½	1 5	852	378	3	1,233	281
91 7 0	—	74 10 0	3,659 16 4	71,686 7 0	0 9¾	1 0½	930	48	1	979	280
58 4 6	—	66 17 10	6,197 3 0	64,364 4 0	1 8½	1 11	1,146	120	1	1,267	368
46 11 0	—	52 15 6	3,997 1 2	50,778 8 0	1 4¼	1 7	1,079	288	2	1,369	272
40 12 6	—	38 1 3	1,432 11 1	36,663 0 0	0 6⅝	0 9½	199	1	—	200	75
92 1 2	—	99 13 2	6,869 13 9	96,032 18 0	1 1⅝	1 5¾	1,682	306	—	1,988	430
59 14 6	—	42 0 0	1,892 6 1	40,441 8 0	0 8	0 11¼	495	78	—	573	115
1,748 4 0½	13 1 4	1,403 2 2	89,198 16 0¾	1,351,247 3 0	1 0½	1 3⅜	20,868	2,200	25	23,093	5,869
1,754 0 6	40 0 0	—	86,199 7 3½	1,348,461 11 0	1 0½	1 3½	24,566	2,989	29	27,584	6,505
—	—	1,403 2 2	2,999 8 9½	2,785 12 0	0 0½	0 0½	—	—	—	—	—
5 16 5½	26 18 8	—	—	—	—	—	3,698	789	4	4,491	636

SUMMARY OF FOREGOING TABLE, No. I.

	Ulster.	Munster.	Leinster.	Connaught.	Total Ireland. 1866.	Total Ireland. 1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
Expenditure during the year ended 29th September, 1866:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In-Maintenance,	64,742 3 7	120,298 0 1⅕	137,429 7 2½	39,893 15 11¾	371,363 6 10¾	365,179 15 7¾	6,183 11 3	—
Out-Relief,	2,786 0 8	6,982 6 5	18,155 12 4	1,824 5 10	29,748 5 3	25,334 18 7¾	4,413 6 7¼	—
Maintenance of Blind and Deaf and Dumb, in Asylums, and cost of Relief in Extern Hospitals,	473 18 7	3,394 1 9	2,055 9 1	252 15 3	6,176 4 8	6,688 3 3	—	511 18 7
Salaries and Rations of Officers,	23,075 10 1	32,735 0 8	31,674 17 9⅗	14,128 4 8	101,613 13 2¾	99,402 15 8½	2,210 17 6¼	—
All other Poor Relief Expenses,	22,845 12 6	32,704 6 0	33,748 4 0¼	13,691 18 10½	102,990 1 4½	103,943 17 9¼	—	953 16 4¾
Total Poor Relief Expenditure,	113,923 5 5	205,113 14 11½	223,063 10 5½	69,791 0 7	611,891 11 5	600,549 11 0¼	11,342 0 4¾	—
Expenses under Medical Charities Acts,	31,148 10 5	34,464 6 4	34,459 7 7	16,243 7 11½	116,315 12 3½	117,038 15 3	—	723 2 11½
Expenses under the Acts for Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages,	4,284 4 0	3,394 8 7	3,465 8 7	1,748 4 0¾	12,892 5 2¼	13,549 14 1	—	657 8 10¾
Expenses under Burial Grounds Acts, paid out of the Poor Rates,	26 0 0	367 16 8	13 15 4	13 1 4	420 13 4	714 3 10	—	293 10 6
Expenses under the Cattle Plague Order,	3,998 13 10	3,233 10 6	4,512 3 5	1,403 2 2	13,147 9 11	—	13,147 9 11	—
Total Expenditure out of the Poor Rates,	153,380 13 8	246,573 17 0½	265,514 5 4½	89,198 16 0½	754,667 12 1¾	731,852 4 2¼	22,815 7 11½	—
Valuation on 29th September, 1866,	3,858,454 12 6	3,321,525 3 9	4,457,799 7 0	1,351,247 3 0	12,989,026 6 3	12,935,164 19 6	53,861 6 9	—
Poundage on the Valuation:								
Of the Expenditure for Relief of the Poor,	0 0 7	0 1 2⅜	0 1 0	0 1 0⅜	0 0 11¼	0 0 11¼	—	—
Of Total Expenditure,	0 0 9½	0 1 5¼	0 1 2¼	0 1 3⅜	0 1 2	0 1 1½	0 0 0½	—
Number of Persons who received Relief under the Poor Relief Acts, during the year:								
In Workhouse,	47,953	77,291	85,996	20,868	232,108	252,170	—	20,062
Out-door,	2,992	11,538	20,887	2,200	37,617	36,390	1,227	—
In Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums,	22	261	140	25	448	436	12	—
Total,	50,967	89,090	107,023	23,093	270,173	288,996	—	18,823
Average Daily Number of Paupers in the Workhouse,	10,099	17,730	16,594	5,869	50,292	53,963	—	3,671

Abstract of Union Accounts for Half-year ended 25th March, 1866.

No. 2.—SUMMARY of Audited Union Accounts, for the Half-year ended 25th March, 1866.

CHARGE.								DISCHARGE.																							
	Receipts.							Expenditure under the Poor Law Acts.																							
Balances in favour of Electoral Divisions at the close of last Half-year.	Amount of Poor Rate lodged.	Repayment of Relief.	Other Receipts, if any.	Total Receipts in the Half-year.	Credits under final Adjustment Orders, consequent on change of Boundaries.	Balances against Electoral Divisions at close of this Half-year.	Total.	Balances against Electoral Divisions at close of last Half-year.	In-Maintenance and Clothing.		Out-Relief in Money and in Kind.		Cost of Maintenance of Paupers in Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums, and in extra Hospitals.	Total on account of In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief, cost of Deaf and Dumb, and Blind, &c.	Establishment Charges.	Repayment of Loans under Act 1 & 2 Vict., c. 56, s. 35.	Collectors' Poundage or other Remuneration.	Amount expended on Emigration.	Amount of Emigration Loan Repaid, and Interest thereon.	Workhouse Burial Expenses.	Elections, Law, and other Expenses.	Total Expenditure for Relief to the Destitute Poor in the Half-year.	Expenses under Medical Charities Acts.	Expenses under the Acts for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under Burial Grounds Acts paid out of the Poor Rate.	Balances in favour of Electoral Divisions at close of this Half-year.	Total.	NAMES OF UNIONS.
									On account of Electoral Division Paupers.	On account of Union Paupers.	On account of Electoral Division Paupers.	On account of Union Paupers.																	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
																													ULSTER.
1,191 16 0	4,126 3 8	1 1 6	30 2 1	4,157 7 3	–	–	5,349 3 3	–	732 17 10	222 4 2	3 14 1	7 11 0	–	966 7 1	685 0 1	–	106 7 7	–	–	11 5 0	52 19 4	1,821 19 1	424 18 7	39 12 3	–	–	3,062 13 4	5,349 3 3	Antrim.
607 14 4	1,763 10 0	–	9 10 2	1,773 0 2	–	–	2,380 14 6	1 12 1	271 16 9	110 15 9	–	–	–	382 12 6	273 11 10	–	24 5 6	–	–	9 18 6	18 7 0	708 15 4	218 5 7	21 4 0	–	–	1,430 17 6	2,380 14 6	Ballycastle.
661 14 10	5,320 12 0	2 6 0	10 3 5	5,333 1 5	–	–	5,994 16 3	148 5 11	801 5 5	263 13 3	72 5 11	32 1 4	–	1,172 5 11	682 10 3	–	168 18 10	–	–	13 10 0	37 3 3	2,074 4 3	443 14 1	99 7 0	–	–	3,229 1 0	5,994 16 3	Ballymena.
1,057 8 3	3,011 15 10	0 11 6	15 12 3	3,027 19 7	–	–	4,085 7 10	–	347 5 4	152 7 8	58 1 6	2 5 0	–	559 19 6	386 9 6	–	151 13 11	–	–	65 16 10	61 2 3	8,229 11 11	1,139 0 8	237 17 10	–	–	715 9 10	10,322 0 3	Belfast.
7,065 15 11	3,227 8 8	14 8 11	–	3,241 17 7	–	–	10,307 13 6	–	4,287 14 3	1,451 3 6	18 10 8	52 1 4	–	5,809 9 9	2,141 9 2	–	43 15 9	–	–	2 8 0	65 10 8	343 14 3	43 13 6	–	–	2,483 6 1	4,183 18 6	Larne.
1,089 3 0	3,686 9 5	–	7 6 1	3,693 15 6	–	–	4,783 18 6	–	853 4 9	111 11 6	3 5 0	2 14 4	–	670 17 7	530 12 8	–	75 14 1	–	–	5 14 2	29 14 6	1,280 0 4	469 19 4	75 3 9	–	–	1,326 9 2	3,202 5 7	Lisburn.
1,916 10 5	1,246 6 6	2 4 10	24 16 11	1,273 8 3	–	12 6 11	3,202 5 7	50 13 0	583 5 2	188 3 2	11 17 0	1 17 6	–	785 2 10	383 14 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
438 12 2	6,082 12 7	3 3 4	50 4 0	6,135 19 11	–	–	6,574 12 1	174 7 8	744 15 2	265 8 6	9 10 0	4 0 0	–	1,023 13 8	513 13 0	–	182 8 1	–	–	10 0 0	47 8 2	1,777 2 11	577 19 9	88 2 0	–	–	3,956 19 9	6,574 12 1	Armagh.
583 8 7	7,270 13 11	10 2 3	–	7,280 16 2	–	–	7,864 4 9	423 13 9	1,497 8 4	377 6 4	–	–	–	1,874 14 8	824 3 0	–	115 7 10	–	–	29 17 7	143 9 2	2,987 12 3	468 4 11	83 9 3	–	–	3,901 4 7	7,864 4 9	Lurgan.
277 0 8	1,561 15 6	7 5 10	3 0 1	1,572 1 5	–	–	1,849 2 1	72 3 4	431 9 0	105 3 5	10 0 0	2 0 0	–	550 12 5	255 8 7	–	26 0 6	–	–	4 13 6	16 15 4	853 10 4	238 3 3	20 3 0	–	–	665 2 2	1,849 2 1	Ballieborough.
408 13 10	2,408 0 0	0 19 6	2 0 0	2,470 19 6	–	–	2,879 13 4	202 1 10	383 14 8	75 13 0	83 18 0	4 2 6	1 13 4	548 1 6	303 6 4	–	62 2 5	9 0 0	–	3 9 3	21 18 3	947 17 9	218 19 6	20 14 0	–	–	1,499 0 3	2,879 13 4	Bawnboy.
363 19 11	3,760 9 2	22 17 9	34 3 9	3,817 10 8	–	–	4,181 10 7	92 11 2	729 8 6	146 3 5	1 3 9	0 1 0	–	876 16 5	455 19 2	–	125 13 6	–	–	5 2 1	27 6 6	1,490 17 11	411 4 1	51 17 3	–	–	2,135 0 2	4,181 10 7	Cavan.
596 11 10	1,305 6 2	1 0 0	17 4 0	1,323 10 2	–	–	1,920 2 0	–	345 2 0	62 3 11	–	–	–	408 5 11	276 8 4	–	–	–	–	5 18 9	17 0 0	707 13 0	281 5 0	33 19 3	–	–	897 4 9	1,920 2 0	Cootehill.
665 11 5	1,650 12 1	–	–	1,650 12 1	–	–	2,316 3 6	–	407 4 8	78 7 6	–	–	–	485 12 2	267 15 11	–	44 6 1	–	–	5 12 3	15 2 6	818 8 11	206 17 2	12 2 6	–	–	1,278 14 11	2,316 3 6	Ballyshannon.
133 3 7	2,341 5 2	–	–	2,341 5 2	–	–	2,474 8 9	179 5 4	318 18 0	59 15 6	24 6 0	1 17 0	18 8 1	423 4 7	250 11 9	–	62 5 0	–	–	4 18 3	21 8 6	762 8 1	266 15 5	25 4 11	–	–	455 11 9	975 11 4	Donegal.
215 2 10	755 5 4	4 9 8	0 13 6	760 8 6	–	–	975 11 4	5 12 8	144 14 6	15 1 5	–	–	–	159 15 5	171 2 4	–	–	–	–	0 16 6	5 13 0	337 6 9	165 14 8	11 5 6	–	–	640 15 5	975 11 4	Dunfanaghy.
82 16 1	1,813 14 7	7 4 10	6 2 8	1,827 2 1	–	–	1,827 2 1	268 1 3	305 13 9	51 14 2	19 2 6	–	–	376 10 5	210 17 5	–	46 0 1	–	–	5 6 6	17 7 6	689 1 11	286 17 1	38 5 8	–	–	640 15 5	1,916 1 4	Glenties.
486 5 8	2,348 1 1	4 19 1	12 16 7	2,865 16 9	–	–	2,852 2 5	25 16 4	297 13 1	127 7 11	62 15 0	4 7 11	17 10 0	509 13 11	249 4 3	–	78 2 1	–	–	5 9 0	27 16 0	861 5 3	414 5 4	32 12 0	–	–	1,518 2 6	2,852 2 5	Inishowen.
433 16 9	1,377 14 9	–	1 15 0	1,379 9 9	–	–	1,813 6 6	334 2 9	154 6 1	–	–	–	–	488 8 10	243 10 5	–	51 11 2	–	–	4 11 8	5 6 0	793 8 1	220 5 3	16 16 0	–	–	775 9 4	1,813 6 6	Letterkenny.
670 6 5	2,031 17 9	–	7 4 10	2,039 2 7	–	–	2,709 9 0	–	281 5 10	89 11 9	1 1 0	–	–	371 18 7	268 11 1	–	74 2 3	3 10 0	–	4 17 11	25 11 10	748 11 8	275 0 4	27 1 0	–	–	1,658 16 0	2,709 9 0	Milford.
562 3 11	1,396 13 3	–	13 4 8	1,409 17 11	–	–	1,972 1 10	–	154 0 2	56 0 4	–	3 1 0	–	213 1 6	259 7 10	–	36 3 1	–	–	5 17 2	8 8 0	502 17 7	182 10 9	17 8 9	–	–	1,249 4 9	1,972 1 10	Stranorlar.
694 2 4	2,847 8 10	3 3 7	7 16 9	3,858 8 2	–	–	4,552 10 6	164 0 6	580 7 11½	203 18 6	168 16 0	13 8 6	8 0 0	974 10 11½	598 1 2	–	–	–	–	7 19 4	48 1 8	1,628 13 1½	478 8 2	74 9 9	–	2,206 18 11½	4,552 10 6	Banbridge.
2,938 8 8	3,762 11 11	1 14 5	25 0 1	3,789 6 5	–	–	6,117 15 4	–	750 18 3	227 14 9	57 0 0	1 17 0	–	1,037 10 0	523 10 7	–	80 17 8	–	–	14 19 0	84 9 2	1,738 6 5	542 18 11	64 7 2	–	3,892 2 10	6,117 15 4	Downpatrick.
192 3 8½	1,427 4 5	0 12 6	3 6 6	1,431 3 5	–	–	1,663 7 1½	11 4 10	201 8 1	111 19 4	10 16 6	0 2 6	–	329 6 5	186 5 6	–	37 16 0	–	–	3 10 2	24 11 7	576 9 8	221 0 5	21 4 6	–	830 7 8½	1,663 7 1½	Kilkeel.
527 5 0	5,848 12 2	9 17 6	24 1 9	5,882 11 5	–	–	6,409 16 5	159 9 6	989 16 11	392 5 10	205 5 0	9 17 0	16 1 0	1,613 5 9	810 17 11	–	233 3 3	–	–	14 5 2	42 17 2	2,712 9 1	608 14 3	72 12 0	–	2,855 11 7	6,409 16 5	Newry.
1,354 2 4	5,627 13 6	18 10 9	28 13 6	5,674 17 9	–	–	6,929 0 1	26 10 3	929 18 3	381 18 9	24 16 0	–	–	1,336 13 0	602 10 5	–	138 3 8	–	–	14 5 2	19 15 8	2,111 7 11	565 2 2	68 13 6	–	4,156 6 3	6,929 0 1	Newtownards.
180 1 8	4,718 6 2	–	–	4,718 6 2	–	–	4,898 7 10	343 14 3	662 9 3	171 17 10	3 1 6	–	–	837 8 7	433 1 7	–	158 18 1	–	–	5 8 4	30 1 0	1,464 17 7	426 10 0	40 5 0	–	2,623 1 0	4,898 7 10	Enniskillen.
379 16 5	1,126 16 2	12 18 0	2 10 9	1,142 4 2	–	3 8 10	1,525 9 5	1 16 11	338 0 3	59 19 6	–	–	–	397 19 9	229 18 9	–	24 8 4	–	–	4 12 0	19 9 6	676 8 4	223 15 2	22 6 11	–	601 2 1	1,525 9 5	Irvinestown.
446 16 3	1,855 4 3	1 19 0	7 2 9	1,864 5 9	–	–	2,311 2 0	2 9 1	227 1 0	111 19 4	11 5 6	6 9 0	2 18 11	359 13 9	244 8 3	–	39 10 11	–	–	2 13 9	21 18 4	668 5 0	262 2 4	16 3 6	–	1,362 2 1	2,311 2 0	Lisnaskea.
544 16 11	4,368 1 9	–	–	4,368 1 9	–	–	4,912 18 8	38 3 0	627 0 11	311 19 0	59 3 6	–	–	998 3 5	527 1 6	–	109 4 0	–	–	11 14 9	60 1 10	1,706 5 6	389 19 4	43 2 0	–	2,735 8 10	4,912 18 8	Coleraine.
666 13 3	4,723 2 4	1 0 0	–	4,724 2 4	–	–	5,390 15 7	126 1 7	912 19 3	280 1 9	6 10 0	–	133 10 1	1,333 1 1	452 19 5	–	80 18 10	5 0 0	–	15 9 5	72 5 10	1,959 14 7	629 19 6	61 2 0	–	2,613 17 11	5,390 15 7	Londonderry.
710 18 4	3,108 3 2	–	28 7 10	3,136 11 0	–	–	3,847 9 4	84 9 8	381 17 8	140 3 0	3 5 0	0 7 0	–	525 12 8	377 15 6	–	149 10 1	–	–	12 0 0	28 5 6	1,093 3 9	292 15 9	56 11 8	–	2,320 8 6	3,847 9 4	Magherafelt.
586 9 10	2,001 17 1	–	9 8 4	2,011 5 5	–	–	2,597 15 3	25 18 2	253 15 4	83 1 6	–	6 0 0	–	342 16 10	339 17 9	–	79 12 8	–	–	9 4 0	27 10 6	799 1 9	268 4 5	28 1 0	–	1,476 9 11	2,597 15 3	Newtownlimavady.
589 9 7	1,859 8 8	0 14 6	27 6 11	1,887 10 1	–	–	2,476 19 8	–	302 3 0	81 15 5	7 7 0	–	10 19 2	402 4 7	338 19 7	–	61 19 9	–	–	2 10 6	17 17 6	823 11 11	214 12 4	18 11 0	–	1,420 4 5	2,476 19 8	Carrickmacross.
499 5 2	2,172 8 9	1 6 8	7 13 10	2,181 9 3	–	–	2,680 14 5	30 2 11	368 16 8	177 15 6	13 19 0	–	–	590 11 2	383 16 1	–	–	–	–	3 16 2	31 14 1	979 17 6	271 6 3	41 1 6	–	1,338 6 3	2,680 14 5	Castleblayney.
382 0 11	1,604 8 4	–	32 15 1	1,637 3 6	–	–	2,019 4 5	60 12 7	286 4 8	110 18 7	–	2 0 0	–	399 3 3	221 9 5	–	40 2 2	–	–	4 2 9	16 5 0	681 2 7	193 0 6	19 9 6	–	1,064 19 3	2,019 4 5	Clones.
1,152 3 0	2,486 16 3	5 3 3	24 4 1	2,516 4 0	–	–	3,668 7 0	–	335 2 11	181 10 10	–	–	–	516 13 9	364 10 7	–	82 17 7	–	–	4 7 1	37 16 2	1,006 5 2	325 3 4	38 11 6	–	2,298 7 0	3,668 7 0	Monaghan.
15 3 11	1,217 4 2	–	2 10 9	1,219 14 2	–	–	1,234 18 1	106 5 5	106 8 0	59 16 4	–	2 0 0	–	168 4 4	174 10 4	–	45 12 11	–	–	3 4 11	15 4 0	406 16 6	126 9 11	7 4 6	–	588 1 9	1,234 18 1	Castlederg.
540 14 4	2,193 2 5	2 4 6	4 15 1	2,200 2 2	–	–	2,740 16 6	63 13 4	217 11 0	169 15 0	11 14 6	10 0 0	–	409 0 6	281 10 2	–	46 16 3	–	–	3 6 0	54 12 8	795 5 7	256 19 9	25 3 3	–	1,599 14 7	2,740 16 6	Clogher.
561 1 7	1,749 12 10	4 17 2	11 14 –	1,766 4 1	–	–	2,327 5 8	–	256 2 10	94 11 5	0 12 6	0 4 6	–	351 11 3	301 7 0	–	24 6 11	–	–	4 9 4	6 6 0	688 0 6	254 0 4	35 18 9	–	1,349 6 1	2,327 5 8	Cookstown.
661 3 8	2,048 3 0	–	7 4 –	2,055 7 3	–	–	2,716 10 11	44 17 9	440 14 3	163 15 5	28 13 6	0 13 0	–	633 16 2	383 3 0	–	68 5 5	–	–	7 8 0	31 7 0	1,123 19 7	325 10 9	30 1 0	–	1,192 1 10	2,716 10 11	Dungannon.
416 5 0	1,136 2 11	–	–	1,136 2 11	–	–	1,552 7 11	–	134 6 10	37 12 2	–	–	–	171 19 0	137 10 10	–	42 11 5	–	–	2 15 10	12 19 0	367 16 1	109 7 9	13 13 0	–	1,061 11 1	1,552 7 11	Gortin.
1,135 2 11	2,969 19 1	13 17 10	10 19 7	2,994 16 6	–	–	4,129 19 5	20 18 1	739 7 4	225 17 4	18 15 0	3 13 4	–	987 13 0	506 5 2	–	96 15 3	–	–	11 17 2	21 5 4	1,623 15 11	366 6 7	47 1 0	–	2,071 17 10	4,129 19 5	Omagh.
102 14 6	3,795 9 10	–	0 18 –	3,796 7 10	–	66 18 4	3,966 0 8	201 18 9	500 13 1	281 18 0	41 13 3	17 8 7	–	841 12 11	1,207 12 1	–	94 18 0	–	–	15 8 11	32 9 4	2,192 1 3	411 1 1	44 14 6	–	1,116 5 1	3,966 0 8	Strabane.
34,115 15 8½	123,594 5 5	100 13 11	312 8 11	124,267 8 2	–	103 4 0	158,486 7 10½	3,166 18 9	24,501 5 1½	8,226 7 4	1,052 4 2	192 0 4	209 0 7	34,180 17 6½	19,281 10 3	–	3,257 13 0	17 10 0	–	387 8 7	1,441 15 0	58,566 14 4½	15,303 3 8	1,922 19 11	–	79,526 11 2	158,486 7 10½	(Total, Ulster (144 Unions).

[continued.

No. 2.—Summary of Audited Union Accounts, for the Half-year ended 25th March, 1866—*continued.*

Names of Counties and Unions.	CHARGE. Balances in favour of Electoral Divisions at close of last Half-year.	Receipts. Amount of Poor Rate Receipts.	Repayment of Loans.	Other Receipts, if any.	Total Receipts in the Half-year.	Credits under final Adjustment Orders, consequent on change of Boundaries.	Balances against Electoral Divisions at close of this Half-year.	Total.	DISCHARGE. Balances against Electoral Divisions at close of last Half-year.	Expenditure under the Poor Law Acts. In-Maintenance and Clothing. On account of Electoral Division Paupers.	In-Maintenance and Clothing. On account of Union Paupers.	Out-Relief in Money and in Kind. On account of Electoral Division Paupers.	Out-Relief in Money and in Kind. On account of Union Paupers.	Cost of Maintenance of Paupers in Dear and Dumb and Blind Asylums, and in extern Hospitals.	Total on account of In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief, cost of Deaf and Dumb, and Blind, &c.	Establishment Charges.	Repayment of Loans under Act 1 & 2 Vic., c. 56, s. 35.	Collectors' Poundage or other Remuneration.	Amount expended on Emigration.	Amount of Emigration Loan Repaid, and Interest thereon.	Workhouse Burial Expenses.	Elections, Law, and other Expenses.	Total Expenditure for Relief to the Destitute Poor in the Half-year.	Expenses under Medical Charities Acts.	Expenses under the Acts for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under Burial Grounds Acts, paid out of the Poor Rate.	Balances in favour of Electoral Divisions at close of this Half-year.	Total.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
Clare, . .	Ballyvaghan, .	0 6 9	856 0 0	–	12 0 0	868 0 0	–	239 4 3	1,107 11 0	244 17 4	440 13 8	53 13 8	–	–	–	–	494 7 4	235 17 6	–	26 14 10	–	–	2 2 0	11 6 6	790 7 8	56 3 8	8 17 6	–	7 4 10	1,107 11 0
	Corrofin, .	165 10 8½	611 0 0	3 0 6	–	614 0 0	–	61 15 2½	841 5 11	25 6 0½	311 5 11½	93 19 11	–	–	–	–	405 5 10½	265 9 0	–	15 5 6	–	–	2 12 8	15 11 3	694 4 3½	69 16 9	6 17 0	–	45 1 9½	841 5 11
	Ennis, . .	148 13 7	2,264 16 11	4 16 5	–	2,269 13 4	–	208 5 5	2,626 3 0½	209 5 5	992 13 1	269 2 6	–	–	–	–	1,261 0 7	373 15 4	–	39 10 0	26 7 0	–	11 11 0	20 19 6	1,914 15 9	358 15 0	30 1 6	–	111 5 4½	2,626 3 0½
	Ennistymon, .	332 6 11	1,788 1 10	–	–	1,788 1 10	–	108 16 4	2,221 5 1	22 8 11	842 7 1	232 13 7	–	–	–	–	448 19 0	271 3 0	–	28 2 10	–	–	1 8 8	9 4 1	758 17 7	120 14 9	18 14 2	–	43 10 7	1,220
	Killadysert, .	1 12 1	1,125 19 3	2 10 8	–	1,128 9 11	–	72 5 2	1,202 7 2	258 10 1	356 14 9	83 5 3	8 19 0	–	–	–	1,401 10 5	632 9 1	–	66 13 4	4 6 6	–	9 15 0	25 6 9	2,140 1 1	183 9 4	14 2 6	–	719 2 4	2,24
	Kilrush, . .	150 2 8	2,466 14 4	13 10 8	–	2,480 2 0	–	178 6 8	3,014 11 4	247 10 1	1,158 12 9	195 14 7	44 16 9	2 6 4	–	47 10 0	660 18 3	344 8 2	–	54 13 5	15 0 0	–	6 1 1	17 19 0	1,038 19 11	180 12 10	14 2 6	–	47 16 9	1,7
	Scarriff, . .	54 6 6	2,188 19 4	–	4 14 0	2,193 13 4	–	–	2,245 19 10	293 2 3	395 0 11	158 7 4	–	–	–	11 5 0	947 17 4	408 19 7	–	35 12 11	12 0 0	–	7 11 7	18 10 6	1,430 11 11	242 10 10	14 8 4	–	47 16 9	
	Tulla, . .	159 17 6	1,425 18 10	1 19 0	–	1,427 8 10	–	199 1 5	1,786 7 9	80 19 11	571 0 3	359 15 4	5 16 9	–	–	45 0 0	827 11 4	370 2 1	–	84 6 9	10 0 0	–	2 18 6	7 15 6	1,302 14 2	353 5 7	26 19 0	–	2,023 12 9	3,9
Cork, . .	Bandon, . .	585 11 1	3,352 12 6	–	15 15 2	3,354 19 9	–	248 8 3	3,588 8	588 5 5	194 5 11	–	–	–	–	–	305 5 8	235 0 6	–	16 19 8	–	–	3 19 4	19 14 0	580 19 2	212 0 10	14 8 9	–	106 9 7	1,1
	Bantry, . .	37 11 9	1,629 3 5	–	3 7 0	1,632 10 5	–	56 17 5	1,116 19 7	203 1 3	221 10 0	83 15 8	–	–	–	–	407 2 9	211 19 9	–	27 19 2	–	–	2 10 4	20 11 3	918 4 9	177 11 6	27 17 9	–	1,687 6 8	2,81
	Castletown, .	6 6 11	1,852 18 6	–	12 17 0	1,852 15 6	–	–	1,852 7 5	37 11 3	327 4 0	79 11 3	0 7 6	–	–	–	590 6 5	280 15 10	–	24 0 11	–	–	6 5 8	11 9 3	14,957 3 9	1,728 4 1	153 3 9	–	3,104 14 6	2,28
	Clonakilty, .	877 12 3	1,924 11 9	4 4 4	2 8 4	1,931 8 5	–	–	2,811 0 8	–	424 12 1	165 14 4	–	–	–	–	590 6 5	313 14 8	48 8 0	–	–	–	2 9 3	12 1 1	645 7 1	224 15 1	16 17 3	–	875 15 6½	1,8
	Cork, . .	–	22,146 4 1	3 2 5	53 6 8	22,246 12	–	3,099 6 4	25,345 19 1	5,402 13 0	4,627 19 8	5,336 7 11	422 16 2	141 2 4	766 17 4	11,295 3 5	3,140 17 2	–	–	–	–	–	6 9 0	19 3 1	1,551 16 3	399 13 9	20 1 6	–	3,020 1 6	2,7
	Dunmanway, .	25 18 7	1,802 4 0	1 19 2	–	1,804 3 2	–	–	1,888 1 9	125 6 9½	217 17 6	122 12 10	17 3 0	2 3 6	–	–	359 16 10	270 19 11	–	78 13 7	–	–	3 14 6	21 0 8	2,383 2 4	306 17 11	17 6 0	–	3,879 19 2	2,7
	Fermoy, . .	794 6 6	3,047 17 4	–	48 9 2	4,890 6 6	–	–	5,000 13 0	–	695 11 0	275 8 5	–	–	–	22 0 0	992 19 5	434 11 2	–	–	5 0 0	–	2 5 9	0 11 6	1,037 4 10	253 10 0	29 9 0	–	1,248 8 8½	2,5
	Kanturk, . .	746 15 4	5,828 3 10	26 6 10	102 0 1	6,016 10	–	–	6,742 6 1	159 0 1	1,063 10 0	528 3 5	147 11 1	15 14 6	18 3 0	1,773 2 8	308 12 0	580 5 2	–	52 9 4	–	–	4 6 0	17 6 6	1,140 15 5	388 15 0	33 5 6	–	579 6 6	2,4
	Kinsale, . .	185 4 6½	2,284 5 7	1 12 3	15 11 0	2,301 8 10	–	–	2,566 12 10½	3 0 4	588 19 8	75 5 9	–	–	26 2 1	808 11 7	395 16 0	–	4 15 4	–	–	3 19 4	19 14 0	680 19 2	212 0 10	14 8 9	–	106 9 7	1,1
	Macroom, . .	87 1 8	2,301 2 6	4 4 11	–	2,305 3 11	–	11 2 10	2,403 8 5	261 6 0	552 16 0	225 12 6	1 11 0	2 10 0	1,590 11 5	43 0 9	1,590 11 5	510 3 2	–	–	–	4 13 0	12 3 10	663 18 6	151 13 4	13 19 0	–	685 5 1	1,5
	Mallow, . .	112 13 5	3,824 6 8	1 2 10	–	3,825 12 6	–	–	5,238 5 11	68 0 2	1,059 11 1	466 0 6	15 5 0	6 14 1	43 0 9	41 10 0	1,161 0 8	566 3 5	–	58 0 7	3 0 0	–	7 3 0	41 4 10	1,836 12 6	450 18 5	29 11 6	–	540 11 3	3,2
	Mitchelstown, .	114 1 6	3,188 15 11	1 5 8	26 5 0	3,190 6 7	–	35 18 0	3,376 6 1	418 12 5	780 1 10	261 19 9	69 19 4	7 9 9	41 10 0	–	1,161 0 8	566 3 5	–	50 0 10	2 10 0	–	4 10 6	19 2 6	1,593 8 0	125 0 3	17 10 0	–	–	2,4
	Mourne, . .	–	1,774 14 3	11 13 2	–	1,786 7 5	–	696 10 4	2,482 17 9	746 19 6	754 4 7	279 6 10	88 9 0	18 19 10	–	–	1,141 0 3	376 3 11	–	35 12 11	–	–	4 17 0	29 7 9	1,084 3 7	275 5 2	17 16 6	–	667 15 5	2,0
	Millstreet, . .	87 4 10	1,880 13 7	8 15 3	–	1,889 9 3	–	–	2,061 14 1	16 13 5	422 6 8	227 0 4	1 14 8	0 16 0	0 16 6	652 14 2	510 13 3	–	41 3 4	8 0 0	–	4 16 10	28 3 7	1,485 5 10	347 15 7	30 8 0	–	2,025 3 9	5,8
	Mitchelstown, .	574 4 10	1,880 13 7	8 15 3	–	1,889 9 3	–	–	3,888 13 2	–	698 3 6	203 11 8	3 6 3	–	6 0 0	911 1 5	492 0 8	–	22 1 5	–	–	0 4 4	1 2 0	557 8 5	159 0 2	12 7 6	–	706 15 11	1,9
	Skibbereen, .	1,303 9 2	2,499 11 11	9 9 4	35 2 9	2,525 4 0	–	–	1,426 12 0	–	247 5 8	40 6 6	–	–	6 0 0	293 12 2	210 8 6	–	22 1 5	–	–	8 7 6	51 18 3	2,204 2 3	388 14 5	22 12 3	–	2,563 17 3	5,1
	Skull, . .	353 4 2	1,059 8 2	–	18 19 8	1,073 7 10	–	–	5,179 6 2	–	877 13 3	357 4 5	172 2 9	5 8 8	25 10 0	1,437 19 1	572 19 4	–	106 18 1	26 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Youghal, . .	877 4 4	4,276 2 9	–	25 19 1	4,302 1 10	–	–	1,979 6 6	469 5 4	400 6 10	106 10 10	14 12 3	2 15 0	5 0 0	529 4 11	321 8 7	–	28 17 4	0 10 0	–	5 6 8	25 13 6	921 1 0	388 10 10	23 13 0	–	176 16 4	1,9
Kerry, . .	Cahersiveen, .	142 9 2	1,374 15 3	–	–	1,554 15 3	–	282 2 0	1,808 6 3	276 19 0	434 15 0	72 16 3	–	–	–	507 11 3	306 10 5	–	35 13 6	–	–	3 0 11	8 5 1	891 1 2	237 10 6	28 7 0	–	404 8 7	1,8
	Dingle, . .	50 18 7	1,746 1 1	1 19 7	9 16 0	1,757 7 8	–	–	2,127 6 9	122 7 11	641 19 8	63 18 8	–	–	–	508 10 4	342 16 0	–	45 9 6	–	–	3 7 6	6 12 0	877 15 4	242 2 4	17 8 0	–	337 13 2	2,1
	Kenmare, . .	38 9 7	1,811 6 2	–	–	1,811 6 2	–	–	1,849 6 2	27 6 8	641 19 8	63 18 8	–	–	–	508 10 4	342 16 0	–	45 9 6	–	–	3 7 6	6 12 0	877 15 4	242 2 4	17 8 0	–	337 13 2	2,1
	Killarney, . .	326 15 6	4,915 12 11	–	26 17 1	4,945 10 0	–	2 11 4	5,273 16 10	277 6 8	1,062 18 6	317 10 3	83 17 1	0 4 0	32 14 10	1,497 4 8	585 8 1	–	63 9 5	12 10 0	–	4 17 0	29 7 9	1,084 3 7	275 5 2	17 16 6	–	667 15 5	2,0
	Listowel, . .	525 4 3	2,656 3 3	2 13 5	–	2,658 16 8	–	–	3,184 0 11	34 9 5	520 16 10	210 15 0	–	–	33 0 0	764 11 10	329 8 3	–	95 15 10	12 13 9	–	11 7 1	5 12 11	1,219 7 8	296 6 3	41 16 0	119 9 9	519 14 10	4,4
	Tarbert, . .	85 3 9	2,330 0 8	2 17 6	–	2,332 18 2	–	549 2 4	4,408 3 6	61 15 6	1,409 13 4	610 14 2	–	–	56 1 9	2,076 9 3	758 13 6	–	92 18 2	–	–	6 8 8	110 12 11	3,045 2 6	599 8 5	62 12 6			
	Tralee, . .	88 3 9	2,330 0 8	2 17 6	–	2,332 18 2	–	–	2,388 9 6	350 4 6	527 1 11	422 4 4	–	–	–	949 6 3	397 1 2	–	–	6 0 0	–	8 0 0	8 9 11	1,278 17 4	253 17 4	19 7 9	–	489 2 7	2,2
Limerick, . .	Croom, . .	154 5 10	2,675 13 5	1 14 1	–	2,677 7 6	–	196 17 2	2,867 17	436 0 6	437 11 8	83 12 5	37 13 0	0 4 0	23 4 0	582 5 1	270 16 4	–	48 17 0	–	–	3 14 0	18 18 10	924 11 3	165 2 4	15 3 3	–	50 9 9	1,5
	Glin, . .	2 18 10	1,792 15 3	11 19 2	6 9 9	1,815 1 2	–	273 15 1	1,091 7 1	362 2 6	1,707 5 5	602 9 6	48 18 2	6 19 9	50 0 0	2,415 12 10	581 9 2	–	101 13 10	13 10 0	–	19 16 8	54 14 3	3,186 16 9	505 11 11	42 4 8	–	4,004 1	5,8
	Kilmallock, .	575 3 9	7,566 18 6	14 9 9	15 13 0	7,626 13 3	–	1,201 16 6	14,043 17 6	1,350 14 10	5,210 18 5	1,526 19 8	143 5 0	12 9 0	76 0 0	6,969 12 1	1,695 3 0	–	286 3 3	27 0 0	–	35 13 2	64 11 10	9,068 3 4	820 19 7	30 2 0	–	2,744 17 9	14,0
	Limerick, . .	1,360 0 6	11,446 13 0	2 13 3	6 3 9	11,455 9 6	–	–	11,455 9 6	–	–	–	–	–	8 0 0	10 19 4	6 0 0	–	70 10 7	7 0 0	–	8 13 8	26 12 8	1,066 12 2	329 4 4	19 15 0	–	1,655 18 3½	3,7
	Newcastle, . .	898 11 0½	2,819 5 1	1 13 6	15 14 6	2,836 13 3	–	–	3,735 4 3½	33 14 6½	603 18 8	390 18 0	98 3 6	10 19 4	1,108 19 6	444 15 8	–	–	–	–	15 16 6	6 0 0	1,956 0 1½	311 16 11	16 19 0	–	467 8 5	3,2
	Rathkeale, . .	517 16 5	2,139 13 11	23 3 6	–	2,162 17 5	–	517 6 8½	3,218 0 6½	465 16 1	682 16 0½	383 5 4	335 18 6	17 5 0	15 13 0	1,434 17 10½	492 5 9	–	–	–	–	2 8 6	19 11 6	739 19 10	187 8 0	4 9 2	–	762 4 7	1,9
Tipperary. .	Borrisokane, .	16 9 1	1,880 19 2	–	–	1,880 19 2	–	–	1,897 8 3	203 6 8	419 3 1	57 5 6	–	–	–	476 8 7	241 11 3	–	–	–	–	11 15 2	34 10 0	2,269 11 7	368 5 4	30 19 6	–	840 11 6	5,1
	Carrick-on-Suir, .	180 0 11	4,925 18 10	2 9 0	0 10 0	4,928 17 10	–	40 2 8	5,149 1 5	1,039 13 6	1,251 5 4	460 0 2	46 2 2	2 9 11	–	1,759 17 7	939 19 4	–	122 11 0	–	–	12 19 11	57 1 11	2,721 7 8	397 14 0	35 3 2	–	1,471 6 8	5,1
	Cashel, . .	194 2 6	5,043 17 9	6 14 6	16 12 2	5,066 3 11	–	–	5,260 3 11	561 15 2	1,166 9 3	537 16 4	96 9 4	1 6 11	35 0 0	1,837 1 10	671 16 7	–	125 17 5	16 10 0	–	6 9 7	39 17 10	1,332 17 8	247 16 6	23 9 0	–	260 5 8	2,3
	Cloghean, . .	11 15 4	2,380 12 11	7 10 9	2 10 2	2,382 13 10	–	25 19 7	2,370 8 9	505 19 11	588 5 0	263 13 3	–	–	10 0 0	861 18 3	393 10 9	–	88 1 3	–	–	14 12 0	37 14 11	3,555 10 7	387 11 2	30 19 6	–	748 2 6	5,1
	Clonmel, . .	1,415 12 1	2,783 15 4	5 2 7	100 0 0	2,888 17 11	–	1,669 2 1	5,973 12 1	1,281 8 4	1,557 2 8	731 5 2	19 0 0	2 1 10	37 10 0	2,346 19 8	763 13 0	268 15 0	118 6 0	5 10 0	–	9 14 2	112 1 9	2,669 4 11	503 18 2	30 2 6	–	487 7 9	6,0
	Nenagh, . .	–	6,685 6 3	1 5 6	–	6,689 11 9	–	115 13 4	6,805 5 1	3,114 12 6	1,482 4 0	381 5 2	3 12 10	0 5 0	–	1,867 7 0	534 19 0	–	80 11 8	64 11 4	–	5 18 6	32 10 0	1,524 2 9	303 6 10	17 9 9	–	1,949 10 8	3,8
	Roscrea, . .	229 12 2	3,641 17 6	5 12 0	29 9 0	3,677 9 6	–	–	3,899 1 8	102 11 8	601 18 5	257 11 10	37 3 0	–	–	876 13 3	459 14 5	–	80 15 0	3 0 0	–	8 11 10	15 8 4	1 706 6 6	372 6 5	31 14 0	–	2,241 12 3	4,3
	Tourles, . .	825 8 11	3,872 4 4	1 7 3	–	3,873 11 7	–	–	4,390 0 6	57 1 4	926 16 9	176 16 7	10 6 0	–	24 17 7	1,138 16 11	459 14 5	–	80 15 0	3 0 0	–	8 11 10	15 8 4	1 706 6 6	372 6 5	31 14 0	–	2,241 12 3	4,3
	Tipperary, . .	440 18 2	1,115 18 11	4 17 0	–	1,120 15 11	–	1,379 11 10	2,941 5 11	145 9 1	997 16 8	429 13 4	88 5 8	0 13 5	49 9 7	1,565 18 8	502 12 4	–	27 18 0	37 10 0	–	10 16 8	58 14 11	2,203 10 7	528 17 4	30 2 6	–	13 6 5	2,9
Waterford. .	Dungarvan, . .	212 14 2	3,078 12 2	3 7 1	14 5 9	3,096 5 0	–	–	3,308 19 2	76 9 2	833 11 2	150 6 0	67 14 6	15 7 8	48 19 9	1,115 19 1	523 12 6	–	76 19 3	2 0 0	–	13 10 0	46 9 2	1,778 10 0	308 18 10	24 15 0	–	1,429 6 2	3,3
	Kilmacthomas, .	641 8 10	1,932 10 0	–	0 7 6	1,934 17 6	–	12 13 2	2,588 19 6	388 10 3	671 13 11	188 11 5	52 7 6	7 5 4	7 10 0	927 8 2	354 12 3	78 0 0	–	23 0 0	4 10 0	–	7 3 0	16 9 6	1,319 11 7	269 15 2	16 11 9	–	1,450 16 7	3,1
	Lismore, . .	134 16 6	2,947 10 10	4 15 9	6 4 6	2,958 11 1	–	–	3,153 7 7	96 12 6	625 4 5	202 12 8	28 1 6	9 5 6	18 0 0	883 4 1	385 5 0	–	–	–	–	6 17 6	24 3 0	1,397 0 11	133 14 7	16 12 0	–	688 1 9	2,3
	Waterford, . .	762 7 10	6,475 8 0	9 3 2	17 5 6	6,501 15 8	–	412 5 0	7,676 9 6	587 15 4	2,361 8 1	791 18 6	579 13 8	26 3 8	32 10 0	3,791 13 11	996 16 4	–	258 17 8	–	–	44 4 4	56 5 10	5,147 18 1	699 14 3	81 11 3	–	1,159 10 7	7,6
Total, Munster (50 Unions),		20,625 12 6½	166,201 16 5	210 5 3	731 4 7	167,873 6 3	–	11,586 18 7½	199,485 17 4½	21,504 14 8½	46,139 1 5	19,769 10 6	2,793 13 11	319 0 4	1,672 16 0	70,694 2 2	25,956 15 3	346 15 0	3,245 8 3	395 5 7	–	472 17 2	1,460 4 5	102,571 7 10	17,495 18 4	1,511 15 8	214 14 8	56,187 6 2½	199,4

No. 2.—SUMMARY of Audited Union Accounts, for the Half-year ended 25th March, 1866—*continued.*

CHARGE.								DISCHARGE.																			
Balances in favour of Electoral Divisions at close of last Half-year.	Receipts.				Credits under final Adjustment Orders, consequent on change of Boundaries.	Balances against Electoral Divisions at close of this Half-year.	Total.	Balances against Electoral Divisions at close of last Half-year.	Expenditure under the Poor Law Acts.																		
	Amount of Poor Rate lodged.	Repayment of Rents.	Other Receipts, if any.	Total Receipts in the Half-year.					In-Maintenance and Clothing.		Out-Relief in Money and in Kind.		Cost of Maintenance of Paupers in Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums, and in extern Hospitals.	Total on account of In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief, cost of Deaf and Dumb, and Blind, &c.	Establishment Charges.	Repayment of Loans under Act 1 & 2 Vic., c. 56, s. 35.	Collectors' Poundage or other Remuneration.	Amount expended on Emigration.	Amount of Emigration Loan Repaid, and Interest thereon.	Workhouse Burial Expenses.	Elections, Law, and other Expenses.	Total Expenditure for Relief to the Destitute Poor in the Half-year.	Expenses under Medical Charities Acts.	Expenses under the Acts for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under Burial Grounds Acts paid out of the Poor Rate.	Balances in favour of Electoral Divisions at close of this Half-year.	Total.	Names of Unions.
									On account of Electoral Division Paupers.	On account of Union Paupers.	On account of Electoral Division Paupers.	On account of Union Paupers.															
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
																											LEINSTER.
344 7 5	6,862 13 5	28 14 0	–	6,892 7 5	–	32 19 9	7,439 14 7	564 6 3	1,531 10 2	344 16 7	312 18 10	9 15 8	–	1,999 1 3	635 18 10	–	150 15 1	8 0 0	–	13 8 0	33 11 0	2,840 14 2	559 16 7	52 19 6	–	3,421 18 1	7,439 14 7	Carlow.
1,372 12 0	2,620 2 7	5 0 1	29 18 10	2,655 1 6	–	–	3,927 13 6	–	505 9 6	186 10 0	–	–	10 0 0	701 19 6	457 18 3	–	97 13 2	–	–	6 12 0	12 1 8	1,276 4 7	480 0 7	26 4 6	–	2,145 3 10	3,927 13 6	Balrothery.
495 14 11	13,623 14 3	17 2 0	–	13,640 16 3	–	1,034 2 2½	15,170 12 7	1,217 9 11½	6,281 17 0½	2,497 18 1	82 18 6½	242 4 10	284 15 6	9,389 14 3	2,666 6 11½	–	367 8 1	29 0 0	–	33 12 6	43 4 2	12,189 5 11½	1,239 14 7	220 5 9	–	294 16 4½	15,170 12 7	Dublin, North.
1,886 10 1½	24,966 9 1	38 14 10	–	24,945 3 11	–	738 11 1½	27,667 6 0	3,234 3 11½	10,737 0 7½	4,158 10 11	543 9 11½	148 6 3	167 15 3	15,755 2 11½	4,687 18 6	–	360 5 10	20 0 0	–	17 3 0	14 14 3	20,755 4 6½	1,607 4 0	257 18 9	–	1,812 14 8½	27,667 6 0	Dublin, South.
3,360 0 1	3,769 0 9	9 19 7	54 2 0	3,833 2 4	–	–	7,232 2 5	–	1,350 11 11	890 14 8	2 6 3	–	27 10 0	2,271 2 10	916 16 2	–	115 3 8	–	–	9 12 0	51 3 3	3,362 17 11	805 10 7	65 3 6	–	2,998 10 5	7,232 2 5	Rathdown.
224 12 0	5,040 6 8	–	–	5,040 6 8	–	–	5,264 18 8	654 10 5	1,025 14 2	288 19 10	299 16 5	53 18 9	73 13 10	1,742 3 0	501 2 7	–	188 19 7	–	–	7 13 4	38 3 11	2,478 2 5	487 10 10	30 2 6	–	1,614 12 6	5,264 18 8	Athy.
727 10 1	1,903 11 8	0 2 6	–	1,903 14 2	–	117 19 7	2,749 3 10	168 19 3	736 13 0	265 15 10	240 9 6	11 3 0	10 0 0	1,254 1 4	502 0 8	–	117 2 10	–	–	11 4 9	35 9 6	1,924 19 1	408 3 3	17 7 6	–	229 14 9	2,749 3 10	Celbridge.
749 19 10	6,286 3 11	–	–	6,286 3 11	–	–	6,377 3 9	766 17 11	969 8 4	450 8 5	344 9 10	17 7 9	27 16 9	1,829 11 1	643 12 11	–	114 19 9	–	–	7 10 10	61 12 8	2,662 7 3	519 11 9	44 3 0	–	2,364 3 10	6,377 3 9	Naas.
–	4,718 10 7½	3 19 4	1 0 6½	4,723 10 6	–	24 0 7	4,747 11 1	1,613 16 5	737 14 1	442 14 11½	236 3 3	13 13 0	25 0 0	1,455 5 3½	427 2 7½	–	74 11 5	22 0 2	–	4 10 4	31 2 5	2,014 12 3	255 16 8	39 0 0	–	824 5 9	4,747 11 1	Callan.
2 18 9	2,657 6 5	–	3 6 0	2,660 12 5	–	6 19 9	2,670 10 11	308 6 8	496 13 9	157 14 8	306 10 0	2 18 6	12 10 0	976 6 11	338 11 4	–	77 10 1	–	–	2 12 11	10 7 7	1,405 8 10	203 8 3	8 17 6	–	744 9 8	2,670 10 11	Castlecomer.
82 2 1	8,180 16 8	22 17 0	46 14 5	8,249 8 1	–	–	8,332 10 2	970 8 1	1,700 17 2	710 8 2	462 12 11	21 16 0	19 17 3	2,915 11 6	867 16 0	–	187 8 11	12 10 0	–	10 7 0	62 13 5	4,056 6 10	436 12 7	33 9 0	–	2,845 13 8	8,332 10 2	Kilkenny.
166 4 10	3,634 4 6	3 10 8	–	3,637 15 2	–	–	3,784 0 0	340 3 6	635 8 6	260 11 1	121 14 0	2 11 6	5 0 0	1,025 5 1	462 13 0	–	90 16 11	–	–	2 11 0	36 19 2	1,618 5 2	259 2 3	19 6 4	–	1,547 2 9	3,784 0 0	Thomastown.
45 15 6	2,433 0 7	2 7 0	22 18 8	2,458 6 3	–	–	2,504 1 9	302 19 5	522 19 5	88 11 10	90 11 6	0 15 10	10 0 0	712 18 7	270 3 9	–	40 11 0	–	–	5 1 6	6 18 6	1,035 13 4	235 17 8	11 17 6	–	917 13 10	2,504 1 9	Urlingford.
1,405 0 5	2,880 10 10	5 2 2	29 12 5	2,915 5 1	–	–	4,320 5 6½	10 18 0	564 1 7	139 14 7	47 6 6	6 17 9	–	758 0 5	364 12 6	–	9 18 5	–	–	5 0 7	27 12 11	1,165 4 10	302 3 11	20 7 6	–	2,761 11 3	4,320 5 6	Edenderry.
1,295 18 7½	4,679 19 7	0 1 0	40 14 7	4,666 15 2	–	–	5,950 13 9½	5 9 6½	919 12 1	301 9 10	–	–	8 10 0	1,229 11 11	481 14 7	–	224 19 10	–	–	10 13 6	36 0 7	1,983 0 5	513 15 5	27 17 0	–	3,420 11 5	5,950 13 9½	Parsonstown.
780 12 10½	5,362 17 1	2 11 7	–	5,455 8 8	–	–	6,236 1 6	39 10 0	1,228 9 6	328 6 6	200 11 2	31 11 4	22 0 0	1,810 18 6	481 11 2	–	204 9 6	–	–	12 2 6	35 6 7	2,544 8 3	357 16 3	27 5 0	–	3,207 2 0	6,236 1 6	Tullamore.
332 0 9	2,902 18 3	–	0 7 0	2,903 5 3	–	–	3,235 6 0	155 12 3½	428 6 5	160 18 7	51 0 0	8 15 6	1 18 0	650 18 6	429 15 9	–	72 11 5	–	–	8 15 2	51 8 6	1,213 9 4	212 3 5	19 11 6	–	1,694 9 5½	3,235 6 0	Ballymahon.
206 14 7	5,005 2 11	0 14 0	11 4 11	5,017 3 10	–	–	5,223 17 5	695 19 9	719 12 11	144 5 7	330 12 6	1 17 6	10 10 0	1,206 18 6	401 6 6	–	125 2 8	–	–	1 4 7	55 14 1	1,790 6 4	439 17 8	31 7 6	–	2,305 6 2	5,262 17 5	Granard.
767 8 2	5,036 11 1	7 17 2	–	5,043 8 3	–	–	5,810 16 5	155 7 2	1,076 9 7	333 7 7	86 8 0	–	25 0 0	1,521 5 2	443 14 1	–	125 17 6	1 0 0	–	9 9 0	29 6 0	2,130 11 9	199 13 8	26 9 0	–	3,298 14 10	5,810 16 5	Longford.
1,088 3 4	4,452 0 6	2 1 0	20 1 2	4,474 2 8	–	–	5,562 6 0	–	890 12 2	403 19 3	465 15 0	52 2 6	25 4 0	1,837 12 11	449 13 5	–	74 4 0	–	–	8 8 0	12 9 1	2,382 7 5	350 7 8	25 14 6	–	2,803 16 5	5,562 6 0	Ardee.
1,734 14 4	4,635 0 0	1 6 8	45 15 7	4,682 2 3	–	–	6,406 16 7	–	646 0 1	535 9 7	629 5 9	27 11 3	18 2 6	1,856 9 2	695 13 7	–	115 17 6	–	–	12 1 8	48 7 0	2,728 8 11	425 15 3	43 5 9	–	3,209 6 8	6,406 16 7	Drogheda.
878 17 1	2,866 5 1	–	17 1 2	2,873 6 3	–	4 3 5	3,756 6 9	36 7 5	766 10 11	197 9 2	172 17 2	26 8 4	–	1,163 5 7	507 3 11	–	91 13 4	–	–	10 9 3	35 12 8	1,808 4 9	526 14 2	52 8 9	–	1,332 11 8	3,756 6 9	Dundalk.
1,324 4 8	1,152 7 10	–	21 8 7	1,173 16 5	–	15 4 1	2,513 5 2	8 2 4	507 14 10	157 1 2	126 1 11	10 16 0	–	801 13 11	387 9 0	–	78 9 4	–	–	4 2 6	28 11 3	1,300 6 0	255 16 10	12 18 9	–	936 1 3	2,513 5 2	Dunshaughlin.
1,750 18 6	3,995 7 9	0 10 3	34 8 4	4,030 6 4	–	–	5,780 4 4½	1 15 1	925 6 9½	185 0 6	4 3 5½	0 5 0½	26 0 0	1,140 15 9½	481 8 10	–	99 17 5	6 16 8	–	6 6 5	30 6 5	1,765 11 6½	235 16 1	20 16 5	9 13 10	3,743 11 5	5,780 4 4½	Kells.
1,342 14 10	3,226 15 3	0 18 4	–	3,227 13 7	–	–	4,689 8 5	–	900 15 8	186 0 0	343 11 6	14 5 0	5 0 0	1,449 12 2	507 8 1	–	80 13 5	–	–	10 1 3	36 0 6	2,083 15 5	211 12 5	19 17 6	–	2,365 3 1	4,689 8 5	Navan.
446 6 4	2,668 2 9	2 12 4	18 6 3	2,677 1 1	–	–	3,140 7 5	63 4 1	605 15 11	86 7 3	1 3 1	0 1 6	9 10 6	702 18 3	344 7 0	–	59 7 5	6 0 0	–	4 6 0	21 14 7	1,138 13 3	226 12 7	26 7 0	–	1,685 10 6	3,140 7 5	Oldcastle.
142 19 6½	3,047 0 0	2 8 4	–	3,049 8 4	–	298 1 9½	3,530 9 7½	297 3 8½	905 13 3	298 3 11	276 16 9	13 0 1	–	1,493 14 0	511 15 8	–	–	–	–	8 18 5	25 3 6	2,039 11 7	311 12 11½	21 3 0	–	860 18 5½	3,530 9 7½	Trim.
56 8 11	3,117 12 0	–	–	3,117 12 0	–	32 13 3	3,206 14 2	574 16 1	653 13 8	117 8 5	157 12 6	5 5 0	10 15 3	944 14 10	448 13 4	–	–	3 0 0	–	4 11 8	33 15 0	1,434 14 10	357 10 6	17 3 6	–	822 9 3	3,206 14 2	Abbeyleix.
1 18 10½	2,081 2 7	–	–	2,081 2 7	–	–	2,188 2 2	102 18 1	816 0 3	79 7 0	19 4 0	–	7 10 0	422 1 3	331 3 10	–	60 14 0	–	–	7 0 0	32 17 0	853 16 1	136 14 4	7 8 0	–	1,087 5 8	2,188 2 2	Donaghmore.
142 18 3	6,957 5 5	6 1 4	27 0 6	6,990 6 9	–	10 9 7	7,103 9 9	652 10 2	1,736 6 11	602 14 8	64 15 3	6 10 9	–	2,410 7 7	791 8 11	–	222 11 7	–	–	18 8 9	50 11 2	3,493 8 0	470 2 10	33 18 6	–	2,453 10 3	7,103 9 9	Mountmellick.
213 13 4½	3,389 17 8	2 3 2	24 3 8	3,416 4 6	–	22 18 11½	3,652 16 10	282 12 4½	800 5 2	192 11 5½	9 12 1	0 9 1	5 0 0	1,007 17 9½	490 12 6	–	122 19 1	–	–	10 11 6	15 16 9	1,647 17 7½	352 9 9	39 5 0	–	1,330 12 1	3,652 16 10	Athlone.
8 7 4	1,783 5 6	0 5 0	2 10 9	1,786 0 6	–	–	2,603 4 10	–	384 17 3	154 5 7	7 2 5	0 3 0	5 0 0	551 8 3	270 13 3	–	–	2 10 0	–	3 12 4	15 11 6	843 15 4	190 7 7	11 7 6	–	1,557 14 5	2,603 4 10	Delvin.
2,361 14 7	6,665 15 4	–	–	6,665 15 4	–	–	9,024 11 11	–	1,170 8 1	426 8 11	1 4 0	–	48 12 6	1,646 13 6	632 11 6	–	151 7 10	15 14 9	–	13 15 6	48 14 0	2,508 17 1	465 10 2	36 2 0	–	6,014 2 8	9,024 11 11	Mullingar.
277 7 8	5,148 1 4	65 10 2	–	5,213 11 6	–	9 4 9	5,500 3 11	501 0 3	1,022 16 0	272 8 6	249 16 0	6 2 0	10 0 0	1,561 2 6	780 15 10	–	57 10 4	5 0 0	–	11 4 3	153 16 10	2,569 9 9	378 1 2	44 4 6	–	2,007 8 3	5,500 3 11	Enniscorthy.
171 4 3	4,300 5 3	–	1 6 6	4,301 11 9	–	–	4,472 16 0	536 8 0	487 12 1	288 0 2	254 5 8	14 19 4	6 11 6	1,251 8 9	451 9 11	–	58 5 4	3 0 0	–	8 1 0	31 13 2	1,803 18 2	299 2 11	20 18 9	–	1,812 8 2	4,472 16 0	Gorey.
268 17 7	7,767 16 10	3 6 6	12 19 8	7,774 1 10	–	–	8,042 19 5	720 13 0	1,088 9 4	394 0 10	467 10 0	9 9 0	32 10 0	2,591 19 2	605 17 1	–	161 12 3	19 0 0	–	16 1 3	40 17 6	3,435 7 3	477 15 11	41 14 0	–	3,367 9 3	8,042 19 5	New Ross.
209 5 10	4,630 17 9	3 14 6	30 19 8	4,665 11 11	–	99 2 3	5,074 0 0	274 9 6	1,443 5 0	381 5 7	165 13 6	1 0 0	26 0 0	2,017 4 1	688 6 1	–	115 15 5	–	–	16 6 8	56 0 2	2,893 12 5	477 16 10	48 4 6	–	1,379 16 9	5,074 0 0	Wexford.
975 13 6	3,864 11 3	–	20 16 2	3,885 7 5	–	–	4,861 0 11	26 8 10	895 1 11	326 8 1	151 5 0	–	11 1 6	1,383 16 6	484 16 9	–	–	–	–	1 16 3	33 12 0	1,904 1 6	339 14 7	17 12 6	–	2,573 3 6	4,861 0 11	Baltinglass.
470 9 7	5,980 7 4	–	16 11 7	5,996 18 11	–	–	6,476 8 6	351 3 10	1,131 10 8	392 16 8	374 1 10	7 14 0	15 0 0	1,921 3 2	555 16 5	–	67 3 0	–	–	11 11 3	45 2 4	2,600 16 2	574 16 5	41 3 0	–	2,908 9 1	6,476 8 6	Rathdrum.
22 1 6½	2,281 1 7	–	–	2,281 1 7	21 15 7	2,324 18 8½	4,649 17 9	308 2 8½	380 3 11½	179 6 10	3 6 7	7 0 8	2 16 0	572 14 0½	351 6 11	–	84 14 8	–	–	4 10 9	28 6 0	991 12 4½	242 3 6	17 19 9	–	765 0 4½	2,324 18 8½	Shillelagh.
9,554 16 4½	195,792 19 10½	245 12 0	533 6 5½	196,571 18 4	–	2,468 6 7½	228,595 1 4	15,942 14 0½	50,437 9 7½	18,008 11 8¾	7,705 2 10½	776 15 8½	1,006 10 4	77,934 9 9½	26,598 7 11½	–	4,119 1 7	153 11 7	–	371 9 2	1,498 8 7	110,675 8 8½	16,893 14 4	1,588 6 0	9 13 10	83,485 4 5½	228,595 1 4	Total, Leinster (40 Unions).

[*continued.*

F 2

No. 2.—SUMMARY of Audited Union Accounts, for the Half-year ended 25th March, 1866—*continued.*

CHARGE.									DISCHARGE.																							
Receipts.									Expenditure under the Poor Law Acts.																							
Balances in favour of Electoral Divisions at the commencement of the Half-year.	Amounts of Rates levied.	Repayments of Relief.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts in the Half-year.	Credits under final Adjustment account.	Balances against Electoral Divisions at close of the Half-year.	Total.		Balances against Electoral Divisions at close of last Half-year.	In-Maintenance and Clothing.		Out-Relief in Money and in Kind.		Cost of Maintenance of Paupers in Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums, and in extern Hospitals.	Total on account of In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief, cost of Deaf and Dumb, and Blind, &c.	Establishment Charges.	Repayment of Loans under Act 1 & 2 Vic., c. 56, s. 35.	Collectors' Poundage or other Remuneration.	Amount expended on Emigration.	Amount of Emigration Loan Repaid, and Interest thereon.	Workhouse Burial Expenses.	Elections, Law, and other Expenses.	Total Expenditure for Relief to the Destitute Poor in the Half-year.	Expenses under Medical Charities Acts.	Expenses under the Acts for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under Burial Grounds Acts paid out of the Poor Rate.	Balances in favour of Electoral Divisions at close of this Half-year.	Total.	Names of Unions.
										On account of Electoral Division Paupers.	On account of Union Paupers.	On account of Electoral Division Paupers.	On account of Union Paupers.																	
																																CONNAUGHT.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
198 2 7	3,084 13 1	7 17 0	0 17 11	3,290 14 0	–	–	3,287 16 7		173 9 1	719 2 5	227 5 5	1 13 4	0 1 0	–	939 2 2	664 2 9	–	82 19 7	5 0 0	–	8 3 1	18 9 6	1,717 17 1	383 6 4	25 12 8	–	987 11 5	3,287 16 7	Ballinasloe.
2 4 9	1,347 13 7	–	25 6 8	1,375 4 4	–	82 4 1½	1,657 9 1½		408 0 5½	272 2 9	83 3 7	4 13 6	1 4 6	–	361 3 10	871 6 9	–	–	–	–	5 14 3	35 1 3	773 6 1	273 18 10	27 17 0	–	174 6 8½	1,657 9 11½	Clifden.
452 18 6	4,260 5 0	22 17 1	4 6 0	4,287 8 1	–	354 15 2	5,095 1 9½		1,025 19 7	1,293 19 4	334 0 3	23 18 6	3 11 7	5 0 0	532 18 8	344 6 9	–	63 6 3	1 0 0	–	2 1 1	9 6 6	952 19 3	174 17 11	17 5 0	–	276 19 0	1,994 19 8	Gort.
58 2 –	2,448 15 1	2 9 8	–	2,461 4 9	–	17 8 1	2,513 14 10½		741 6 2	570 14 4	129 14 3	–	–	1 10 0	495 11 4	877 7 2	–	45 14 3	10 0 0	–	4 0 8	38 13 11	971 7 4	255 9 6	27 5 0	–	1,387 12 4	2,526 2 1	Loughrea.
–	1,468 14 11	–	–	1,468 14 11	–	105 7 9	1,994 19 8		554 10 5	367 13 2	126 8 2	–	–	–	445 16 3	311 12 10	–	45 10 0	–	–	4 10 6	5 19 6	884 12 9	267 14 9	21 0 9	–	1,341 13 5	2,648 12 0	Mount Bellew.
781 5 4	1,581 12 3	0 18 3	2 5 5	1,784 15 3	–	–	2,566 2 1		42 6 2	354 16 3	91 2 6	0 2 6	–	–	511 17 0	205 18 5	–	82 3 9	4 0 0	–	3 19 0	16 14 7	884 12 9	244 12 5	22 11 0	–	179 11 2	1,654 10 1	Oughterard.
96 4 9	2,350 4 4	1 16 9	2 9 5	2,452 7 6	–	–	2,648 12 0		133 10 4	375 10 5	123 3 2	–	–	–	280 3 7	204 18 3	–	–	–	–	2 0 5	2 9 9	489 12 0	182 13 2	5 15 0	–	820 7 4½	3,065 8 0½	Portumna.
–	1,554 10 1	2 17 10	2 2 5	1,559 7 6	634 0 4	178 2 8	1,654 10 1		718 0 8	241 9 4	63 4 4	–	–	–	304 13 8	213 10 6	–	75 15 3	2 0 0	–	3 18 0	20 18 0	1,108 15 10	182 13 2	5 15 0	–	1,804 19 7½	4,996 8 8	Tuam.
11 7 6½	3,960 10 10	4 4 2	–	3,976 3 0	7	19 1 11	3,995 8 6		887 16 7½	512 3 10	210 4 1	30 6 11	4 19 3	5 0 0	762 14 1	213 10 6	–	140 1 4	15 0 0	–	6 7 9	7 11 6	1,881 1 6	412 19 4	34 4 0	–	1,804 19 7½	4,996 8 8	
2 17 7½	4,981 11 6	1 15 6	7 15 7	4,991 2 7	–	2 8 5½	4,996 8 8		863 4 2½	680 2 3	362 9 6	97 11 2	6 16 2	41 0 0	1,187 13 1	524 1 10	–	140 1 4	15 0 0	–	6 7 9	7 11 6	1,881 1 6	412 19 4	34 4 0	–	929 3 0	2,526 4 0	Carrick-on-Shan.
156 1 –	2,317 14 0	2 11 1	2 16 4	2,479 1 5	–	0 8 7	2,526 4 0		194 15 8	325 17 6	95 12 0	2 19 2	0 4 2	5 0 0	429 12 4	488 5 0	–	75 15 9	10 0 0	–	4 15 3	16 17 0	1,025 5 4	341 15 0	35 5 0	–	929 3 0	2,526 4 0	Manorhamilton.
468 5 1	2,242 8 7	1 4 0	–	2,247 12 7	–	–	2,711 19 5		8 1 3	318 16 6	91 3 6	–	–	5 0 0	415 0 0	279 14 7	–	56 5 10	–	–	2 2 2	13 1 0	766 3 7	346 4 4	29 19 6	13 1 4	1,548 9 5	2,711 19 5	Mohill.
330 11 1	2,285 4 1	–	18 7 11	2,303 12 0	–	0 4 2	2,616 7 3		29 12 5	707 9 8	87 3 6	10 10 6	–	–	805 3 8	514 18 1	–	77 3 9	8 0 0	–	3 14 0	29 1 10	1,438 1 4	319 13 4	32 16 6	–	805 3 8	2,616 7 3	
854 0 9	1,522 19 2	16 18 6	58 8 8	1,597 16 10	–	–	2,381 17 7		–	503 5 0	93 15 2	4 15 6	–	–	607 15 8	414 19 5	–	54 8 3	–	–	9 8 0	26 12 10	1,113 4 2	254 14 8	35 5 0	–	978 13 9	2,381 17 7	Ballina.
194 15 8	2,020 12 9	6 13 5	–	2,047 4 7	–	7 13 3½	3,029 13 7		118 6 5½	647 6 2	256 18 2½	11 16 0	0 18 0	5 0 0	911 18 11½	386 5 2½	–	–	–	–	3 12 0	22 13 6	1,304 10 3	275 3 9	26 3 3	–	1,305 9 10½	3,029 13 7	Ballinrobe.
73 17 11	884 5 5	2 2 6	–	886 7 11	–	203 2 5	1,225 8 3		484 11 1	138 16 1	49 7 6	6 15 3	1 16 3	–	430 12 2	401 13 9	–	29 2 5	–	–	3 5 0	26 6 1	910 19 5	172 5 9	25 9 0	–	144 3 11	1,225 8 3	Belmullet.
447 3 7	1,898 12 2	–	4 9 7	1,913 1 9	–	–	2,360 5 4		17 16 3	332 4 6	102 15 6	15 12 2	–	–	419 7 1	259 5 6	–	2 9 2	3 10 0	–	1 19 8	4 9 2	691 0 7	207 13 6½	35 10 3	–	830 9 3	1,902 16 11½	Claremorris.
128 3 2	1,779 10 1	–	4 3 8	1,783 13 9	–	–	1,912 16 11½		178 3 11	370 18 9	117 17 2	1 19 1	0 3 0	19 9 1	411 3 8	140 7 2	–	36 0 9	–	–	2 3 0	16 1 5	635 15 3	141 9 0	9 12 6	–	274 16 3	1,088 19 8	Killala.
109 4 10	966 3 2	–	12 11 8	978 14 10	–	–	1,088 19 8		7 6 8	348 19 1	62 17 9	9 6 10	–	–	420 3 8	259 1 4	–	–	–	–	2 2 3	19 16 0	529 4 10	223 12 7	15 4 2	–	384 6 11	1,230 6 4	Newport.
86 12 8	1,146 5 9	4 3 1	2 9 2	1,152 18 0	–	3 14 8	1,239 6 4		286 17 10	270 8 11	24 7 11	4 4 3	–	5 0 0	434 11 3	310 2 5	–	97 12 2	1 5 0	–	1 16 0	28 4 0	873 10 10	339 14 8	61 19 2	–	353 0 8	2,110 18 6	Swineford.
14 2 0	1,752 3 6	1 12 3	–	1,753 15 9	–	113 0 3	2,110 18 6		482 15 1	322 18 3	103 16 6	2 16 6	–	–	532 1 3	375 1 11	–	85 0 6	–	–	3 11 6	14 9 6	1,008 4 8	247 16 9	37 10 6	–	1,377 14 8	2,800 14 9	Westport.
206 2 1	2,380 13 5	0 14 8	3 4 7	2,384 12 8	–	–	2,800 14 9		129 8 2	436 1 5	91 18 0	4 1 10	–	–	532 1 3	375 1 11	–	85 0 6	–	–	3 11 6	14 9 6	1,008 4 8	247 16 9	37 10 6	–	1,377 14 8	2,800 14 9	
5 12 8	6,187 3 3	10 7 6	2 10 0	6,210 0 9	–	–	6,215 13 5		878 4 7	682 15 3	195 9 8	128 19 0	4 7 6	7 10 0	1,019 1 5	651 6 3	–	206 11 1	–	–	1 12 6	13 9 10	1,892 1 1	511 8 2	43 5 3	–	2,890 14 4	6,215 13 5	Boyle.
625 10 0	1,479 16 4	3 12 0	1 11 10	1,485 0 2	–	699 16 9	2,810 6 11		461 10 10	889 6 1	87 11 8	0 7 6	0 5 0	5 0 0	962 10 3	491 13 8	–	30 7 7	8 0 0	–	8 0 0	13 3 6	3,306 5 3	298 13 11	32 5 6	–	1,134 16 8½	5,059 17 3	Roscommon.
168 9 2	4,56 9 6	–	–	4,56 9 6	–	31 18 7	5,059 17 3		287 15 10½	1,151 2 3	346 8 10	51 9 6	4 10 0	–	1,602 12 3	1,200 14 9	–	1 7 11	10 0 0	–	2 6 4	13 4 0	1,591 3 6	262 15 6	20 14 0	–	1,801 6 4	3,942 1 11	Strokestown.
212 15 9	3,727 10 7	1 15 7	–	3,729 6 2	–	–	3,942 1 11		266 2 7	820 5 0	206 2 7	163 18 8	4 5 6	6 3 0	1,200 14 9	363 10 6	–	1 7 11	10 0 0	–	2 6 4	13 4 0	1,591 3 6	262 15 6	20 14 0	–	1,801 6 4	3,942 1 11	
117 19 2	1,012 12 8	–	2 0 0	1,014 12 8	–	6 17 10	1,139 9 8		36 5 6	195 3 6	32 0 0	2 9 0	–	–	229 12 6	267 19 1	–	33 15 1	–	–	1 10 0	7 6 10	540 3 6	156 16 8	18 12 6	–	387 11 6	1,139 9 8	Dromore West.
70 1 1	5,960 19 5	9 4 1	2 9 1	5,972 14 7	–	65 17 4	6,166 19 7		231 2 9	1,228 1 3	479 11 7	84 16 0	8 11 6	–	1,801 0 4	660 15 7	–	201 5 3	25 12 2	–	6 12 1	68 15 9	2,764 1 2	611 7 11	97 15 2	–	• 2,526 12 7	6,160 19 7	Sligo.
188 5 7	1,539 2 2	1 7 4	8 11 1	1,549 0 7	–	–	1,732 6 2		17 13 11	290 5 4	53 17 1	34 18 6	–	–	379 0 11	200 19 1	–	38 10 9	–	–	1 14 4	21 6 6	641 11 7	173 15 8	28 14 6	–	870 10 6	1,732 6 2	Tobercurry.
6,476 17 0	72,935 8 6	97 14 11	285 6 8	73,318 10 1	634 0 4	2,057 2 0½	82,486 9 5½		9,415 11 9½	14,957 9 1	4,335 9 11½	727 8 10	41 14 5	114 5 1	20,176 7 4½	12,225 11 3½	–	1,814 17 8	118 17 2	–	120 16 8	606 15 8	35,063 5 10	8,166 11 1½	806 18 11	13 1 4	29,021 0 5 5/4	82,486 9 5½	(Total Connaught (29 Unions).

SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.

34,115 15 8½	123,594 5 5	160 13 11	512 8 10	124,267 8 2	–	103 4 0	158,486 7 10½	3,166 18 9	24,501 5 1½	8,226 7 4	1,052 4 2	192 0 4	209 0 7	34,180 17 6½	19,281 10 3	–	3,257 13 0	17 10 0	–	387 8 7	1,441 15 0	58,566 14 4½	15,303 3 8	1,922 19 11	–	79,526 11 2	158,486 7 10½	Ulster.
20,025 12 6½	166,961 16 5	210 5 3	701 4 7	167,873 6 3	–	11,586 18 7½	199,485 17 4½	21,504 14 8½	46,139 1 5	19,769 10 6	2,793 13 11	319 0 4	1,672 16 0	70,694 2 2	25,956 15 3	346 15 0	3,245 8 3	395 5 7	–	472 17 2	1,460 4 5	102,571 7 10	17,495 18 4	1,511 15 8	214 14 8	56,187 6 2½	199,485 17 4½	Munster.
29,354 16 4½	195,792 19 10½	245 12 0	535 6 5½	196,571 18 4	–	2,468 6 7½	228,595 1 4	15,942 14 0½	30,137 9 7½	18,008 11 3½	7,705 2 10½	776 15 8½	1,006 10 4	77,934 9 9½	26,598 7 11½	–	4,119 1 7	153 11 7	–	371 9 2	1,198 8 7	110,675 8 8¼	16,893 14 4	1,588 6 0	9 13 10	83,485 4 5½	228,595 1 4	Leinster.
6,476 17 0	72,935 8 6	97 14 11	285 6 8	73,318 10 1	634 0 4	2,057 2 0½	82,486 9 5½	9,415 11 9½	14,957 9 1	4,335 9 11½	727 8 10	41 14 5	114 5 1	20,176 7 4½	12,225 11 3½	–	1,814 17 8	118 17 2	–	120 16 8	606 15 8	35,063 5 10	8,166 11 1½	806 18 11	13 1 4	29,021 0 5 5/4	82,486 9 5½	Connaught.
90,173 1 7½	559,284 10 2½	714 6 1	2,032 6 6½	562,031 2 10	634 0 4	16,215 11 3½	669,053 16 1	50,029 19 3	136,935 5 3½	50,339 19 0½	12,278 9 9½	1,329 10 9½	3,002 12 0	202,985 16 10½	84,062 4 9¼	346 15 0	12,437 0 6	685 4 4	–	1,352 11 7	5,007 3 8	306,876 16 9	57,859 7 5½	5,830 0 6	237 9 10	248,220 2 3½	669,053 16 1	(Total, Ireland (163 Unions)

No. 3.—Summary of Audited Union Accounts for the Half-year ended 29th September, 1866.

nces in favour of Electoral Divisions at the close last Half-year.	CHARGE. Receipts. Amount of Poor Rate Lodged.	Repayment of Relief.	Amount raised by Rate, or borrowed for Emigration Purposes.	Other Receipts, if any.	Total Receipts in the Half-year.	Balances against Electoral Divisions at close of this Half-year.	Total.	Balances against Electoral Divisions at the close of last Half-year.	DISCHARGE. Expenditure under the Poor Law Acts. In-Maintenance and Clothing. On account of Electoral Division Paupers.	On account of Union Paupers.	Out-Relief in Money and in Kind. On account of Electoral Division Paupers.	On account of Union Paupers.	Cost of Maintenance of Paupers in Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums, and in extra Hospitals.	Total on account of In-Maintenance, Out-door Relief, cost of Deaf and Dumb, and Blind, &c.	Establishment Charges.	Repayment of Loans under Act 1 & 2 Vic., c. 56, s. 35.	Collectors' Poundage or other Remuneration.	Amount expended on Emigration.	Amount of Emigration, Loan Repaid, and Interest thereon.	Workhouse Burial Expenses.	Elections, Law, and other Expenses.	Total Expenditure for Relief to the Destitute Poor in the Half-year.	Expenses under Medical Charities Acts.	Expenses under the Acts for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under Burial Grounds Acts paid out of the Poor Rate.	Expenses under Cattle Plague Order.	Balances in favour of Electoral Divisions at the close of this Half-year.	Total.	Names of Unions.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	ULSTER.
062 13 4	–	–	–	47 4 8	47 4 8	–	3,109 18 0	–	700 18 9	215 19 10	3 5 0	10 5 0	–	930 8 7	652 10 9	–	–	–	–	8 5 0	16 19 5	1,608 3 9	430 12 2	47 1 3	–	126 2 3	897 18 7	3,109 18 0	Antrim.
230 1 0	227 19 4	2 2 0	–	52 1 0	282 2 4	176 1 9	3,687 5 1	–	314 7 0	145 0 0	–	–	–	459 7 0	298 10 9	–	–	–	–	3 8 0	15 11 9	736 17 6	173 2 8	20 2 6	–	45 3 0	473 0 4	1,448 6 0	Ballycastle.
710 0 1	43 19 0	–	–	42 0 10	85 19 10	29 7 4	2,825 7 3	–	886 19 4	281 0 9	196 3 0	37 5 7	6 3 0	1,407 11 8	842 15 2	–	7 2 9	–	–	12 12 0	13 16 3	2,283 17 10	550 6 6	131 19 0	–	123 10 5	597 11 4	3,687 5 1	Ballymena.
715 9 10	14,743 17 11	11 14 5	–	–	14,755 12 4	93 19 1	15,565 1 3	14 6 9	4,412 13 6	1,373 8 6	23 17 4	50 14 3	–	5,860 13 7	2,697 5 9	–	260 0 0	–	–	57 6 5	27 5 6	8,902 11 3	1,338 16 7	304 5 4	–	437 19 8	4,567 1 8	15,565 1 3	Belfast.
826 9 2	2,560 2 9	4 10 0	–	4 19 0	2,569 11 9	37 18 5	3,933 19 4	12 6 11	597 18 0	267 1 11	20 10 6	1 17 6	–	887 7 11	371 19 2	–	–	–	–	6 9 6	13 0 2	1,278 16 9	503 6 4	88 10 3	–	170 6 4	1,880 12 9	3,933 19 4	Lisburn.
56 19 9	–	4 13 4	–	–	4 13 4	24 14 9	3,986 7 10	–	801 18 7	273 7 7	8 8 5	10 2 2	–	1,093 16 9	604 16 11	–	–	–	–	11 16 1	30 3 5	1,740 13 2	706 0 5	108 1 11	–	210 2 9	1,221 9 7	3,986 7 10	Armagh.
01 4 7	–	–	–	–	–	90 12 9	3,991 17 4	–	1,256 16 7	293 11 3	–	–	–	1,550 7 10	633 15 6	–	–	–	–	25 1 6	121 14 0	2,330 18 10	421 19 7	100 19 6	–	137 8 0	1,000 11 5	3,991 17 4	Lurgan.
65 2 2	316 8 3	3 18 0	–	8 18 10	329 5 1	144 0 7	1,138 7 10	–	355 3 5	89 6 5	14 14 6	2 0 0	–	461 4 4	317 9 7	–	5 5 7	–	–	6 1 0	9 5 11	799 6 5	223 18 9	29 18 6	–	41 2 6	44 1 8	1,138 7 10	Ballieborough.
30 0 3	42 1 2	2 1 11	–	–	44 3 1	83 9 9	1,617 13 1	–	355 0 11	70 19 1	107 11 6	4 13 6	–	538 5 0	308 19 1	–	–	3 10 0	–	3 3 9	14 17 2	868 15 0	241 5 11	28 4 6	–	41 4 8	438 3 0	1,617 13 1	Bawnboy.
35 0 2	–	16 6 10	–	–	16 6 10	130 13 6	2,282 0 6	–	697 2 1	141 1 8	4 6 6	0 1 0	–	842 11 3	484 6 2	–	–	13 0 0	–	6 19 7	12 7 0	1,359 4 0	487 10 9	64 9 6	–	115 13 0	255 3 3	2,282 0 6	Cavan.
97 4 9	529 13 7	–	–	–	529 13 7	14 7 2	1,441 5 6	–	299 5 1	65 11 5	0 2 6	–	–	364 19 0	298 10 5	–	45 17 6	6 0 0	–	6 8 5	7 12 7	729 7 11	249 15 7	41 0 6	–	74 19 2	346 2 4	1,441 5 6	Cootehill.
78 14 11	333 6 11	–	–	30 7 0	363 13 11	–	1,642 8 10	–	382 13 4	86 7 6	–	–	–	469 0 10	275 1 11	–	9 1 0	–	–	4 12 0	6 10 9	764 6 6	197 16 10	38 18 0	–	52 1 2	589 6 4	1,642 8 10	Ballyshannon.
55 11 9	203 13 3	–	–	6 5 10	209 19 1	50 1 1	1,290 16 1	–	272 16 7	44 12 4	51 8 6	2 4 0	15 0 0	386 1 5	272 17 6	–	–	9 2 0	–	3 1 7	8 1 0	679 3 6	195 1 0	31 10 0	–	35 7 0	349 14 7	1,290 16 1	Donegal.
40 15 5	134 19 5	7 8 4	–	9 18 1	152 5 10	305 2 0	1,098 3 3	6 3 2	117 5 7	15 15 6	–	–	–	133 1 1	157 10 3	–	22 0 0	–	–	1 14 0	7 0 6	321 5 10	111 0 4	14 9 6	–	11 14 9	207 0 5	665 10 10	Dunfanaghy.
18 2 6	297 15 11	6 5 0	–	32 5 11	336 6 10	48 15 3	1,903 4 7	–	324 3 10	61 7 5	24 18 0	–	–	410 9 3	235 10 8	–	3 8 6	–	–	4 15 0	19 19 5	674 12 7	259 16 5	41 7 0	–	20 8 8	95 15 5	1,098 3 3	Glenties.
75 9 4	513 2 3	–	–	10 14 5	523 16 8	4 8 2	1,303 14 2	–	374 11 2	132 5 7	74 17 0	12 4 5	30 17 6	624 15 8	360 8 5	–	7 8 11	–	–	6 6 8	11 19 4	1,010 19 0	258 6 10	41 6 0	–	30 8 8	453 4 1	1,903 4 7	Inishowen.
58 16 0	–	–	–	22 13 0	22 13 0	–	1,681 9 0	–	296 17 1	140 7 0	–	–	–	437 4 1	223 13 8	–	19 3 3	2 0 0	–	6 5 10	6 5 0	694 11 10	160 19 0	18 13 3	–	32 0 4	397 9 9	1,303 14 2	Letterkenny.
49 4 9	–	1 14 11	–	22 14 7	24 9 6	–	1,273 14 3	–	294 1 9	100 2 5	4 1 0	–	–	398 5 2	275 2 4	–	–	3 0 0	–	6 14 7	9 7 6	692 9 7	348 5 2	29 12 6	–	30 13 4	580 8 5	1,681 9 0	Milford.
06 18 11½	224 10 3	4 6 9	–	21 1 6	249 18 6	143 4 6	2,600 1 11½	–	484 12 4½	199 17 2	156 15 6	9 19 6	6 0 0	857 4 6½	636 10 7	–	107 6 9	–	–	10 4 0	22 11 2	1,633 17 0½	438 11 3	87 3 9	–	158 1 10	282 8 1	2,600 1 11½	Banbridge.
92 2 10	–	0 18 9	–	32 7 1	33 5 10	15 11 2	3,850 19 10	–	698 18 7	239 0 7	61 3 6	4 3 0	–	1,003 5 8	460 6 2	–	–	11 5 6	–	11 8 0	36 12 9	1,522 18 1	514 0 3	70 5 9	–	178 2 0	1,565 13 9	3,850 19 10	Downpatrick.
00 7 8½	189 6 3	2 4 6	–	15 14 2	207 4 11	23 1 5	1,060 14 0½	–	189 10 11	103 17 10	9 2 0	0 2 0	–	303 9 9	236 11 7	–	4 5 5	–	–	3 7 0	15 10 8	562 16 5	276 2 0	25 3 6	–	41 15 9	154 16 4½	1,060 14 0½	Kilkeel.
66 6 3	–	0 17 4	–	66 8 0	67 5 4	7 12 6	4,231 4 1	–	977 17 5	433 18 6	20 12 6	0 7 6	–	1,432 15 11	580 16 2	–	–	20 0 0	–	14 0 0	38 11 2	2,324 14 6	702 10 5	88 14 6	–	162 7 10	178 2 3	3,456 9 6	Newry.
3 1 0	107 12 10	–	–	–	107 12 10	2 12 8	2,733 6 6	–	600 2 2	174 7 8	3 0 0	–	–	777 9 10	454 9 8	–	2 19 1	–	–	12 18 8	14 15 1	2,041 5 10	493 16 8	66 9 6	–	131 12 8	1,497 19 5	4,231 4 1	Newtownards.
1 2 1	548 17 11	2 15 0	–	2 10 0	554 2 11	64 1 6	1,219 6 6	3 8 10	370 0 5	43 10 11	–	–	–	413 11 4	236 0 4	–	12 0 0	–	–	4 19 8	31 7 2	1,271 5 5	442 11 5	45 10 9	–	108 15 3	865 3 8	2,733 6 6	Enniskillen.
2 2 1	–	–	–	14 19 2	14 19 2	–	1,377 1 3	–	219 10 3	103 12 10	16 8 7	7 12 1	0 18 6	351 2 3	254 10 10	–	–	–	–	3 13 6	11 19 11	677 5 1	261 9 4	23 8 6	–	50 5 10	203 8 11	1,219 6 6	Irvinestown.
																				2 4.9	15 1 10	622 19 8	205 18 11	28 8 6	26 0 0	60 2 0	373 12 2	1,377 1 3	Lisnaskea.
5 8 10	214 7 10	5 8 4	–	29 3 11	249 0 1	2 12 0	2,987 0 11	–	585 17 3	314 17 9	60 15 6	2 1 0	–	963 11 6	514 17 4	–	5 6 6	–	–	8 5 6	22 1 7	1,514 2 5	375 1 5	44 18 0	–	96 5 7	956 13 6	2,987 0 11	Coleraine.
3 17 11	704 19 6	2 0 0	–	46 4 8	753 4 2	261 15 7	3,628 17 8	–	973 1 1	229 2 6	6 10 0	–	147 11 9	1,356 5 4	445 7 8	–	128 7 6	–	–	14 11 10	34 9 9	1,979 2 1	713 18 8	67 18 6	–	148 0 0	719 18 5	3,628 17 8	Londonderry.
0 8 6	–	–	–	31 16 10	31 16 10	54 19 9	2,407 5 1	–	415 7 11	153 3 1	3 7 6	–	–	571 18 6	429 7 4	–	–	–	–	12 8 2	18 4 8	1,031 18 8	331 10 9	72 8 0	–	93 13 8	877 14 0	2,407 5 1	Magherafelt.
3 9 11	429 10 10	–	–	26 14 10	456 5 8	4 7 11	1,937 3 6	–	331 15 6	102 13 7	–	6 0 0	–	440 8 1	462 7 9	–	4 12 0	–	–	5 12 0	8 17 0	921 16 10	318 18 1	31 11 6	–	69 19 0	594 18 1	1,937 3 6	Newtownlimavady.
0 4 5	–	0 6 2	–	17 11 8	17 17 10	–	1,438 2 3	–	254 15 6	71 1 2	6 7 0	–	23 5 10	355 9 6	289 18 1	–	–	–	–	6 0 0	8 5 0	659 12 7	233 14 4	24 6 6	–	51 15 10	468 13 0	1,438 2 3	Carrickmacross.
8 6 3	629 13 7	0 15 0	–	26 10 1	656 18 8	14 2 4	2,029 7 3	–	350 15 11	170 15 6	14 13 6	–	5 0 0	541 4 11	306 19 4	–	111 17 2	–	–	5 2 0	19 16 1	987 19 6	294 14 0	54 15 9	–	77 2 4	614 15 8	2,029 7 3	Castleblayney.
4 19 3	–	–	–	–	–	66 9 11	1,131 9 2	–	287 15 1	111 5 10	–	2 0 0	0 1 5	401 2 4	234 14 6	–	–	–	–	3 17 6	9 8 6	649 2 10	225 11 4	23 7 6	–	59 7 9	173 19 9	1,131 9 2	Clones.
8 7 0	–	1 8 4	–	44 17 6	46 5 10	–	2,344 12 10	–	286 10 5	155 15 5	–	–	–	442 5 10	322 5 5	–	–	–	–	3 2 5	6 7 5	774 1 1	287 8 2	47 1 6	–	97 14 0	1,138 8 1	2,344 12 10	Monaghan.
8 1 9	–	–	–	10 15 1	10 15 1	3 9 11	602 6 9	–	107 10 11	45 16 11	–	2 0 0	–	155 7 10	194 17 11	–	–	2 0 0	–	5 18 10	10 14 11	368 19 6	108 1 3	26 2 0	–	26 17 3	72 6 9	602 6 9	Castlederg.
9 14 7	–	–	–	26 10 0	26 10 0	18 14 3	1,644 18 10	–	291 15 8	132 9 3	11 4 6	12 6 8	–	357 16 1	250 15 7	–	–	–	–	3 4 0	8 4 2	619 19 10	216 17 1	29 0 0	–	58 1 0	721 0 11	1,644 18 10	Clogher.
9 6 1	101 1 8	3 19 4	–	27 17 0	132 18 0	3 11 0	1,485 15 1	–	210 17 4	75 14 9	–	–	–	286 12 1	346 11 5	–	8 2 8	–	–	4 17 4	13 1 6	659 5 0	230 9 5	44 16 6	–	64 7 3	486 16 11	1,485 15 1	Cookstown.
2 1 10	1,174 11 10	3 4 0	–	22 8 5	1,200 4 3	5 11 7	2,397 17 8	–	437 1 2	157 14 5	37 7 3	1 2 0	–	633 4 10	520 10 9	–	39 3 1	–	–	9 11 2	11 5 6	1,214 1 4	425 0 5	52 1 6	–	95 18 2	610 16 3	2,397 17 8	Dungannon.
1 11 1	–	–	–	26 6 3	26 6 3	–	1,087 17 4	–	158 18 11	35 12 6	–	–	–	194 11 5	137 9 10	–	–	–	–	1 18 4	7 14 10	341 14 5	120 8 7	16 11 3	–	20 2 6	589 0 7	1,087 17 4	Gortin.
7 17 10	389 16 10	6 4 6	–	47 3 10	443 5 2	10 18 7	2,526 1 7	–	587 6 5	163 17 10	23 15 0	4 6 0	–	779 5 3	449 9 2	–	9 14 11	–	–	7 12 5	11 8 10	1,257 10 7	347 10 11	54 11 7	–	94 6 7	772 1 11	2,526 1 7	Omagh.
5 5 1	633 1 1	–	–	17 12 0	650 13 1	381 16 3	2,148 14 5	–	472 12 2	244 14 6	66 2 1	17 3 0	–	800 11 9	505 1 8	–	15 12 4	5 0 0	–	15 16 4	22 17 1	1,364 19 2	409 2 10	41 11 0	–	99 3 0	167 0 1	2,148 14 5	Strabane.
11 2	25,819 9 2	102 7 6	–	946 8 9	26,868 5 5	2,797 19 11	109,192 16 6	103 4 0	24,040 3 1½	7,974 8 0	1,323 3 11	218 12 3	264 18 0	33,821 5 3½	19,344 10 11	–	912 5 8	104 7 6	–	378 2 4	795 19 4	55,356 11 0½	15,845 6 9	2,361 4 1	26 0 0	3,998 13 10	31,501 16 0½	109,192 16 6	Total, Ulster (44 Unions).

* Ballycastle Union.—The Accounts of this Union not having yet been audited, an estimate has been obtained for the purposes of this Table.

[continued.

No. 3.—SUMMARY of Audited Union Accounts, for the Half-year ended 29th September, 1866—*continued.*

CHARGE.									DISCHARGE.																								
	Receipts.									Expenditure under the Poor Law Acts.																								
Balances in favour of Electoral Divisions at the close of last Half-year.	Amount of Poor Rate Levied.	Guardians' Rate.	Amount raised by Rate, or otherwise, for Special Purposes.	Other Receipts, if any.	Total Receipts in the Half-year.	Balances against Electoral Divisions at the close of this Half-year.	Total.	Balances against Electoral Divisions at the close of last Half-year.	In-Maintenance and Clothing.		Out-Relief in Money and in Kind.		Cost of Maintenance of Paupers in Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums, and in extern Hospitals.	Total on account of In-Maintenance Out-door Relief, out of Deaf and Dumb, and Blind, &c.	Establishment Charges.	Repayment of Loans under Act 1 & 2 Vict., c. 56, s. 35.	Collectors' Poundage or other Remuneration.	Amount expended on Emigration.	Amount of Emigration Loan Repaid, and Interest thereon.	Workhouse Burial Expenses.	Elections, Law, and other Expenses.	Total Expenditure for Relief to the Destitute Poor in the Half-year.	Expenses under Medical Charities Acts.	Expenses under the Acts for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under Burial Grounds Acts paid out of the Poor Rate.	Expenses under Cattle Plague Order.	Balances in favour of Electoral Divisions at the close of this Half-year.	Total.	Names of Unions.
									On account of Electoral Division Paupers.	On account of Union Paupers.	On account of Electoral Division Paupers.	On account of Union Paupers.																				
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
																																MUNSTER.
7 4 10	[illegible]	–	–	–	9,932 10 7	251 14 4	1,191 9 9	239 4 3	460 1 0	56 8 3	–	–	–	–	516 9 3	262 9 0	45 0 0	29 3 0	–	–	2 7 0	7 8 4	862 16 7	63 13 0	–	–	20 1 8	5 14 3	1,191 9 9	Ballyvaghan.
45 1 0½	[illegible]	–	–	–	7,769 15 3	102 1 4	856 18 4½	61 15 2½	297 12 7½	114 17 2	–	–	–	–	412 9 9½	229 12 4	–	17 14 10	–	–	3 19 6	5 13 0	669 9 5½	60 9 0	8	14 0	–	21 3 9	35 6 11½	856 18 4½	Corrofin.
111 5 4½	[illegible]	–	–	–	2,593 15 2	154 9 0½	2,703 9 7	158 15 10½	1,092 4 5	249 11 4	–	–	–	11 10 0	1,353 5 9	519 3 0	–	82 2 11	37 10 0	–	11 2 0	8 2 1	2,001 5 9	380 10 8	30	1 0	–	75 9 10	172 6 5½	2,703 9 7	Ennis.
2950 11 1	[illegible]	–	11 8 4	–	1,814 6 0	110 15 6	2,075 12 7	108 16 4	742 8 3	262 19 8	–	–	–	20 0 0	1,015 7 11	351 2 4	–	45 1 6	17 10 0	–	6 11 4	4 15 9	1,440 8 10	212 13 1	29	19 6	20 0 0	38 7 6	395 7 4	2,075 12 7	Ennistymon.
45 10 7	[illegible]	–	–	–	905 7 9	136 16 2	1,087 14 6	72 5 2	376 0 10	70 19 2	10 6 0	–	–	–	466 6 0	304 10 6	–	22 12 4	–	–	3 0 11	13 5 0	809 14 9	157 14 5	16	17 6	–	26 2 0	5 0 8	1,087 14 6	Killadysert.
183 9 6	[illegible]	–	–	–	2,903 17 4	5 9 0	3,157 15 8	178 6 8	1,115 7 10	166 7 6	75 12 1	2 17 4	–	–	1,360 4 9	555 4 3	–	74 0 6	–	–	7 4 0	11 4 4	2,007 17 10	336 2 0	44	6 6	–	54 1 3	537 1 5	3,157 15 8	Kilrush.
710 2 4	[illegible]	–	3 0 0	–	587 9 6	21 16 8	1,318 8 6	–	426 4 2	152 15 10	–	–	–	50 0 0	629 0 0	314 1 11	–	14 12 3	–	–	4 3 4	18 0 4	979 16 10	165 10 5	15	8 0	–	26 14 2	140 10 1	1,328 8 6	Scariff.
37 16 9	[illegible]	–	6 5 0	–	1,261 11 8	559 19 6	1,959 7 11	199 1 5	596 9 8	377 0 1	18 4 0	2 5 0	–	10 0 0	1,003 18 9	372 3 10	–	33 4 2	–	–	3 15 7	25 0 3	1,478 2 7	251 14 11	16	11 0	–	33 18 0	–	1,959 7 11	Tulla.
2,023 12 6	–	–	93 17 6	–	93 17 6	292 13 0	2,410 3 3	–	599 11 6	186 10 10	–	3 15 0	43 10 0	833 7 4	503 0 3	–	–	2 0 0	–	–	2 3 2	64 2 2	1,491 12 11	317 8 6	35	2 0	–	73 7 6	579 12 4	2,410 3 3	Bandon.
100 9 7	1,116 2 5	1 16 8	–	–	1,119 13 1	–	1,226 2 8	56 17 5	219 0 6	74 4 2	1 16 0	–	–	–	295 0 8	248 19 1	–	18 9 7	–	–	0 13 0	6 6 2	564 14 6	109 2 0	24	13 6	–	21 15 6	388 19 9	1,226 2 8	Bantry.
695 5 1	780 15 8	–	12 6 3	–	793 14 11	71 2 7	1,581 6 7	–	272 5 10	83 9 6	–	–	–	–	355 15 4	239 17 0	–	–	7 0 0	–	4 6 0	5 1 10	612 0 2	114 10 5	25	0 0	–	16 4 6	733 11 6	1,581 6 7	Castletown.
1,087 6 8	0 15 0	15 14 8	1 16 0	–	18 5 8	–	1,105 12 4	–	441 9 9	188 16 7	–	–	–	–	630 6 4	302 13 11	–	–	–	–	2 16 10	8 0 6	943 17 7	184 12 5	39	5 9	–	51 17 6	488 19 1	1,705 12 4	Clonakilty.
3,104 14 6	13,707 5 1	8 0 0	2,650 0 2	20,635 19 9	2,259 6 5	26,600 0 8	3,099 6 4	4,613 16 10	5,291 15 0	473 17 5	139 10 2	744 15 0	11,264 14 5	4,410 7 7	220 14 4	475 17 1	35 0 0	197 0 6	79 5 8	187 6 0	16,869 5 7	1,717 13 6	202	3 9	–	321 0 6	3,790 11 0	26,600 0 8	Cork.
855 15 4½	–	–	–	–	99 6 8	142 1 9½	1,117 4 0	–	246 3 7½	174 19 10	10 8 6	6 1 0	–	–	437 12 11½	202 7 2	–	32 13 9	–	–	3 13 9	23 17 11	790 5 6½	172 0 2	30	8 6	–	34 0 0	89 19 9½	1,117 4 0	Dunmanway.
3,099 1 6	91 3 11	1 16 0	57 11 3	–	91 3 8	–	3,141 5 2	–	689 3 11	293 16 2	–	–	–	22 0 0	1,005 0 1	443 3 6	–	1 6 2	–	–	11 15 0	8 1 3	1,469 6 0	372 9 10	44	2 6	–	106 1 0	1,122 3 10	3,111 3 2	Fermoy.
3,875 10 6	82 7	–	17 16 0	–	81 14 3	56 11 2	4,014 5 2	–	1,010 3 4	553 17 3	214 18 0	17 19 0	17 0 0	1,843 17 7	578 8 4	–	97 2 9	6 0 0	–	–	2 13 6	52 11 8	2,580 16 10	267 11 8	41	2 6	–	78 11 2	1,045 13 0	4,014 5 2	Kenturk.
1,348 8 5½	–	–	–	–	0 3 6	90 18 2½	1,439 10 5	–	509 18 11	93 9 9	–	–	7 10 0	601 18 8	290 16 2	–	–	–	–	–	5 4 6	61 9 2	959 8 6	245 5 2	29	5 6	–	–	105 11 3	1,339 10 5	Kinsale.
310 6 6	82 7	–	–	689 1 11	350 16 1	1,560 4 6	11 2 10	408 8 6	216 2 6	4 3 0	3 12 2	11 0 0	643 6 2	285 8 0	–	56 1 1	–	–	–	–	2 9 9	14 10 8	1,071 15 8	326 7 11	43	6 0	–	64 16 8	51 15 5	1,560 4 6	Macrycon.
2,410 18 11	1,099 19 8	4 0 11	–	3 1 7	1,095 2 2	39 9 2	3,495 10 3	–	963 12 10	382 17 6	8 17 9	6 16 0	28 0 0	1,381 4 1	489 12 3	–	146 12 0	–	–	–	9 5 0	43 13 8	2,076 7 0	566 2 5	43	5 6	–	112 2 6	697 12 10	3,495 10 3	Mallow.
549 11 3	1,099 7 11	2 8 0	–	3 19 5	1,059 10 4	947 12 10	2,557 14 5	25 18 0	816 12 2	257 14 10	99 3 9	0 9 11	35 10 0	1,209 10 8	632 17 0	–	75 0 11	–	–	–	10 2 3	46 19 1	1,974 12 11	410 12 9	57	3 0	–	56 4 10	2 13 11	2,547 14 5	Middleton.
–	3,499 0 6	3 18 0	–	5 18 0	2,459 16 6	581 0 1	2,740 16 7	696 10 4	691 4 2	259 2 7	154 12 3	31 18 0	–	1,156 17 0	396 11 4	–	43 13 5	35 10 0	–	–	4 10 11	32 7 8	1,659 10 4	145 15 0	19	11 0	64 10 0	27 3 2	127 16 9	2,740 16 7	Millstreet.
67 15 5	1,541 18 2	3 16 11	–	–	1,592 11 2	12 10 5	2,202 17 0	–	415 19 1	241 1 4	0 11 1	0 2 6	–	657 14 0	313 1 0	–	–	–	–	–	3 7 2	9 5 0	983 7 2	235 18 10	25	16 0	–	50 16 10	906 18 2	2,202 17 0	Mitchelstown.
2,025 3 9	99 8 7	2 5 11	–	–	974 14 6	–	2,099 18 3	–	742 6 4	222 10 9	3 16 6	–	6 0 0	944 13 7	531 6 0	–	16 3 10	56 10 0	–	–	7 0 0	23 9 5	1,579 2 10	355 18 3	41	17 0	–	46 18 0	976 2 2	2,999 18 3	Skibbereen.
2666 19 11	148 1 6	–	–	–	149 9 4	–	998 5 3	–	228 13 0	42 14 9	–	–	–	271 7 9	213 11 6	–	4 2 11	1 0 0	–	–	1 15 0	2 17 4	494 14 6	115 8 11	18	1 6	–	15 3 2	262 17 2	906 5 3	Skull.
2,588 17 3	291 8 10	1 15 5	–	10 19 7	320 1 10	43 13 1	3,146 12 2	–	815 1 11	363 12 8	148 10 3	9 19 5	24 10 0	1,391 14 3	669 0 3	–	14 3 8	10 0 0	–	–	7 19 7	25 11 11	2,058 9 8	357 5 11	28	0 0	–	62 1 5	691 15 2	3,197 12 2	Youghal.
176 14 4	889 5 8	–	–	–	953 5 8	494 7 1	1,453 8 8	282 2 0	343 3 6	115 14 11	28 18 6	2 15 0	5 0 0	495 11 5	389 17 6	–	23 15 1	12 0 0	–	–	7 10 4	9 19 10	938 14 2	202 6 1	22	15 0	–	22 10 2	65 1 3	1,623 8 8	Cahirciveen.
304 8 7	827 15 11	–	28 4 8	–	864 9 7	484 10 1	1,193 8 3	–	458 2 2	77 19 2	–	–	–	536 1 4	337 13 6	–	6 8 9	–	–	–	2 16 0	13 14 4	896 13 11	241 6 1	24	9 6	–	23 9 10	7 8 11	1,193 8 3	Dingle.
87 13 2	1,751 5	–	–	176 19 5	264 8 11	1,249 1 6	–	–	410 5 8	53 0 0	2 14 0	–	7 10 0	473 9 8	380 0 3	–	4 5 3	–	–	–	5 1 9	32 9 3	895 6 2	230 16 11	17	0 0	–	19 6 10	66 11 7	1,249 1 6	Kenmare.
2,188 6 9	1,187 8 11	54 5 5	61 7 8	1,366 17 7	110 7 0	3,647 11 4	2 11 4	1,151 11 3	306 18 3	92 5 6	0 5 0	42 12 11	1,593 12 11	678 4 0	–	108 16 4	18 0 0	–	9 7 6	53 12 9	2,461 13 6	490 8 1	49	7 6	7 19 4	75 2 8	530 8 11	3,617 11 4	Killarney.
1,592 1 1	1 8 11	4 15 1	–	98 2	104 13 2	108 19 3	1,803 3 6	–	448 1 11	189 8 6	–	–	35 10 0	673 0 5	370 4 3	–	0 0 11	9 5 0	–	–	7 16 2	73 11 4	1,133 18 7	281 17 1	31	7 0	–	54 10 3	299 10 7	1,803 3 6	Listowel.
539 14 10	3,719 8 10	–	–	–	3,719 6 10	232 7 11	4,491 9 7	549 2 4	1,323 18 6	532 14 4	–	–	50 0 0	1,906 12 10	744 9 6	–	92 15 1	41 0 0	–	–	7 2 10	121 4 7	2,913 4 10	576 7 7	91	6 0	60 12 8	–	271 16 2	4,402 9 7	Tralee.
488 2 7	1,353 0 5	–	–	–	1,143 0 5	343 14 10	1,972 17 10	196 17 2	586 8 10	370 13 10	–	–	–	957 2 8	318 11 6	–	80 9 4	5 16 0	–	–	5 0 0	30 11 1	1,397 10 7	265 10 4	11	13 0	–	65 14 9	35 12 0	1,972 17 10	Croom.
59 2 9	709 4 6	–	–	–	706 4 6	716 19 10	1,473 14 1	273 15 1	435 5 1	87 4 8	57 6 6	–	10 18 0	590 14 3	291 0 2	–	26 9 10	–	–	–	3 8 2	7 9 1	919 1 6	162 5 9	19	11 6	–	28 16 4	70 3 11	1,473 14 1	Glin.
4,603 1 2	141 7 4	–	52 14 8	–	176 8 10	296 15 4	4,476 3 4	–	1,082 2 2	558 9 6	90 10 10	13 15 1	58 10 0	2,412 7 7	612 6 2	–	58 17 9	10 0 0	–	–	17 15 1	41 16 10	3,153 3 5	482 13 3	34	0 6	–	136 12 4	668 15 10	4,476 5 4	Kilmallock.
2,744 17 9	5,316 19 7	–	–	–	5,781 9 3	686 12 11	11,962 19 11	1,201 16 6	4,210 1 0	1,428 10 0	167 0 2	13 19 0	5,593 15 2	1,426 5 9	–	213 16 0	23 6 0	–	–	–	43 15 9	26 13 10	7,326 12 6	818 5 0	147	13 2	–	197 0 0	2,271 12 9	11,962 19 11	Limerick.
1,266 18 3½	1,066 12 5	–	–	3 12 5	1,069 4 10	12 18 3½	3,348 1 4½	–	552 17 11	326 16 9	129 0 8	9 15 4	61 10 2	1,080 0 10	545 10 7	–	41 3 9	20 5 0	–	–	7 8 10	7 9 4	1,710 18 4	267 2 2	40	2 3	–	63 7 6	1,153 11 1	3,348 1 4½	Newcastle.
466 8 5	1,837 3 7	–	–	7 4 0	1,984 7 7	928 13 6	3,080 9 6	517 6 8½	632 7 4½	109 5 11	350 11 6	28 7 0	16 1 0	1,436 12 9½	554 6 7	–	95 17 9	32 0 0	–	–	9 15 6	39 18 4	2,159 10 11½	329 5 7	25	3 6	–	57 12 9	0 10 0	3,080 9 6	Rathkeale.
782 4 7	126 5 3	6 15 6	–	–	180 6 11	180 15 8	1,132 7 2	–	428 3 6	42 15 10	–	–	–	470 19 4	253 2 3	–	60 1 10	8 0 0	–	–	3 1 1	11 0 9	806 5 3	258 6 0	16	18 6	–	43 0 10	7 16 7	1,132 7 2	Borrisokane.
549 11 6	1,100 0 0	18 8 0	–	5 5 5	1,320 3 2	1,357 10 1	3,318 4 9	40 2 8	1,346 14 8	434 19 9	54 18 8	6 7 5	1 16 0	1,844 16 6	880 19 4	–	29 14 3	4 0 0	–	–	9 7 9	25 3 7	2,544 1 5	316 10 11	40	5 3	–	80 19 4	26 5 2	3,318 4 9	Carrick-on-Suir.
1,351 6 8	1,101 12 1	–	27 3 10	1,095 15 10	829 5 9	3,323 8 3	–	1,182 15 4	537 4 2	150 4 6	0 8 9	51 9 6	1,922 2 3	708 0 6	–	21 18 0	46 10 6	–	–	13 12 3	26 8 8	2,741 12 2	388 1 10	41	1 0	–	111 17 7	45 15 8	3,326 8 3	Cashel.
200 5 8	1,116 5 3	–	9 12 3	1,138 7 10	366 9 7	1,705 3 1	25 19 7	642 1 6	201 15 10	–	–	–	10 0 0	853 17 4	380 19 5	–	37 19 7	–	–	–	7 4 2	30 8 2	1,300 8 8	211 8 6	32	4 0	–	–	192 2 4	1,705 3 1	Clogheen.
718 2 6	3,181 8 3	–	16 0 3	5,209 12 2	712 16 10	6,640 11 6	1,669 2 1	1,457 15 8	681 10 11	34 14 4	2 5 7	41 3 0	2,220 9 6	691 2 0	268 15 0	46 0 3	30 14 0	–	–	–	24 5 7	17 2 1	3,207 5 3	397 8 7	39	0 6	–	73 13 0	1,161 2 1	6,640 11 6	Clonmel.
187 7 0	–	–	–	–	2,92 18 5	2,161 18 5	3,142 3 10	115 13 4	1,488 10 4	371 0 8	9 2 11	0 8 0	2 11 0	1,871 12 11	503 17 9	–	92 7 10	17 0 0	–	–	10 5 6	12 16 5	2,508 0 5	363 9 9	40	11 6	–	94 5 10	–	3,142 3 10	Nenagh.
1,049 10 0	–	–	–	–	6 10 6	–	2,050 14 3	–	615 15 3	270 18 5	46 13 0	–	9 0 0	942 6 8	466 6 10	–	–	–	–	–	4 5 0	21 8 3	1,443 7 1	230 18 1	27	6 6	–	72 16 9	101 8 9	2,070 14 3	Roscrea.
2,993 3 3	47 12 5	4 1 4	84 15 4	131 9 3	112 15 7	2,475 15 1	–	742 11 10	153 6 2	14 1 2	–	18 0 0	927 13 2	687 8 10	–	0 17 9	2 0 0	–	–	–	7 7 0	14 11 4	1,639 18 1	380 4 5	47	9 6	–	93 8 7	314 16 6	2,475 15 1	Thurles.
13 6 5	4,760 19 8	5 15 6	–	–	4,766 11 8	124 19 9	4,844 17 10	1,379 11 10	947 5 8	385 10 0	147 4 3	2 5 8	52 3 0	1,534 8 7	576 11 6	–	117 10 6	25 5 0	–	–	9 9 11	40 6 0	2,303 11 6	504 1 5	46	8 6	–	143 3 0	498 1 7	4,844 17 10	Tipperary.
1,409 6 2	797 12 10	5 5 7	–	–	803 18 5	255 15 5	2,468 8 8	–	877 17 7	182 13 6	97 0 11	22 13 2	55 0 0	1,235 5 2	471 5 0	–	18 8 3	–	–	–	14 6 8	44 1 10	1,783 6 11	299 12 5	36	17 6	–	55 18 9	292 12 8	2,482 8 3	Dungarvan.
652 1 9	823 14 0	–	–	–	924 14 0	580 14 7	2,158 10 4	1 13 2	624 0 0	172 0 11	70 3 10	4 19 0	8 10 0	879 13 9	378 3 7	–	52 12 6	47 16 11	–	–	3 0 3	13 11 1	1,371 18 1	165 0 2	21	10 0	–	43 1 1	341 7 10	2,158 10 4	Kilmacthomas.
1,170 16 7	1,586 18 8	12 13 6	15 3 3	716 18 5	18 6 9	2,786 1 6	–	592 10 9	183 2 3	37 4 6	0 0 6	42 1 2	863 19 2	421 17 9	–	43 14 7	1 10 0	–	–	–	4 4 0	11 7 4	1,346 12 10	202 12 4	20	9 0	–	51 13 8	504 13 11	2,186 1 9	Lismore.
1,139 10 7	3,588 18 3	14 8 19	26 18 10	3,898 0 11	1,504 6 7	6,561 18 1	412 5 0	2,391 19 5	751 17 7	674 9 10	39 0 0	36 10 0	3,893 16 10	988 4 2	–	85 4 11	2 0 0	–	–	42 17 8	41 7 0	5,093 10 7	748 9 6	78	11 9	–	151 6 3	117 15 0	6,561 18 1	Waterford.
36,187 6 2½	39,315 5 0	214 0 6	30 5 5	2,780 12 1	83,560 1 0	19,259 13 5½	159,007 0 7½	11,586 18 7½	44,463 7 4½	18,926 0 10	3,488 2 2	381 10 0	1,721 5 9	68,980 6 11½	27,670 16 8	544 9 4	2,651 4 9	553 8 5	197 0 6	481 14 4	1,463 7 0	102,542 7 1½	16,968 8 0	1,882	12 11	153 2 0	3,283 10 6	22,640 1 5½	159,007 0 7½	Total, Munster (50 Unions).

[*continued.*

No. 4.—SUMMARIES of Tables Nos. 2 and 3, showing the TOTAL RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, and BALANCES, for the HALF-YEARS ended 25th MARCH and 29th SEPTEMBER, 1866, respectively.

i.—SUMMARY of Table No. 2:—HALF-YEAR ended 25th March, 1866:—163 Unions.

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	*Cr.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balances in favour of Electoral Divisions at the close of previous half-year,	—	90,173 1 7½	By balances against Electoral Divisions at the close of previous half-year,	—	50,029 19 3
„ Amount of poor-rate collected and lodged during the half-year ended 25th March, 1866,	569,284 10 2½		„ In-maintenance and Clothing of Electoral Division Paupers during half-year ended 25th March, 1866,	136,055 5 3½	
„ Amount of repayment of relief,	714 6 1		„ Ditto, for Union Paupers,	50,319 19 0½	
„ Amount raised by rate or borrowed for emigration purposes,	—		„ Out-door relief to Electoral Division Paupers during the above half-year,	12,276 9 9½	
„ Amount of other receipts,	2,032 6 6½		„ Ditto, to Union Paupers,	1,329 10 9½	
		562,031 2 10	„ Maintenance of Deaf, Dumb, and Blind in Asylums during the above half-year,	3,002 12 0	
„ Credits under final adjustment orders, consequent on change of boundaries,	—	634 0 4			203,985 16 10½
			„ Establishment charges,	84,062 4 9½	
			„ Repayment of loans under Act 1 and 2 Vic., c. 56, s. 35,	346 15 0	
			„ Amount of Collectors' poundage or other remuneration,	12,437 0 6	
			„ Emigration expenses,	635 4 4	
			„ Amount of Emigration Loan repaid, and interest thereon,	—	
			„ Workhouse Burials,	1,352 11 7	
			„ Election, law, and other expenses,	5,007 3 8	
					103,890 19 10½
			„ Expenses under Medical Charities Acts,	57,859 7 5½	
			„ Expenses under the Acts for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages,	5,830 0 6	
			„ Expenses under Burial-grounds Acts, paid out of the Poor Rates,	237 9 10	
					63,926 17 9½
„ Balances against Electoral Divisions at the close of this half-year,	—	16,215 11 3½	„ Balances in favour of Electoral Divisions at the close of this half-year,	—	248,220 2 3½
Total,	—	669,053 16 1	Total,	—	669,053 16 1

ii.—SUMMARY of Table No. 3:—HALF-YEAR ended 29th Sept., 1866:—163 Unions.

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	*Cr.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balances in favour of Electoral Divisions at the close of previous half-year,	—	248,220 2 3½	By balances against Electoral Divisions at the close of previous half-year,	—	16,215 11 3½
„ Amount of poor-rate collected and lodged during the half-year ended 29th September, 1866,	190,473 1 0		„ In-maintenance and Clothing of Electoral Division Paupers during half-year ended 29th September, 1866,	135,672 11 10½	
„ Amount of repayment of relief,	578 5 8		„ Ditto for Union Paupers,	49,315 10 8	
„ Amount raised by rate or borrowed for emigration purposes,	50 5 5		„ Out-door relief to Electoral Division Paupers during the above half-year,	14,664 4 5½	
„ Amount of other receipts,	4,632 7 2		„ Ditto to Union Paupers,	1,476 0 3	
		195,733 19 3	„ Maintenance of Deaf, Dumb, and Blind in Asylums during the above half year,	3,173 12 8	
					204,301 19 11
			„ Establishment charges,	86,376 19 0½	
			„ Repayment of loans under Act 1 and 2 Vict., c. 56, s. 35,	664 9 4	
			„ Amount of Collectors' poundage or other remuneration,	6,136 1 8	
			„ Emigration expenses,	1,296 8 3	
			„ Amount of Emigration Loan repaid, and interest thereon,	197 0 6	
			„ Workhouse Burials,	1,465 11 7½	
			„ Election, law, and other expenses,	4,576 4 4	
					100,712 14 9
			„ Expenses under Medical Charities Acts,	58,456 4 10	
			„ Expenses under the Acts for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages,	7,062 4 8¼	
			„ Expenses under Burial-grounds Acts, paid out of the Poor Rates,	183 3 6	
			„ Expenses under Cattle Plague Order,	13,147 9 11	
					78,849 2 11½
„ Balances against Electoral Divisions at the close of this half-year,	—	47,427 10 8½	„ Balances in favour of Electoral Divisions at the close of this half-year,	—	91,302 3 4½
Total,	—	491,381 12 3	Total,	—	491,381 12 3

No. 5.—Table showing the Particulars included under the head of

Audited Accounts of Unions, for the Half-year

Names of Unions.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.			Repairs, Improvements, and additional Buildings.			Furniture, Utensils, and Implements of Work.			Proportion of Fuel, &c., debited to Establishment.			Printing, Stationery, Advertising, and Postage.		
Province of Ulster:	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Co. of Antrim.															
Antrim,	342	4	6	176	7	11	52	10	0	15	3	0	75	4	1
Ballycastle,	179	10	1	21	11	1	14	9	4	3	11	0	21	6	8
Ballymena,	356	15	6	182	18	1	45	2	8	20	17	6	50	11	11
Ballymoney,	299	16	0	24	0	4	20	7	0	1	4	2	16	4	9
Belfast,	1,084	2	3	307	18	2	231	5	3	39	7	4	135	6	11
Larne,	293	3	3	101	19	1	40	6	5	22	16	6	47	16	10
Lisburn,	256	5	2	42	18	2	20	6	8	11	14	10	26	16	11
Co. of Armagh.															
Armagh,	369	11	6	66	0	9	44	16	5	12	1	10	68	0	0
Lurgan,	368	6	9	269	0	5	36	5	6	27	3	2	59	11	1
Co. of Cavan.															
Bailieborough,	166	12	5	31	16	3	12	19	11	21	13	4	17	5	1
Bawnboy,	196	5	11	28	15	7	18	17	9	20	2	4	15	5	7
Cavan,	331	0	5	49	8	0	31	3	2	22	10	4	17	4	7
Cootehill,	195	17	0	24	17	1	6	0	3	15	7	0	22	12	5
Co. of Donegal.															
Ballyshannon,	178	10	10	12	9	11	14	9	5	12	0	0	29	1	1
Donegal,	184	7	7	23	7	3	7	19	4	8	0	0	20	0	4
Dunfanaghy,	106	13	7	12	7	4	11	3	5	11	12	7	13	18	11
Glenties,	145	1	5	23	10	0	38	9	4	4	6	10	22	4	11
Inishowen,	187	7	4	7	16	2	7	2	2	10	0	4	22	13	2
Letterkenny,	163	13	6	9	10	3	12	6	3	12	16	1	26	17	2
Milford,	176	7	4	45	11	9	8	16	11	13	2	7	16	17	2
Stranorlar,	193	13	1	30	9	8	2	3	0	8	7	8	18	2	1
Co. of Down.															
Banbridge,	336	2	3	144	18	11	71	19	0	18	2	11	35	6	0
Downpatrick,	325	11	4	91	4	11	15	11	1	18	19	2	33	12	10
Kilkeel,	165	13	2	10	7	11	12	5	10	6	9	4	15	9	8
Newry,	395	7	5	315	16	6	46	8	6	23	19	7	12	2	9
Newtownards,	369	13	11	70	11	2	34	7	7	21	12	11	34	15	4
Co. of Fermanagh.															
Enniskillen,	293	19	8	49	16	2	8	0	5	8	14	3	36	4	5
Irvinestown,	141	16	2	3	18	0		–		10	5	2	22	8	5
Lisnaskea,	169	10	9	18	18	4	19	10	3	14	4	8	11	3	8
Co. of Londonderry.															
Coleraine,	269	8	8	141	14	6	38	11	1	19	3	4	43	2	6
Londonderry,	338	18	0	76	5	2	32	3	0	13	19	0	37	7	8
Magherafelt,	267	3	7	13	8	9	8	9	0	10	6	10	14	6	4
Newtownlimavady,	254	16	3	22	18	2	17	1	10	6	13	4	40	7	3
Co. of Monaghan.															
Carrickmacross,	195	14	4	66	8	0	17	3	11	11	15	2	22	16	1
Castleblayney,	236	3	7	45	8	11	2	19	2	9	7	2	31	11	8
Clones,	144	12	2	16	12	0	19	13	11	13	14	7	12	12	4
Monaghan,	268	4	6	35	3	3	7	13	10	20	15	10	32	0	3
Co. of Tyrone.															
Castlederg,	145	8	9	5	16	0	1	8	7	4	16	10	5	11	0
Clogher,	180	16	0	45	5	1	9	1	8	6	2	1	22	1	5
Cookstown,	189	11	3	15	6	6	15	19	8	2	5	0	11	6	5
Dungannon,	275	14	5	56	3	9	21	8	0	9	8	3	16	16	5
Gortin,	114	19	8	5	14	0	2	13	10	2	13	0	6	3	10
Omagh,	282	13	7	46	7	9	73	13	9	25	17	1	36	17	3
Strabane,	250	15	1	824	11	3	62	6	10	12	13	8	27	13	5
Total Ulster (41 Unions),	11,367	19	11	3,615	8	3	1,215	10	11	605	17	7	1,304	18	7

ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES in the Summary (Table No. 2) of the ended 25th MARCH, 1866:—163 Unions.

Drugs and Medical or Surgical Appliances.			Rent and Taxes.			Insurance.			Other Charges.			Amount debited to Establishment.			Credits Deducted.			Amount of Establishment Charges apportioned.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
27	7	9		–			–		4	2	10	693	0	1	8	0	0	685	0	1
28	2	0	1	10	0		–		3	11	8	273	11	10		–		273	11	10
26	14	7		–		8	0	0	2	15	0	693	15	3	11	5	0	682	10	3
16	17	3	2	0	0	6	0	0		–		386	9	6		–		386	9	6
355	10	7	32	7	8	12	0	0	5	16	0	2,203	14	2	62	5	0	2,141	9	2
15	6	4	9	1	8	7	8	0	9	6	7	547	4	8	16	12	0	530	12	8
21	4	3	17	10	0	5	5	0	17	4	10	419	5	10	35	11	1	383	14	9
11	11	6	38	7	9		–		19	4	9	629	14	6	116	1	6	513	13	0
65	5	1	23	18	1		–		20	11	9	870	1	10	45	18	10	824	3	0
1	1	0	12	0	0		–		0	13	0	264	1	0	8	12	5	255	8	7
16	6	5		–		4	3	6	3	9	3	303	6	4		–		303	6	4
24	0	0		–		1	11	6	1	2	2	478	0	2	22	1	0	455	19	2
10	17	10		–			–		0	16	9	276	8	4		–		276	8	4
4	0	7	10	7	6	1	0	0	5	16	7	267	15	11		–		267	15	11
6	12	3		–		3	15	0	1	10	0	255	11	9	5	0	0	250	11	9
13	13	6		–			–		1	13	0	171	2	4		–		171	2	4
	–			–		3	4	11	4	0	0	240	17	5		–		240	17	5
	–			–			–		5	5	1	240	4	3		–		240	4	3
11	19	9		–			–		6	7	5	243	10	5		–		243	10	5
6	11	10		–		0	16	0	0	7	6	268	11	1		–		268	11	1
6	12	4		–			–			–		259	7	10		–		259	7	10
0	4	0	10	18	2		–		11	8	11	629	0	2	30	19	0	598	1	2
40	0	7		–		11	11	6	11	7	11	547	19	4	24	8	9	523	10	7
4	3	6	2	11	11	0	6	0	8	3	10	225	11	2	39	5	8	186	5	6
13	3	8	2	0	0		–		1	19	6	810	17	11		–		810	17	11
64	8	11	11	14	4		–		20	0	3	627	4	5	24	14	0	602	10	5
25	15	2		–		10	11	6		–		433	1	7		–		433	1	7
38	14	8		–		5	10	0	7	6	4	229	18	9		–		229	18	9
3	12	9		–		6	3	3	1	4	7	244	8	3		–		244	8	3
10	9	2	5	10	8		–		7	12	7	535	12	6	8	11	0	527	1	6
8	5	4		–			–		7	11	10	514	10	0	61	10	7	452	19	5
52	6	9		–		2	11	0	9	3	9	377	16	0	0	0	6	377	15	6
	–			–		1	6	3	5	18	8	349	1	9	9	4	0	339	17	9
13	13	5	1	19	5	10	0	9	1	16	0	341	7	1	2	7	6	338	19	7
32	6	5	11	15	8	8	19	6	5	4	0	383	16	1		–		383	16	1
7	15	6		–		5	0	0	1	8	11	221	9	5		–		221	9	5
18	1	1	10	0	0	5	19	0	4	1	4	401	19	1	37	8	6	364	10	7
7	2	11		–		2	11	9	1	14	6	174	10	4		–		174	10	4
12	14	8		–		5	9	3		–		281	10	2		–		281	10	2
0	2	0	63	1	8	1	1	0	2	13	6	301	7	0		–		301	7	0
0	4	8		–		0	7	6	3	0	0	383	3	0		–		383	3	0
	–			–		3	16	0	1	10	6	137	10	10		–		137	10	10
21	13	4	13	6	10	5	7	4	0	8	3	506	5	2		–		506	5	2
33	9	9		–		11	3	6	4	18	7	1,207	12	1		–		1,207	12	1
1,078	3	1	280	1	4	150	19	0	232	7	11	19,851	6	7	569	16	4	19,281	10	3

[*continued.*

No. 5.—Table showing the Particulars included under the head of Audited Accounts of Unions, for the

Names of Unions.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.			Repairs, Improvements, and additional Buildings.			Furniture, Utensils, and Implements of Work.			Proportion of Fuel, &c., debited to Establishment.			Printing, Stationery, Advertising, and Postage.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Province of Munster:															
Co. of Clare.															
Ballyvaghan,	158	8	10	39	16	6	13	17	10	9	13	6	15	15	6
Corrofin,	160	12	5	21	7	10	13	19	9	10	14	5	22	11	1
Ennis,	361	8	2	28	10	4	16	18	10	16	17	4	26	14	9
Ennistymon,	228	0	11	34	0	1	15	15	6	4	19	9	41	5	5
Killadysert,	178	3	6	12	13	10	18	5	4	15	6	4	17	17	11
Kilrush,	356	7	6	94	12	5	3	3	9	14	15	10	44	2	9
Scariff,	230	8	1	39	4	9	3	9	11	29	16	0	11	14	9
Tulla,	222	6	1	85	8	11	23	8	9	6	10	7	45	6	8
Co. of Cork.															
Bandon,	248	9	4	23	14	6	17	12	0	22	3	0	48	13	6
Bantry,	170	0	0	29	1	2	3	8	10	8	2	11	9	16	8
Castletown,	173	10	5	7	7	2	3	18	5	8	7	10	7	13	3
Clonakilty,	190	10	6	22	15	0	7	14	8	5	5	7	29	3	1
Cork,	1,504	13	7	790	11	0	264	9	7	54	4	5	190	4	2
Dunmanway,	182	0	4	35	10	7	18	16	5	14	10	10	10	5	6
Fermoy,	312	4	0	32	7	9	28	8	0	16	17	4	14	10	0
Kanturk,	318	14	11	92	7	3	36	1	10	27	8	2	23	1	7
Kinsale,	190	11	8	60	9	9	3	12	5	9	18	7	27	19	1
Macroom,	204	6	2	15	18	7	12	16	4	11	16	2	23	15	7
Mallow,	303	12	8	43	16	6	27	9	8	20	7	3	31	17	11
Midleton,	448	15	1	49	0	10	11	4	5	10	0	9	35	12	9
Millstreet,	240	19	9	50	7	6	15	3	0	17	10	0	26	14	6
Mitchelstown,	246	7	6	18	5	2	15	4	8	20	3	1	16	19	6
Skibbereen,	262	6	1	104	18	5	23	18	4	14	0	3	24	1	1
Skull,	162	9	5	22	16	2	4	19	10	5	7	0	20	1	1
Youghal,	368	19	3	110	8	11	34	17	7	10	0	1	19	15	9
Co. of Kerry.															
Caherciveen,	206	5	5	14	15	3	14	3	10	10	5	9	33	9	3
Dingle,	269	16	10	13	2	11	3	5	6	12	13	10	6	3	5
Kenmare,	239	11	6	15	7	5	8	0	7	19	16	9	15	5	2
Killarney,	368	15	8	88	3	4	27	3	3	26	16	0	27	11	1
Listowel,	240	1	5	32	3	7	3	18	5	15	6	0	11	17	9
Tralee,	513	0	3	104	13	2	32	7	4	45	5	3	26	18	8
Co. of Limerick.															
Croom	233	7	5	25	7	6	5	11	2	10	12	8	23	6	3
Glin,	217	10	0	8	6	0	9	9	4	6	9	0	14	13	9
Kilmallock,	360	12	2	69	15	11	29	17	7	26	15	0	40	4	8
Limerick,	866	16	11	365	10	7	42	6	9	43	6	1	92	1	7
Newcastle,	342	15	8	20	10	3	15	15	7	28	10	7	12	19	7
Rathkeale,	319	16	3	44	8	7	46	7	4	23	1	11	34	10	10
Co. of Tipperary.															
Borrisokane,	176	1	0	15	9	8	9	19	5	19	19	0	18	2	4
Carrick-on-Suir,	440	9	2	215	13	3	71	8	1	28	19	11	62	15	4
Cashel,	410	12	10	38	0	6	39	4	8	30	11	0	35	11	1
Clogheen,	262	17	11	20	12	7	15	5	5	12	13	3	23	8	3
Clonmel,	463	16	10	95	17	5	40	4	5	41	16	1	47	9	0
Nenagh,	322	9	5	63	12	5	44	11	8	28	12	0	33	12	3
Roscrea,	314	18	0	82	0	1	47	18	8	7	10	0	23	16	11
Thurles,	311	3	5	47	15	11	22	1	2	23	9	2	37	0	10
Tipperary,	385	4	6	33	3	6	8	6	3	13	18	2	34	1	5
Co. of Waterford.															
Dungarvan,	303	17	3	74	1	0	45	8	10	11	17	0	27	19	2
Kilmacthomas,	235	18	6	25	1	10	28	4	4	13	8	9	33	14	3
Lismore,	292	8	5	24	19	9	13	11	2	16	18	4	13	13	8
Waterford,	651	3	6	105	4	1	58	2	8	26	12	8	55	7	2
Total Munster (50 Unions),	16,173	16	5	3,599	10	5	1,321	9	1	930	1	2	1,571	7	6

ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES in the Summary (Table No. 2) of the HALF-YEAR ended 25th MARCH, 1866—*continued.*

Drugs and Medical or Surgical Appliances.			Rent and Taxes.			Insurance.			Other Charges.			Amount debited to Establishment.			Credits Deducted.			Amount of Establishment Charges apportioned.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
11	0	10		–		5	17	0	1	7	0	255	17	0		–		255	17	0
7	11	11	18	0	0	5	14	4	0	17	4	261	9	1	6	0	1	255	9	0
32	9	5	25	19	3	6	0	0	16	5	11	531	4	0	5	8	3	525	15	9
16	3	11	11	10	6	5	0	9	16	18	6	373	15	4		–		373	15	4
20	13	0		–		7	15	4	2	13	11	273	9	2	2	6	2	271	3	0
113	2	1	2	12	6	6	16	0	7	14	1	643	6	11	10	17	10	632	9	1
18	2	9		–			–		14	17	0	347	13	3	3	5	1	344	8	2
21	7	8	1	0	0	0	5	0	6	8	3	412	1	11	3	2	4	408	19	7
23	2	5	19	13	4	4	13	9	7	5	3	415	7	1	45	5	0	370	2	1
11	2	8	6	0	0		–		3	16	7	241	8	10	6	8	4	235	0	6
15	0	8		–		9	2	9	1	4	3	226	4	9	14	5	0	211	19	9
21	0	11		–		4	19	6	1	0	6	282	9	9	1	13	11	280	15	10
224	10	10	94	14	11	30	3	3	27	6	8	3,180	18	5	40	1	3	3,140	17	2
2	14	8		–		8	9	0	2	17	1	275	4	5	4	4	6	270	19	11
18	11	6	33	8	1	4	5	0	6	18	3	467	9	11	12	18	9	454	11	2
44	16	9	10	0	0	13	3	9	14	10	11	580	5	2		–		580	5	2
5	0	11	19	4	1		–		4	16	0	321	12	6	13	0	6	308	12	0
20	18	1	15	0	0	4	2	6	4	19	1	313	12	6	7	16	6	305	16	0
46	10	3	15	10	6	11	7	3	14	15	2	515	7	2	5	4	0	510	3	2
9	19	8	29	4	5		–		48	10	0	642	7	11	56	4	6	586	3	5
28	4	1		–		5	17	0	5	13	10	390	9	8	14	5	9	376	3	11
9	9	10		–		9	13	0	13	2	10	349	5	7	7	13	10	341	11	9
19	2	0	10	0	0	11	6	0	22	8	6	492	0	8		–		492	0	8
22	7	2	6	18	4	5	2	0	1	11	0	251	12	0	11	3	6	240	8	6
35	14	0	43	5	9	11	3	6	28	8	11	662	13	9	89	14	5	572	19	4
40	11	5		–			–		11	8	1	330	19	0	9	10	5	321	8	7
5	10	10	0	2	10		–		1	11	7	312	7	9	5	17	4	306	10	5
13	5	1	1	6	0	0	12	0	4	1	6	317	6	0	3	10	0	313	16	0
5	0	6	5	0	0	12	4	0	29	10	2	590	4	0	4	15	11	585	8	1
13	17	9		–		13	9	11	2	6	5	333	1	3	3	13	0	329	8	3
35	15	1	17	19	10	15	10	0	9	17	9	801	7	4	42	13	10	758	13	6
9	10	6		–			–		10	5	3	318	0	9	10	19	7	307	1	2
6	16	5		–		4	14	0	2	17	10	270	16	4		–		270	16	4
27	6	5	26	0	6		–		117	10	11	698	3	2	116	14	0	581	9	2
87	18	2	39	10	0	22	1	0	162	6	5	1,721	17	6	36	14	6	1,685	3	0
16	7	2		–			–		7	16	5	444	15	3		–		444	15	3
14	15	6		–		8	12	0	0	13	4	492	5	9		–		492	5	9
7	6	6	8	0	0	4	1	9	2	7	1	261	6	9	19	15	6	241	11	3
50	16	0	72	1	6	15	8	0	9	5	1	966	19	4	27	0	0	939	19	4
13	5	3	104	15	0		–		17	0	9	689	1	1	17	4	6	671	16	7
25	6	8	10	19	3		–		8	2	5	379	5	9	12	15	0	366	10	9
33	3	11	25	19	7	12	6	9	84	6	10	845	0	10	81	7	10	763	13	0
1	5	10	40	11	10	11	19	0	15	17	9	562	12	2	27	13	2	534	19	0
25	1	9		–		7	6	0	10	17	0	519	8	5	46	18	8	472	9	9
4	4	6	1	3	5	10	8	6	38	8	2	495	15	1	36	0	8	459	14	5
14	14	1	20	11	1	0	15	0	14	5	8	524	19	8	22	7	4	502	12	4
12	7	8	12	15	3	1	9	0	46	15	2	536	10	4	12	17	10	523	12	6
1	4	0		–		8	7	6	28	18	1	374	17	3	20	5	0	354	12	3
4	6	7	13	12	6		–		5	14	7	385	5	0		–		385	5	0
39	3	11	80	14	0	2	2	6	41	8	0	1,059	18	6	63	2	2	996	16	4
1,307	19	6	843	4	3	322	3	7	959	19	1	26,939	11	0	982	15	9	25,956	15	3

[*continued.*

No. 5.—Table showing the Particulars included under the head of Audited Accounts of Unions, for the

Names of Unions.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.			Repairs, Improvements, and additional Buildings.			Furniture, Utensils, and Implements of Work.			Proportion of Fuel, &c., debited to Establishment.			Printing, Stationery, Advertising, and Postage.		
Province of Leinster:	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Co. of Carlow.															
Carlow,	440	19	3	86	15	1	24	2	7	25	1	6	38	1	9
Co. of Dublin.															
Balrothery,	269	2	0	41	19	3	18	13	1	19	1	8	35	1	10
Dublin, North,	1,394	6	11¾	350	14	8	336	12	5	126	4	1½	129	5	3
Dublin, South,	1,860	9	0	1,393	9	1	646	15	8	80	12	8	210	1	8
Rathdown,	418	16	0	168	8	11	63	4	1	20	3	2	66	16	7
Co. of Kildare.															
Athy,	323	18	9	28	14	8	54	18	0	25	2	4	24	3	7
Celbridge,	304	19	9	47	16	7	60	5	11	22	0	7	46	13	4
Naas,	397	4	3	46	13	2	55	17	4	24	5	5	50	16	9
Co. of Kilkenny.															
Callan,	329	18	4	22	0	8½	5	17	9	44	0	8	47	14	0
Castlecomer,	254	6	5	22	11	5	7	3	0	16	5	10	22	9	11
Kilkenny,	574	9	7	58	13	6	39	6	0	34	2	4	56	10	10
Thomastown,	305	11	3	61	9	2	17	17	7	26	9	1	28	8	8
Urlingford,	214	4	3	7	4	6	8	18	2	7	10	4	18	1	7
King's County.															
Edenderry,	260	9	0	21	12	5	11	8	6	14	4	4	34	13	4
Parsonstown,	290	18	8	72	3	4	31	4	8	21	16	8	29	5	9
Tullamore,	392	11	10	38	15	1	31	4	10	31	14	8	24	10	3
Co. of Longford.															
Ballymahon,	206	17	4	51	14	8	48	8	3	15	7	10	31	0	4
Granard,	276	17	2	32	18	9	26	14	1	4	7	6	22	13	7
Longford,	310	8	0	52	7	4	49	2	2	25	1	2	38	3	5
Co. of Louth.															
Ardee,	299	12	7	37	1	7	20	5	10	22	2	4	33	17	0
Drogheda,	383	14	0	171	19	11	17	4	5	18	11	2	55	9	5
Dundalk,	305	10	6	122	11	4	17	12	7	17	7	11	28	15	3
Co. of Meath.															
Dunshaughlin,	272	14	6	49	18	11	18	2	3	19	2	3	21	19	7
Kells,	307	11	3	40	15	4	62	11	6	15	19	8	26	12	2
Navan,	290	12	1	48	10	0	74	3	11	20	3	2	29	0	10
Oldcastle,	230	10	6	38	1	11	7	18	1	16	5	11	23	17	0
Trim,	301	18	10	95	16	10	44	1	2	17	1	2	28	16	4
Queen's County.															
Abbeyleix,	298	16	10	49	3	1	5	10	7	2	10	0	27	13	7
Donaghmore,	202	6	8	24	17	10	6	3	5	25	6	4	24	7	4
Mountmelick,	435	2	10	222	1	3	39	19	6	22	12	8	39	10	5
Co. of Westmeath.															
Athlone,	352	13	2	19	11	8	30	3	1	46	19	2	44	6	0
Delvin,	183	10	6	9	15	3	25	0	0	25	16	8	6	12	6
Mullingar,	438	14	6	26	0	4	48	16	2	38	4	9	38	18	1
Co. of Wexford.															
Enniscorthy,	396	18	6	146	10	8	107	9	4	31	10	7	48	11	10
Gorey,	313	11	5	22	18	11	26	8	9	16	11	2	34	13	0
New Ross,	344	13	1	66	0	11	28	16	11	12	18	6	72	7	9
Wexford,	480	7	6	56	1	9	14	0	0	12	3	2	54	6	4
Co. of Wicklow.															
Baltinglass,	333	4	6	42	5	10	41	5	11	23	4	2	17	12	5
Rathdrum,	361	12	3	29	2	10	53	18	10	15	18	9	49	3	11
Shillelagh,	242	18	7	21	11	8	14	11	11	17	7	11	34	13	3
Total Leinster (40 Unions),	15,603	2	4¾	3,947	0	1½	2,241	18	3	1,021	9	3½	1,695	16	5

ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES in the Summary (Table No. 2) of the HALF-YEAR ended 25th MARCH, 1866—*continued.*

Drugs and Medical or Surgical Appliances.			Rent and Taxes.			Insurance.			Other Charges.			Amount debited to Establishment.			Credits Deducted.			Amount of Establishment Charges apportioned.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
25	7	0	16	4	10	11	18	0	11	12	9	680	2	9	44	3	11	635	18	10
38	0	6	33	3	5		–		26	10	6	481	12	3	23	14	0	457	18	3
134	1	8	119	14	0	14	16	0	98	1	5	2,703	16	6¼	97	9	7	2,606	6	11¼
266	8	3	96	18	11	27	3	10	82	16	9	4,664	15	10	76	17	4	4,587	18	6
34	17	5	44	2	6	0	18	0	110	5	3	927	11	11	11	15	9	915	16	2
18	6	11	16	0	5	7	19	0	18	5	4	517	9	0	16	6	5	501	2	7
19	9	4		–			–		6	17	2	508	2	8	1	2	0	507	0	8
21	18	5	26	3	1		–		31	7	0	654	5	5	5	12	6	648	12	11
7	12	4		–			–		4	3	3	461	7	0½	34	4	5	427	2	7½
2	11	10	1	15	0	9	0	3	18	7	8	354	11	4	16	0	0	338	11	4
75	0	4	12	13	4	12	11	6	14	1	7	877	9	0	9	13	0	867	16	0
26	3	9	6	13	11	1	3	9	4	7	2	478	4	4	15	11	4	462	13	0
7	14	8		–		6	0	0	7	3	11	276	17	5	6	13	8	270	3	9
12	19	6	3	7	9	8	2	6	4	1	1	370	18	5	6	5	11	364	12	6
15	8	11	7	1	8	9	13	7	4	18	10	482	12	1	0	17	6	481	14	7
48	18	9	10	6	5	0	19	6	9	10	2	588	11	6	107	0	4	481	11	2
31	2	3	5	11	6	5	2	0	34	11	7	429	15	9		–		429	15	9
20	0	3		–		8	12	6	9	2	8	401	6	6		–		401	6	6
10	0	8		–		5	15	0	1	10	0	492	7	9	48	13	8	443	14	1
31	1	4	1	17	6		–		6	15	3	452	13	5	3	0	0	449	13	5
26	10	9	16	7	3		–		5	16	8	695	13	7		–		695	13	7
2	8	11		–		7	1	0	9	16	10	511	4	4	4	0	5	507	3	11
6	7	8		–		1	17	6	4	6	4	394	9	0	7	0	0	387	9	0
14	6	9	10	0	0		–		9	0	9	486	17	5	5	8	7	481	8	10
18	13	10	9	7	6	16	2	6	19	1	8	525	15	6	18	7	5	507	8	1
23	14	10		–			–		5	14	6	346	2	9	1	15	9	344	7	0
6	17	10		–		9	15	6	8	16	0	513	3	8	1	8	0	511	15	8
7	7	2	4	0	0	7	19	3	45	12	10	448	13	4		–		448	13	4
36	0	1		–		3	3	0	8	19	2	331	3	10		–		331	3	10
24	12	11	20	12	10		–		8	16	11	813	9	4	22	0	5	791	8	11
2	9	2		–		8	0	0	7	1	4	511	3	7	20	11	1	490	12	6
19	8	4		–		3	11	6	9	5	4	283	0	1	12	6	10	270	13	3
14	17	1		–		9	6	0	28	8	2	643	5	1	10	13	7	632	11	6
9	13	6	59	17	3	8	0	0	37	10	2	846	1	10	65	6	0	780	15	10
32	0	8	24	19	10		–		2	15	2	473	18	11	22	9	0	451	9	11
30	11	11	28	16	1	8	14	0	15	12	11	608	12	1	2	15	0	605	17	1
37	19	11	46	16	2	1	4	0	8	4	6	711	3	4	22	17	3	688	6	1
39	15	9	14	17	8		–		5	10	6	517	16	9	33	0	0	484	16	9
20	18	6	18	6	6		–		6	14	10	555	16	5		–		555	16	5
19	9	2	28	0	0		–		12	7	6	391	0	0	39	13	1	351	6	11
1,241	8	10	683	15	4	214	9	8	764	1	5	27,413	1	8¾	814	13	9	26,598	7	11¾

[*continued.*

No. 5.—Table showing the Particulars included under the head of Audited Accounts of Unions, for the

Names of Unions.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	Repairs, Improvements, and additional Buildings.	Furniture, Utensils, and Implements of Work.	Proportion of Fuel, &c., debited to Establishment.	Printing, Stationery, Advertising, and Postage.
Province of Connaught:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Co. of Galway.					
Ballinasloe,	335 17 11	236 0 5	20 6 6	8 4 2	52 11 0
Clifden,	183 5 0	135 19 6	22 19 10	4 0 0	16 7 9
Galway,	470 11 5	18 11 1	32 19 2	13 4 5	44 12 3
Glennamaddy,	254 15 8	7 0 0	15 15 0	18 1 6	17 12 1
Gort,	237 0 0	39 6 8	14 7 4	19 4 5	25 8 7
Loughrea,	230 13 3	22 0 10	15 7 9	9 1 0	12 12 5
Mount Bellew,	207 17 3	17 4 1	15 1 4	12 15 2	17 6 5
Oughterard,	161 14 7	7 5 5	4 15 1	6 13 9	4 13 10
Portumna,	158 15 4	35 7 9	21 13 1	20 5 5	18 17 11
Tuam,	338 9 5	70 16 2	9 3 11	10 6 1	36 12 1
Co. of Leitrim.					
Carrick-on-Shannon,	295 9 4	77 1 4	20 16 1	15 16 3	25 1 6
Manorhamilton,	173 5 8	31 5 9	4 13 9	8 12 9	25 15 10
Mohill,	247 2 10	149 0 1	51 10 10	18 15 6	29 16 0
Co. of Mayo.					
Ballina,	277 4 2	47 11 5	15 11 5	8 3 9	27 17 5
Ballinrobe,	275 4 1½	32 7 7	17 5 9	9 11 8	33 4 5
Belmullet,	152 4 5	32 0 2	9 1 1	6 3 0	11 2 2
Castlebar,	212 15 0	93 0 9	15 14 4	13 17 0	38 0 5
Claremorris,	191 2 2	19 1 1	18 7 3	8 16 1	27 5 8
Killala,	139 7 4	7 1 3	5 18 11	9 5 2	14 10 8
Newport,	183 14 8	15 11 9	5 17 2	9 8 2	10 14 5
Swineford,	220 9 2	28 17 6	13 4 6	6 18 7	27 17 10
Westport,	229 11 0	53 13 0	17 18 1	14 11 1	43 4 7
Co. of Roscommon.					
Boyle,	394 9 1	116 5 2	29 4 0	17 6 5	57 11 11
Castlerea,	270 8 6	115 3 1	26 3 11	19 16 8	41 2 3
Roscommon,	314 8 10	1,052 1 8	99 14 7	10 0 0	42 8 10
Strokestown,	206 2 11	28 8 4	17 1 7	9 0 0	43 7 10
Co. of Sligo.					
Dromore, West,	203 15 7	39 10 6	–	4 9 5	13 3 10
Sligo,	345 17 1	81 8 2	43 15 0	19 9 1	94 8 7
Tobercurry,	151 15 0	2 8 2	6 15 11	9 19 1	24 12 2
Total Connaught (29 Unions),	7,063 6 8½	2,611 8 8	591 3 2	341 15 7	878 0 8

SUMMARY

Ulster,	11,367 19 11	3,615 8 3	1,215 10 11	605 17 7	1,304 18 7
Munster,	16,173 16 5	3,509 10 5	1,321 9 1	930 1 2	1,571 7 6
Leinster,	15,603 2 4¾	3,947 0 1½	2,241 18 3	1,021 9 3½	1,695 16 5
Connaught,	7,063 6 8½	2,611 8 8	591 3 2	341 15 7	878 0 8
Total Ireland (163 Unions),	50,208 5 5½	13,683 7 5½	5,370 1 5	2,899 3 7½	5,450 3 2

ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES in the Summary (Table No. 2) of the HALF-YEAR ended 25th MARCH, 1866—*continued.*

Drugs and Medical or Surgical Appliances.	Rent and Taxes.	Insurance.	Other Charges.	Amount debited to Establishment.	Credits Deducted.	Amount of Establishment Charges apportioned.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5 15 1	14 11 0	13 0 6	4 18 8	691 5 3	27 2 6	664 2 9
–	7 6 0	–	1 14 8	371 6 9	–	371 6 9
33 4 2	0 5 6	7 18 9	10 9 8	631 16 5	6 4 0	625 12 5
12 17 11	–	–	18 4 7	344 6 9	–	344 6 9
27 2 5	30 3 2	5 2 5	1 9 0	399 4 0	21 16 10	377 7 2
–	15 10 7	4 14 6	1 12 6	311 12 10	–	311 12 10
1 4 0	–	7 10 0	11 6 3	290 4 6	24 6 1	265 18 5
13 8 3	–	4 19 0	12 8 4	215 18 3	11 0 0	204 18 3
11 6 9	–	2 17 3	8 0 8	277 4 2	33 13 8	243 10 6
23 15 9	11 19 10	8 3 0	24 18 7	534 4 10	10 3 0	524 1 10
4 12 1	41 6 2	–	8 2 3	488 5 0	–	488 5 0
17 0 1	11 10 11	3 15 0	3 14 10	279 14 7	–	279 14 7
10 6 1	7 15 0	–	0 11 9	514 18 1	–	514 18 1
37 10 3	–	–	1 1 0	414 19 5	–	414 19 5
7 15 2	6 16 8	–	5 8 3	387 13 7½	21 7 10	366 5 9½
1 6 3	1 16 1	–	10 3 1	223 16 3	10 0 0	213 16 3
3 18 6	12 8 6	9 11 9	2 7 6	401 13 9	–	401 13 9
1 9 9	–	–	9 3 6	275 5 6	16 0 0	259 5 6
10 16 1	–	–	3 7 9	190 7 2	–	190 7 2
12 9 8	–	–	4 12 6	242 8 4	3 1 0	239 7 4
5 4 10	–	7 10 0	–	310 2 5	–	310 2 5
17 5 11	14 16 0	–	1 13 3	392 12 11	17 11 0	375 1 11
16 4 4	–	9 18 9	10 6 7	651 6 3	–	651 6 3
17 19 0	2 3 9	7 13 6	–	500 10 8	8 17 0	491 13 8
1 10 11	55 9 8	10 15 0	16 2 9	1,602 12 3	–	1,602 12 3
41 7 5	–	3 16 4	14 6 1	363 10 6	–	363 10 6
1 0 6	–	0 7 6	5 11 9	267 19 1	–	267 19 1
36 14 11	18 19 3	16 7 6	6 16 0	663 15 7	3 0 0	660 15 7
-	–	3 3 6	2 5 3	200 19 1	–	200 19 1
373 6 1	252 12 1	127 4 3	200 17 0	12,439 14 2½	214 2 11	12,225 11 3½

OF PROVINCES.

1,078 3 1	280 1 4	150 19 0	232 7 11	19,851 6 7	569 16 4	19,281 10 3
1,307 19 6	843 4 3	322 3 7	959 19 1	26,939 11 0	982 15 9	25,956 15 3
1,241 8 10	683 15 4	214 9 8	764 1 5	27,413 1 8¾	814 13 9	26,598 7 11¾
373 6 1	252 12 1	127 4 3	200 17 0	12,439 14 2½	214 2 11	12,225 11 3½
4,000 17 6	2,059 13 0	814 16 6	2,157 5 5	86,643 13 6¼	2,581 8 9	84,062 4 9¼

No. 6.—Table showing the Particulars included under the head of Audited Accounts of Unions, for the Half-year

Names of Unions.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.			Repairs, Improvements, and additional Buildings.			Furniture, Utensils, and Implements of Work.			Proportion of Fuel, &c., debited to Establishment.			Printing, Stationery, Advertising, and Postage.		
Province of Ulster:	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Co. of Antrim.															
Antrim,	366	19	11	125	4	11	63	0	2	8	16	8	42	14	11
Ballycastle,*	167	0	10	16	18	6	1	14	1	13	3	3	14	9	6
Ballymena,	405	11	0	171	8	1	38	17	11	–			45	3	1
Ballymoney,	272	15	1	31	14	8	2	13	0	1	15	6	21	11	1
Belfast,	1,149	12	2	637	15	1	428	0	2	43	7	1	154	16	6
Larne,	308	7	3	30	10	3	29	1	7	20	4	11	30	3	10
Lisburn,	266	1	2	30	10	6	23	6	7	10	18	3	33	4	8
Co. of Armagh.															
Armagh,	388	11	8	82	8	8	29	11	4	12	18	0	54	9	0
Lurgan,	367	9	6	86	16	7	14	5	9	24	17	6	104	17	8
Co. of Cavan.															
Bailieborough,	163	14	6	47	18	1	13	9	1	23	0	0	22	5	1
Bawnboy,	196	7	3	56	13	7	4	3	9	13	12	4	27	0	6
Cavan,	344	13	6	54	14	0	16	13	9	25	9	3	23	13	5
Cootehill,	203	6	8	39	9	1	9	10	6	16	7	0	10	16	2
Co. of Donegal.															
Ballyshannon,	174	8	0	17	17	9	11	1	10	7	0	0	29	1	11
Donegal,	193	4	5	48	8	11	5	8	2	–			18	15	5
Dunfanaghy,	106	3	8	13	1	4	12	16	11	12	2	6	3	19	6
Glenties,	160	12	11	18	18	6	14	3	7	4	2	0	13	3	1
Inishowen,	189	1	11	86	18	11	24	13	7	7	7	4	13	13	10
Letterkenny,	168	0	6	14	1	4	10	0	0	10	11	11	4	5	0
Milford,	183	1	10	31	13	11	9	18	10	11	2	5	12	14	2
Stranorlar,	211	2	4	68	4	1	20	1	6	8	1	6	18	15	6
Co. of Down.															
Banbridge,	343	9	8	166	4	6	48	2	2	13	10	9	23	11	11
Downpatrick,	329	7	3	28	2	8	24	3	10	14	12	9	30	16	8
Kilkeel,	191	12	5	14	9	4	2	3	5	4	8	4	19	3	3
Newry,	412	19	4	109	18	6	23	2	7	23	0	3	74	6	6
Newtownards,	390	19	4	39	7	5	31	11	5	21	12	0	51	3	8
Co. of Fermanagh.															
Enniskillen,	310	17	11	73	3	3	0	15	4	5	15	11	37	18	1
Irvinestown,	147	8	4	12	0	0	4	17	7	10	4	9	19	17	4
Lisnaskea,	158	7	8	32	1	9	8	6	7	7	16	9	24	4	10
Co. of Londonderry.															
Coleraine,	268	16	0	127	18	5	6	13	3	15	10	0	67	15	3
Londonderry,	361	9	0	46	16	11	20	17	8	14	3	0	35	1	8
Magherafelt,	266	5	8	92	3	9	6	3	6	10	14	0	26	17	1
Newtownlimavady,	240	2	9	154	6	5	17	12	8	11	11	1	15	17	0
Co. of Monaghan.															
Carrickmacross,	198	4	0	59	7	6	4	13	4	11	6	4	14	6	11
Castleblayney,	227	17	9	35	1	0	15	13	3	10	5	6	28	9	3
Clones,	150	11	5	25	7	3	11	13	4	12	18	8	29	7	6
Monaghan,	269	18	11	16	9	5	8	8	3	14	9	4	14	18	2
Co. of Tyrone.															
Castlederg,	143	10	8	26	10	2	8	3	7	2	6	9	9	8	6
Clogher,	190	9	3	23	3	0	7	19	4	5	7	0	15	10	2
Cookstown,	190	1	0	71	7	4	18	10	1	1	4	6	14	18	1
Dungannon,	285	4	9	110	1	6	19	12	5	10	0	3	31	11	11
Gortin,	119	10	7	3	1	11	0	18	6	2	1	4	4	17	4
Omagh,	286	16	6	25	18	3	31	4	4	27	15	9	36	5	4
Strabane,	237	3	11	155	19	6	27	11	4	8	11	8	43	5	10
Total Ulster (44 Unions),	11,767	10	2	3,160	6	6	1,131	9	10	534	4	1	1,369	6	1

* Ballycastle Union.—The accounts of this Union not having yet been

ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES in the Summary (Table No. 3) of the
ended 29th SEPTEMBER, 1866 :—163 Unions.

Drugs and Medical or Surgical Appliances.			Rent and Taxes.			Insurance.			Other Charges.			Amount debited to Establishment.			Credits Deducted.			Amount of Establishment Charges apportioned.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
40	16	3		–		8	10	0	4	7	11	660	10	9	8	0	0	652	10	9
16	0	0	1	10	0	4	3	6	23	11	1	258	10	9		–		258	10	9
33	9	1		–		2	0	0	162	10	0	858	19	2	16	4	0	842	15	2
15	2	2	2	0	0	0	12	6		–		348	4	0		–		348	4	0
325	3	6	6	7	9	17	0	0	12	17	0	2,774	19	3	77	13	6	2,697	5	9
15	19	1	9	3	8		–		15	3	5	458	14	0	23	7	4	435	6	8
9	19	3		–			–		13	6	2	387	6	7	15	7	5	371	19	2
12	13	10	37	10	7	19	6	0	23	1	8	660	10	9	55	13	10	604	16	11
37	18	9		–		10	8	6	9	5	8	655	19	11	22	4	5	633	15	6
39	2	11		–		9	10	9	4	5	10	323	6	3	5	16	8	317	9	7
6	13	11		–			–		4	7	9	308	19	1		–		308	19	1
31	5	5		–		8	3	6	4	15	4	509	8	2	25	2	0	484	6	2
13	5	9		–		5	5	0	0	10	3	298	10	5		–		298	10	5
13	16	7	10	7	6	2	5	0	9	3	4	275	1	11		–		275	1	11
7	0	7		–			–			–		272	17	6		–		272	17	6
3	18	9		–		3	15	1	1	12	6	157	10	3		–		157	10	3
24	19	7		–			–			–		235	19	8		–		235	19	8
28	10	4		–		4	5	0	5	17	6	360	8	5		–		360	8	5
	–			–		4	15	0	14	0	10	225	14	7	2	0	11	223	13	8
20	7	5		–		4	5	3	1	18	6	275	2	4		–		275	2	4
22	10	3		–		3	15	0	1	0	0	353	10	2		–		353	10	2
26	10	9	10	18	2	9	5	0	23	19	2	665	12	1	29	1	6	636	10	7
32	13	1		–			–		10	14	0	470	10	3	10	4	1	460	6	2
4	0	2	2	12	7	5	12	6	42	15	11	286	17	11	50	6	4	236	11	7
19	9	10	2	0	0	8	5	0		–		673	2	0	7	10	0	665	12	0
29	18	1	11	18	10	10	18	6	13	17	9	601	7	0	20	10	10	580	16	2
30	6	7		–		1	13	3		–		460	10	4	6	0	8	454	9	8
37	18	7		–		0	6	0	3	14	1	236	6	8	0	6	4	236	0	4
22	14	9		–			–		0	18	6	254	10	10		–		254	10	10
15	4	8	4	15	0	5	9	3	5	6	2	517	8	0	2	10	8	514	17	4
9	14	6		–		8	3	7	6	1	8	502	8	0	57	0	4	445	7	8
16	8	1		–		3	13	3	7	2	0	429	7	4		–		429	7	4
3	6	0		–		3	17	6	21	6	4	467	19	9	5	12	0	462	7	9
1	10	0		–			–		4	3	6	293	11	7	3	13	6	289	18	1
2	1	4		–			–		7	8	9	326	16	10	19	17	6	306	19	4
3	1	11		–			–		1	14	5	234	14	6		–		234	14	6
0	17	9	2	10	0		–		5	12	7	333	4	5	10	19	0	322	5	5
2	6	9		–		0	16	6	1	15	0	194	17	11		–		194	17	11
7	16	10		–		0	10	0		–		250	15	7		–		250	15	7
14	14	3	30	10	9	3	15	0	1	10	5	346	11	5		–		346	11	5
34	6	8	26	0	0	3	19	3		–		520	16	9		–		520	16	9
5	6	0		–			–		1	14	2	137	9	10		–		137	9	10
26	8	11	13	6	10		–		1	13	3	449	9	2		–		449	9	2
32	6	11		–			–		0	2	6	505	1	8		–		505	1	8
1,097	15	10	171	11	8	174	4	8	473	4	11	19,819	13	9	475	2	10	19,344	10	11

audited, an Estimate has been obtained for the purposes of this Table.

[*continued*,

No. 6.—Table showing the Particulars included under the head of Audited Accounts of Unions, for the

Names of Unions.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.			Repairs, Improvements, and additional Buildings.			Furniture, Utensils, and Implements of Work.			Proportion of Fuel, &c., debited to Establishment.			Printing, Stationery, Advertising, and Postage.		
Province of Munster:	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Co. of Clare.															
Ballyvaghan,	170	4	0	16	10	9	11	18	9	7	19	6	28	10	7
Corrofin,	166	6	8	17	16	1	4	8	0	7	16	0	15	0	8
Ennis,	373	16	4	15	12	10	18	17	11	15	1	0	38	19	1
Ennistymon,	233	0	7	28	18	10	9	3	6	5	6	10	25	4	8
Killadysert,	199	16	4	38	4	11	11	15	1	1	0	0	28	14	3
Kilrush,	379	1	3	14	8	3	18	3	2	17	12	9	40	10	4
Scariff,	235	19	5	29	0	10	6	9	4	12	12	6	11	18	1
Tulla,	230	16	6	77	11	2	19	6	9	6	0	3	15	18	6
Co. of Cork.															
Bandon,	254	19	11	124	9	2	29	14	0	14	1	2	42	2	10
Bantry,	172	19	5	7	9	3	6	15	5	10	5	4	17	0	9
Castletown,	178	7	6	11	1	2	2	0	1	8	4	6	8	3	7
Clonakilty,	201	8	9	43	0	4	8	9	5	5	13	11	21	10	1
Cork,	1,526	10	4	1,971	9	9	184	5	0	45	14	0	271	4	0
Dunmanway,	192	4	5	31	18	7	30	14	7	10	9	6	29	7	1
Fermoy,	323	17	9	55	2	7	8	13	6	17	17	0	23	9	8
Kanturk,	324	2	7	154	12	1	22	19	11	27	9	9	33	16	1
Kinsale,	187	2	0	39	16	6	21	8	6	9	2	6	27	7	3
Macroom,	197	13	7	13	4	6	3	0	6	12	5	0	16	4	3
Mallow,	323	12	3	46	2	1	9	5	3	20	13	8	22	17	4
Midleton,	446	18	10	20	15	11	19	17	7	9	17	9	45	0	1
Millstreet,	228	9	8	40	5	9	31	19	5	15	5	7	29	17	7
Mitchelstown,	238	3	0	16	4	3	6	16	4	12	6	9	20	3	1
Skibbereen,	264	11	8	131	15	1	12	15	7	13	14	8	47	4	3
Skull,	167	11	3	12	8	1	4	8	1	4	5	0	12	9	3
Youghal,	389	17	8	48	12	2	33	11	9	10	3	6	45	9	8
Co. of Kerry.															
Caherciveen,	222	17	7	79	6	3	18	0	6	5	0	0	26	17	11
Dingle,	274	17	2	6	0	5	1	7	11	16	1	8	19	2	1
Kenmare,	237	17	3	49	2	9	15	4	8	17	18	3	33	17	11
Killarney,	421	6	10	99	15	1	53	7	7	24	18	1	21	3	4
Listowel,	259	13	0	36	11	0	6	12	8	12	8	4	28	0	10
Tralee,	521	4	8	34	17	2	14	9	7	36	12	0	49	6	3
Co. of Limerick.															
Croom,	244	9	1	21	6	5	10	6	6	10	13	6	11	1	7
Glin,	231	5	6	8	14	8	14	4	10	7	0	11	17	17	10
Kilmallock,	382	18	0	77	17	5	46	17	4	27	14	6	55	16	1
Limerick,	824	14	1	161	8	11	42	1	11	33	5	4	88	15	3
Newcastle,	357	17	0	75	13	5	6	8	5	28	14	6	28	1	7
Rathkeale,	354	3	8	85	16	7	41	3	10	18	15	4	43	2	11
Co. of Tipperary.															
Borrisokane,	175	5	2	19	6	8	8	12	7	18	14	5	23	17	6
Carrick-on-Suir,	459	4	7	121	9	2	22	10	4	31	8	6	52	11	4
Cashel,	416	9	11	73	6	3	27	5	10	28	3	7	41	12	9
Clogheen,	273	18	11	24	4	11	5	12	1	13	0	10	18	13	0
Clonmel,	470	1	0	56	5	2	19	14	6	42	17	4	48	16	9
Nenagh,	325	11	6	52	12	1	9	12	7	22	5	6	32	3	8
Roscrea,	321	18	1	106	16	7	18	13	7	6	0	0	23	13	2
Thurles,	310	6	8	213	15	3	28	14	1	12	4	4	48	8	4
Tipperary,	372	14	9	99	3	4	8	0	4	22	15	7	38	8	10
Co. of Waterford.															
Dungarvan,	308	3	1	78	6	2	12	18	2	9	8	8	32	15	10
Kilmacthomas,	239	3	3	8	12	3	17	8	11	14	10	3	30	3	5
Lismore,	281	11	6	53	16	7	37	11	6	11	18	9	18	11	2
Waterford,	666	0	4	71	15	4	69	5	2	26	10	11	65	15	9
Total Munster (50 Unions),	16,561	4	3	4,722	10	9	1,093	2	10	819	19	6	1,816	18	1

ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES in the Summary (Table No. 3) of the HALF-YEAR ended 29th SEPTEMBER, 1866—*continued.*

Drugs and Medical or Surgical Appliances.			Rent and Taxes.			Insurance.			Other Charges.			Amount debited to Establishment.			Credits Deducted.			Amount of Establishment Charges apportioned.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
12	19	0	10	19	0	2	0	0	1	7	5	262	9	0	–			262	9	0
9	9	0	18	0	0	7	15	6	1	5	11	247	17	10	18	5	6	229	12	4
32	0	6	25	19	3	1	10	6	16	2	1	537	19	6	18	16	6	519	3	0
18	17	5	11	10	6	8	1	1	10	18	11	351	2	4	–			351	2	4
18	18	2		–			–		9	1	9	307	10	6	3	0	0	304	10	6
81	16	8	2	12	6	2	3	6	3	7	4	559	15	9	4	11	6	555	4	3
7	0	10		–		9	19	9	4	12	3	317	13	0	3	11	1	314	1	11
17	19	10	1	0	0	6	19	6	3	18	4	379	10	10	7	7	0	372	3	10
21	2	6	19	13	4		–		1	17	4	508	0	3	5	0	0	503	0	3
17	0	6	6	0	0	8	4	9	5	10	6	251	5	11	7	6	10	243	19	1
29	8	6		–			–		2	11	8	239	17	0	–			239	17	0
21	14	3		–			–		1	5	2	303	1	11	0	8	0	302	13	11
239	0	0	95	0	0	7	10	0	115	3	6	4,455	16	7	45	9	0	4,410	7	7
0	13	7		–			–			–		295	7	9	3	0	7	292	7	2
32	14	1	33	8	1	7	0	0	14	11	4	516	14	0	73	10	6	443	3	6
–			–				–		15	7	11	578	8	4	–			578	8	4
0	5	0	1	19	0	6	9	0	8	13	7	302	3	4	11	7	2	290	16	2
22	14	6	3	0	0		–		2	1	2	270	3	6	4	15	6	265	8	0
29	14	8	15	10	6		–		27	16	9	495	12	6	6	0	3	489	12	3
19	0	1	30	10	5	7	5	6	57	4	8	656	10	10	23	13	10	632	17	0
28	10	10		–		5	17	0	18	5	6	398	11	4	2	0	0	396	11	4
7	2	2	1	17	6		–		17	2	6	319	15	7	6	14	7	313	1	0
31	8	11		–			–		29	15	10	531	6	0		–		531	6	0
2	10	10	7	11	0		–		2	8	0	213	11	6		–		213	11	6
33	13	6	62	3	9	3	0	0	29	2	2	655	14	2	46	13	11	609	0	3
19	18	10		–		10	10	6	7	5	11	389	17	6		–		389	17	6
11	7	9		–		6	5	0	2	11	6	337	13	6		–		337	13	6
18	8	11	1	6	0	8	1	0	6	8	5	388	5	2	8	4	11	380	0	3
1	5	0	20	0	0	1	10	0	50	6	5	693	12	4	15	8	4	678	4	0
23	1	1		–			–		23	8	4	389	15	3	19	10	6	370	4	9
41	16	6	45	19	5		–		6	13	9	750	19	4	6	9	10	744	9	6
16	15	4		–		10	2	8	11	1	11	335	17	0	17	5	6	318	11	6
10	15	4		–			–		5	18	5	295	17	6	4	17	4	291	0	2
47	19	4	25	18	6	10	18	10	59	16	0	735	16	0	123	9	10	612	6	2
112	11	8	39	10	0	1	0	0	122	18	7	1,426	5	9		–		1,426	5	9
28	7	10		–		12	10	7	7	17	3	545	10	7		–		545	10	7
10	17	3		–			–		0	7	0	554	6	7		–		554	6	7
20	3	4		–			–		13	14	5	279	14	1	26	11	10	253	2	3
72	13	11	72	1	6		–		3	10	0	835	9	4	4	10	0	830	19	4
35	1	7	104	15	0	12	14	4	15	16	5	755	5	8	47	5	2	708	0	6
18	3	8	10	9	3	7	10	0	10	1	9	381	14	5	0	15	0	380	19	5
34	11	7	25	19	8	7	10	0	126	19	4	832	15	4	141	13	4	691	2	0
35	14	5	40	11	10	1	7	0	19	12	7	539	11	2	35	13	5	503	17	9
11	1	9		–		7	6	0		–		495	9	2	29	2	4	466	6	10
1	4	0	3	0	0	1	4	0	77	12	2	696	8	10	9	0	0	687	8	10
21	14	11	20	11	1	10	0	0	6	15	10	600	4	8	23	13	2	576	11	6
10	3	11	12	6	6	6	2	6	21	19	3	492	4	1	20	19	1	471	5	0
44	6	3		–			–		25	19	3	380	3	7	2	0	0	378	3	7
11	13	0	13	12	6	5	10	1	15	17	2	450	2	3	28	4	6	421	17	9
46	5	6	79	8	0	9	17	9	58	19	6	1,093	18	3	105	14	1	988	4	2
1,441	18	0	862	4	1	213	16	4	1,101	2	9	28,632	16	7	961	19	11	27,670	16	8

[*continued.*

No. 6.—Table showing the Particulars included under the head of Audited Accounts of Unions, for the

Names of Unions.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.			Repairs, Improvements, and additional Buildings.			Furniture, Utensils, and Implements of Work.			Proportion of Fuel, &c., debited to Establishment.			Printing, Stationery, Advertising, and Postage.		
Province of Leinster:	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Co. of Carlow.															
Carlow,	439	12	8	104	15	5	36	8	5	27	13	8	61	18	11
Co. of Dublin.															
Balrothery,	276	1	7	15	18	9	15	6	2	16	1	2	67	15	5
Dublin, North,	1,492	15	9	623	17	9	353	12	3	129	6	9	156	13	1
Dublin, South,	1,951	13	10½	2,146	3	2	623	1	1	82	14	2½	234	2	2
Rathdown,	432	16	8	125	10	7	38	16	4	21	18	10	101	9	0
Co. of Kildare.															
Athy,	336	12	3	31	11	6	40	1	7	18	12	10	42	9	1
Celbridge,	307	17	9	173	9	7	28	4	11	11	17	9	32	7	0
Naas,	380	13	1	41	18	0	20	8	7	27	7	6	41	7	2
Co. of Kilkenny.															
Callan,	336	1	2	12	12	11	30	16	3	6	13	6	34	8	0
Castlecomer,	278	19	9	8	3	4	7	11	6	12	5	10	14	2	6
Kilkenny,	581	9	3	172	18	5	40	19	3	37	12	5	54	11	11
Thomastown,	310	1	10	41	13	2	15	5	9	9	0	1	21	15	3
Urlingford,	215	3	5	54	19	4	9	19	3	6	19	5	15	9	0
King's County.															
Edenderry,	269	9	0	24	17	11	19	4	11	10	17	6	29	7	10
Parsonstown,	293	3	2	95	12	1	39	3	10	14	19	0	75	16	6
Tullamore,	402	2	7	32	3	11	9	11	3	22	17	4	39	5	2
Co. of Longford.															
Ballymahon,	204	6	5	83	11	4	42	7	6	15	17	3	21	2	8
Granard,	291	15	9	20	9	5	13	4	8	3	7	0	25	6	4
Longford,	315	2	0	51	15	2	28	9	5	29	19	6	40	15	0
Co. of Louth.															
Ardee,	339	1	9	15	10	6	18	11	6	23	16	7	27	7	2
Drogheda,	377	4	4	115	15	4	21	7	3	17	13	7	51	18	6
Dundalk,	307	18	6	95	17	11	21	4	3	19	13	2	18	13	3
Co. of Meath.															
Dunshaughlin,	279	1	0	59	13	10	33	17	3	18	8	5	16	3	3
Kells,	320	19	9	68	3	5	154	16	3	15	1	4	42	6	2
Navan,	312	1	7	72	14	0	32	12	0	14	15	9	20	9	2
Oldcastle,	237	7	5	29	0	11	16	7	1	10	15	8	26	2	3
Trim,	317	14	3½	113	1	8	27	5	1	19	1	11¼	40	10	9
Queen's County.															
Abbeyleix,	278	13	3	79	4	5	15	3	5	18	1	4	22	8	2
Donaghmore,	219	13	3	13	2	11	16	14	7	14	12	4	15	19	5
Mountmelick,	463	6	0	99	19	0	8	6	7	10	10	5	62	18	4
Co. of Westmeath.															
Athlone,	356	3	8	30	13	11	15	12	0	47	19	3	37	16	1
Delvin,	177	18	9	16	12	2	2	17	0	14	6	9	57	19	6
Mullingar,	449	1	10	64	5	7	16	14	9	28	5	6	41	11	0
Co. of Wexford.															
Enniscorthy,	415	6	6	155	17	4	111	18	10	21	5	6	52	10	4
Gorey,	301	7	7	50	14	0	38	7	2	15	10	8	58	18	4
New Ross,	357	0	6	58	1	2	28	0	5	13	5	0	53	12	0
Wexford,	476	7	8	31	14	1	31	0	9	14	16	7	18	0	9
Co. of Wicklow.															
Baltinglass,	332	8	1	106	15	2	37	7	11	23	2	2	30	19	6
Rathdrum,	372	4	9	48	11	4	54	1	9	18	5	8	42	16	4
Shillelagh,	264	17	0	31	5	6	17	15	11	18	1	6	9	3	9
Total Leinster (40 Unions),	16,071	15	5	5,218	15	11	2,132	14	8	903	10	7¾	1,858	6	0

ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES in the Summary (Table No. 3) of the HALF-YEAR ended 29th SEPTEMBER, 1866—*continued.*

Drugs and Medical or Surgical Appliances.			Rent and Taxes.			Insurance.			Other Charges.			Amount debited to Establishment.			Credits Deducted.			Amount of Establishment Charges apportioned.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	15	6	0	14	2		–		15	11	10	703	10	7	40	8	0	663	2	7
40	12	4	33	3	5	6	5	0	36	14	7	507	18	5	3	5	0	504	13	5
158	9	7	120	16	0	15	19	9	79	12	8	3,131	3	7	66	19	11	3,064	3	8
163	4	3	104	5	7	33	9	10	141	6	4	5,480	0	6	109	13	10	5,370	6	8
36	17	6	44	5	2	8	15	6	154	2	0	964	11	7	25	17	9	938	13	10
27	15	9	16	3	4		–		26	10	2	539	16	6	147	7	1	392	9	5
29	3	1		–		5	2	6	3	15	11	591	18	6		–		591	18	6
35	16	5	26	3	0	8	9	6	11	0	8	593	3	11	12	0	0	581	3	11
35	1	7		–		8	18	0	102	7	7	566	19	0	24	15	2	542	3	10
10	19	10	2	15	0	9	1	3	4	15	9	348	14	9	31	19	9	316	15	0
84	1	7	13	0	1		–		9	3	6	993	16	5	0	10	1	993	6	4
14	19	2	3	0	0	9	0	0	2	8	9	427	4	0	25	0	0	402	4	0
13	0	3		–		0	6	0	3	1	8	318	18	4	9	5	7	309	12	9
23	4	1	3	7	9		–		14	11	7	395	0	7	12	5	10	382	14	9
11	9	6	6	15	2	0	3	0	5	3	4	542	5	7	2	8	2	539	17	5
37	15	3	10	6	9	10	19	0	14	1	10	579	3	1	73	6	9	505	16	4
6	19	5	5	11	6		–		29	19	1	409	15	2	5	12	2	404	3	0
16	14	7		–			–		13	3	7	384	1	4		–		384	1	4
7	6	11	29	16	7		–		2	9	3	505	13	10	45	7	5	460	6	5
26	19	2	20	4	10	12	18	0	8	4	9	492	14	3	8	6	0	484	8	3
37	4	7	16	7	3	7	13	0	10	1	7	655	5	5	9	10	6	645	14	11
4	1	0		–		0	4	6	17	11	3	485	3	10	11	19	6	473	4	4
8	8	4		–		6	10	6	14	8	7	436	11	2	2	11	6	433	19	8
25	18	11	10	0	0	8	17	3	21	18	9	668	1	10	11	0	6	657	1	4
29	8	6	10	0	0		–		13	8	6	505	9	6	13	13	7	491	15	11
15	9	9		–		10	7	0	6	5	5	351	15	6	5	6	6	346	9	0
28	4	5		–			–		17	0	9	562	18	10¾	0	18	6	562	0	4¾
17	2	11		–		0	9	3	9	4	11	440	7	8	9	0	5	431	7	3
3	2	2		–			–		2	14	2	285	18	10		–		285	18	10
40	15	0	18	10	6	7	0	0	12	18	0	724	3	10	2	16	6	721	7	4
1	9	6		–		1	0	0	18	16	11	509	11	4	14	5	3	495	6	1
51	9	4		–			–		9	17	3	331	0	9	28	14	1	302	6	8
15	12	7		–			–		68	10	10	684	2	1	21	7	9	662	14	4
22	10	6	60	4	10		–		32	7	7	872	1	5	155	6	9	716	14	8
55	0	3	24	19	10	10	19	9	13	9	2	569	6	9	34	3	3	535	3	6
16	10	2	27	10	0	0	4	6	34	19	0	589	2	9	0	1	0	589	1	9
28	10	8	50	9	10	9	4	0	7	3	4	667	7	8	29	17	3	637	10	5
21	8	8	14	17	7	7	17	6	5	14	7	580	11	2	0	15	10	579	15	4
36	12	9	18	6	6	10	16	6	12	14	11	614	10	6		–		614	10	6
6	10	0		–		7	0	0	25	9	4	380	3	0	32	19	4	347	3	8
1,262	15	9	691	14	8	217	11	1	1,032	19	8	29,390	3	9¾	1,028	16	6	28,361	7	3¾

[*continued.*

No. 6.—Table showing the Particulars included under the head of Audited Accounts of Unions, for the

Names of Unions.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.			Repairs, Improvements, and additional Buildings.			Furniture, Utensils, and Implements of Work.			Proportion of Fuel, &c., debited to Establishment.			Printing, Stationery, Advertising, and Postage.		
Province of Connaught:	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Co. of Galway.															
Ballinasloe,	348	8	5	23	15	7	29	9	9	9	11	7	34	8	4
Clifden,	193	12	6	10	5	6	5	7	7	6	0	0	20	12	9
Galway,	462	17	10	226	4	1	13	18	1	12	0	8	55	4	8
Glennamaddy,	240	0	0	20	0	0	10	0	0	19	2	0	42	3	5
Gort,	246	12	1	54	4	0	41	16	7	20	7	5	14	19	0
Loughrea,	229	16	8	21	18	8	29	3	8	9	16	9	13	15	2
Mount Bellew,	225	10	2	16	4	2	14	9	4	9	1	0	21	3	11
Oughterard,	162	8	0	11	19	1	3	10	6	7	2	6	11	3	0
Portumna,	166	1	7	4	2	2	16	19	6	12	3	11	26	19	1
Tuam,	315	14	6	50	13	9	13	16	10	9	1	6	30	8	5
Co. of Leitrim.															
Carrick-on-Shannon,	306	11	11	100	3	6		–		16	3	4	5	17	4
Manorhamilton,	184	4	3	55	5	2	8	11	6	8	11	7	25	18	6
Mohill,	245	6	8	100	9	10	32	2	7	18	9	0	36	13	5
Co. of Mayo.															
Ballina,	274	6	9	50	5	7	31	4	1	10	3	5	11	14	0
Ballinrobe,	304	18	0½	70	7	7	49	1	2	7	9	7¾	32	12	11
Belmullet,	152	8	0	32	11	10	12	4	0	5	2	5	24	12	2
Castlebar,	217	15	2	36	4	10	7	12	11	9	19	0	15	13	9
Claremorris,	190	11	7	26	8	0	8	6	6	7	8	0	21	7	9
Killala,	137	15	7	19	10	5	7	16	7	5	16	6	10	12	8
Newport,	185	0	7	10	15	9	4	15	5	8	11	1	12	1	9
Swineford,	230	14	3	44	14	8	22	12	1	8	13	0	18	3	5
Westport,	217	1	5	49	3	9	15	13	11	9	15	7	39	15	5
Co. of Roscommon.															
Boyle,	336	19	0	27	19	9	55	13	4	16	8	2	75	8	7
Castlerea,	273	2	6	17	1	6	22	18	8	16	17	7	41	0	10
Roscommon,	300	10	0	41	10	1	46	10	10	10	0	0	41	3	5
Strokestown,	209	17	8	45	10	0	23	14	10	7	0	0	48	14	10
Co. of Sligo.															
Dromore, West,	168	9	2	6	6	5	8	2	1	4	4	5	26	9	0
Sligo,	377	9	0	153	11	8	46	17	7	20	18	11	77	10	9
Tobercurry,	160	14	8	21	3	11	3	2	7	9	8	0	17	16	11
Total Connaught (29 Unions),	7,064	17	11½	1,348	11	3	585	12	6	315	6	11¾	854	5	2

SUMMARY

Ulster,	11,707	10	2	3,160	6	6	1,131	9	10	534	4	1	1,369	6	1
Munster,	16,561	4	3	4,722	10	9	1,093	2	10	819	19	6	1,816	18	1
Leinster,	16,071	15	5	5,218	15	11	2,132	14	8	903	10	7¾	1,858	6	0
Connaught,	7,064	17	11½	1,348	11	3	585	12	6	315	6	11¾	854	5	2
Total Ireland (163 Unions),	51,405	7	9½	14,450	4	5	4,942	19	10	2,573	1	2¾	5,898	15	4

ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES in the Summary (Table No. 3) of the HALF-YEAR ended 29th SEPTEMBER, 1866—*continued.*

Drugs and Medical or Surgical Appliances.			Rent and Taxes.			Insurance.			Other Charges.			Amount debited to Establishment.			Credits Deducted.			Amount of Establishment Charges apportioned.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
23	15	3	14	11	0	1	2	6	9	15	3	494	17	8	11	16	6	483	1	2
33	9	11	3	0	0	6	10	0	2	4	0	281	2	3	2	12	0	278	10	3
39	8	4	–			–			11	4	3	820	17	11	39	7	3	781	10	8
10	5	7	–			3	0	0	25	16	8	370	7	8	13	7	11	356	19	9
29	0	8	30	3	2	–			0	12	0	437	14	11	–			437	14	11
–			15	3	4	–			2	13	7	322	7	10	6	10	0	315	17	10
20	1	6	–			–			10	9	3	316	19	4	12	1	2	304	18	2
–			–			–			7	6	6	203	9	7	–			203	9	7
29	10	0	–			–			28	11	2½	284	7	5½	9	14	9	274	12	8½
46	2	0	11	10	11	1	1	0	10	9	11	488	18	10	14	16	8	474	2	2
7	10	10	–			6	16	0		–		443	2	11	–			443	2	11
24	10	1	–			0	12	0	2	0	0	309	13	1	–			309	13	1
9	10	8	7	15	0	8	19	6	0	10	7	459	17	3	2	10	0	457	7	3
4	15	4	–			17	5	0		–		399	14	2	–			399	14	2
19	12	8	6	15	2	7	13	0	13	0	10	511	11	0¼	17	14	4	493	16	8¼
15	5	5	1	16	0	3	0	0	3	7	10	250	7	8	–			250	7	8
2	18	8	12	8	6	–			9	1	8	311	14	6	15	0	0	296	14	6
12	13	8	1	0	0	3	15	0	3	16	11	275	7	5	8	1	4	267	6	1
8	15	11	–			5	0	0	2	19	4	198	7	0	–			198	7	0
6	2	4	–			3	15	0	5	1	3	236	3	2	5	1	0	231	2	2
10	15	3	–			0	15	0	–			336	7	8	–			336	7	8
15	11	6	0	10	7	7	10	0	1	11	5	356	13	7	23	7	11	333	5	8
31	10	11	30	0	0	–			15	6	10	589	6	7	–			589	6	7
31	2	7	2	3	9	–			5	7	7	409	15	0	5	12	6	404	2	6
–			25	3	10	0	10	10	22	10	1	487	19	1	–			487	19	1
20	15	10	–			–			15	17	6	371	10	8	–			371	10	8
14	17	3	–			1	18	8	2	17	7	233	4	7	0	7	6	232	17	1
38	15	3	18	19	3	0	5	0	12	15	1	747	2	6	–			747	2	6
23	19	7	–			–			6	19	10	243	5	6	4	1	10	239	3	8
530	17	0	181	0	6	79	8	6	232	6	11½	11,192	6	9¾	192	2	8	11,000	4	1¾

OF PROVINCES.

1,097	15	10	171	11	8	174	4	8	473	4	11	19,819	13	9	475	2	10	19,344	10	11
1,441	18	0	862	4	1	213	16	1	1,101	2	9	28,632	16	7	961	19	11	27,670	16	8
1,262	15	9	691	14	8	217	11	1	1,032	19	8	29,390	3	9¾	1,028	16	6	28,361	7	3¾
530	17	0	181	0	6	79	8	6	232	6	11½	11,192	6	9¾	192	2	8	11,000	4	1¾
4,333	6	7	1,906	10	11	685	0	7	2,839	14	3½	89,035	0	11½	2,658	1	11	86,376	19	0½

No. 7.—Table showing the Expenditure for Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing of Workhouse Inmates, during the Half-year ended 25th March, 1866 (included in Table No. 2); also, the Number relieved in the Half-year, and the Average Weekly Cost per Head:—163 Unions.

Names of Unions.	Cost of Provisions consumed.	Cost of Necessaries consumed.	Cost of Clothing.	Total Cost of Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing.	Total Number of Paupers relieved.	Collective No. of Days for all Paupers relieved in the Half-year.	Average No. of Days of Relief to each Pauper.	Average Daily No. of Paupers in Workhouse.	Average Weekly Cost per head.		
									Provisions and Necessaries	Clothing.	Total.
Province of Ulster:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Co. of Antrim.											
Antrim,	628 6 6	129 15 3	197 0 3	955 2 0	685	55,163	81	312	1 11	0 6	2 5
Ballycastle,	268 3 6	44 9 0	70 0 0	382 12 6	264	23,440	89	132	1 10¼	0 5	2 3½
Ballymena,	708 11 1	150 0 6	209 7 1	1,067 18 8	710	70,347	99	398	1 8½	0 5	2 1½
Ballymoney,	259 0 11	107 4 1	133 8 0	499 13 0	427	37,356	87	211	1 4½	0 6	1 10½
Belfast,	4,338 15 3	560 6 5	839 16 1	5,738 17 9	4,888	268,738	55	1,518	2 6¾	0 5¼	3 0
Larne,	444 5 4	96 2 5	124 10 6	664 18 3	433	39,848	92	225	1 10¾	0 5¼	2 4
Lisburn,	557 6 7	109 11 9	104 10 0	771 8 4	1,001	55,097	55	311	1 8¼	0 3¼	1 11½
Co. of Armagh.											
Armagh,	669 10 4	133 17 4	203 16 0	1,010 3 8	1,068	63,649	60	360	1 9¼	0 5½	2 2¾
Lurgan,	1,294 4 3	223 11 11	356 18 6	1,874 14 8	1,737	90,498	52	511	2 4¼	0 6¾	2 11
Co. of Cavan.											
Bailieborough,	337 12 0	82 1 10	118 18 7	538 12 5	280	26,877	96	152	2 2¼	0 7½	2 9¾
Bawnboy,	306 9 9	80 4 9	71 13 2	458 7 8	370	26,711	72	151	2 0¼	0 4½	2 4¾
Cavan,	556 3 10	111 5 6	208 2 7	875 11 11	843	49,951	59	282	1 10½	0 7	2 5½
Cootehill,	297 11 5	66 13 3	44 1 3	408 5 11	448	32,260	72	182	1 7	0 2¼	1 9¼
Co. of Donegal.											
Ballyshannon,	317 17 4	95 19 10	71 15 0	485 12 2	367	33,482	91	189	1 8¾	0 3¾	2 0½
Donegal,	274 6 2	64 19 9	39 7 7	378 13 6	258	22,267	86	126	2 1½	0 3	2 4½
Dunfanaghy,	121 10 3	22 8 11	15 16 3	159 15 5	103	10,625	103	60	1 10¾	0 2½	2 1½
Glenties,	256 4 6	48 1 7	53 1 10	357 7 11	246	22,298	91	126	1 10¾	0 4	2 2¾
Inishowen,	300 6 7	46 4 2	78 10 3	425 1 0	295	30,353	103	171	1 7	0 4½	1 11½
Letterkenny,	303 17 8	92 8 10	92 2 4	488 8 10	281	25,041	89	141	2 2½	0 6	2 8½

Milford,	224 10 7	47 10 7	98 16 5	370 17 7	258	23,717	92	134	1 $7\frac{1}{4}$	0 7	2 $2\frac{1}{2}$
Stranorlar,	143 2 9	34 15 7	32 2 2	210 0 6	282	15,413	55	87	1 $7\frac{1}{4}$	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$	1 $10\frac{3}{4}$
Co. of Down.											
Banbridge,	551 2 $6\frac{3}{4}$	153 14 0	79 9 11	784 6 $5\frac{3}{4}$	623	38,159	61	216	2 7	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$	2 $10\frac{1}{2}$
Downpatrick,	763 2 8	98 10 4	117 0 0	978 13 0	761	49,143	65	278	2 $5\frac{1}{2}$	0 4	2 $9\frac{1}{2}$
Kilkeel,	205 2 1	39 2 0	69 3 4	313 7 5	275	20,208	73	114	1 $8\frac{1}{4}$	0 $5\frac{3}{4}$	2 2
Newry,	810 19 9	158 8 0	412 15 0	1,382 2 9	1,731	79,156	46	447	1 $8\frac{1}{2}$	0 $8\frac{3}{4}$	2 $5\frac{1}{4}$
Newtownards,	793 2 7	149 17 5	368 17 0	1,311 17 0	899	68,856	77	389	1 11	0 9	2 8
Co. of Fermanagh.											
Enniskillen,	558 4 10	142 4 11	133 17 4	834 7 1	540	47,643	88	269	2 $0\frac{3}{4}$	0 $4\frac{3}{4}$	2 $5\frac{1}{2}$
Irvinestown,	297 11 6	34 1 7	66 6 8	397 19 9	351	29,390	84	166	1 7	0 $3\frac{3}{4}$	1 $10\frac{3}{4}$
Lisnaskea,	221 19 9	67 4 1	49 16 6	339 0 4	325	19,052	59	108	2 $1\frac{1}{2}$	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$	2 6
Co. of Londonderry.											
Coleraine,	594 9 5	131 8 3	213 2 3	938 19 11	664	51,102	77	289	2 0	0 7	2 7
Londonderry,	797 3 1	112 11 7	283 6 4	1,193 1 0	1,510	82,993	55	469	1 $6\frac{1}{2}$	0 $5\frac{3}{4}$	2 $0\frac{1}{4}$
Magherafelt,	351 11 10	94 1 8	76 7 2	522 0 8	483	36,653	76	207	1 $8\frac{1}{2}$	0 $3\frac{3}{4}$	2 0
Newtownlimavady,	141 5 1	75 8 6	120 3 3	336 16 10	495	25,962	52	147	1 2	0 $7\frac{3}{4}$	1 $9\frac{3}{4}$
Co. of Monaghan.											
Carrickmacross,	233 3 0	64 0 2	86 15 3	383 18 5	363	20,823	57	118	2 0	0 7	2 7
Castleblayney,	381 6 4	95 18 5	69 7 5	546 12 2	582	33,298	57	188	2 0	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$	2 $3\frac{1}{2}$
Clones,	295 2 7	49 15 2	52 5 6	397 3 3	408	22,015	54	124	2 $2\frac{1}{4}$	0 4	2 $6\frac{1}{4}$
Monaghan,	345 1 8	90 12 7	80 19 6	516 13 9	391	32,602	83	184	1 $10\frac{1}{2}$	0 $4\frac{1}{4}$	2 $2\frac{3}{4}$
Co. of Tyrone.											
Castlederg,	105 19 4	34 11 4	25 13 8	166 4 4	199	13,805	69	78	1 5	0 3	1 8
Clogher,	240 1 4	66 14 6	80 10 2	387 6 0	302	22,159	73	125	1 $11\frac{1}{4}$	0 6	2 $5\frac{1}{4}$
Cookstown,	224 19 2	79 17 5	45 17 8	350 14 3	276	22,025	80	124	1 $11\frac{1}{4}$	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$	2 $2\frac{3}{4}$
Dungannon,	374 7 11	146 8 9	83 13 0	604 9 8	706	35,131	50	199	2 1	0 4	2 5
Gortin,	105 6 0	25 1 6	41 11 6	171 19 0	142	11,056	78	63	1 $7\frac{3}{4}$	0 $6\frac{1}{4}$	2 2
Omagh,	613 10 6	160 13 3	191 0 11	965 4 8	789	57,914	73	327	1 $10\frac{1}{2}$	0 $5\frac{1}{2}$	2 4
Strabane,	595 16 1	41 16 3	144 18 9	782 11 1	914	48,696	53	275	1 10	0 5	2 3
Total Ulster (44 Unions),	22,208 5 $7\frac{3}{4}$	4,459 14 11	6,059 11 11	32,727 12 $5\frac{3}{4}$	28,973	1,890,972	65	10,683	1 $11\frac{3}{4}$	0 $5\frac{1}{4}$	2 5

[continued.

No. 7.—Table showing the Expenditure for Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing of Workhouse Inmates, during the Half-year ended 25th March, 1866 (included in Table No. 2); also, the Number relieved in the Half-year, and the Average Weekly Cost per Head:—163 Unions—*continued.*

Names of Unions.	Cost of Provisions consumed.	Cost of Necessaries consumed.	Cost of Clothing.	Total Cost of Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing.	Total Number of Paupers relieved.	Collective No. of Days for all Paupers relieved in the Half-year.	Average No. of Days of Relief to each Pauper.	Average Daily No. of Paupers in Workhouse.	Average Weekly Cost per head.		
									Provisions and Necessaries	Clothing.	Total.
Province of Munster:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Co. of Clare.											
Ballyvaghan,	364 10 3	44 4 7	85 12 6	494 7 4	240	25,712	107	145	2 2¾	0 5½	2 8¼
Corrofin,	313 16 5½	45 9 5	46 0 0	405 5 10½	276	23,177	84	131	2 2	0 3¼	2 5¼
Ennis,	934 13 10	138 0 11	189 0 10	1,261 15 7	699	73,874	106	417	2 0½	0 4¼	2 4¾
Ennistymon,	752 1 3	76 15 5	246 4 0	1,075 0 8	598	59,087	99	334	1 11½	0 7	2 6½
Killadysert,	321 5 7	25 8 1	93 6 4	440 0 0	239	22,396	94	127	2 2	0 7	2 9
Kilrush,	1,041 15 11	93 7 10	219 3 7	1,354 7 4	751	70,137	93	396	2 3¼	0 5¼	2 8½
Scariff,	390 8 3	49 1 8	113 18 4	553 8 3	395	33,208	84	188	1 10¼	0 5¾	2 4
Tulla,	703 13 8	59 8 9	167 13 2	930 15 7	591	50,066	85	283	2 1½	0 5¾	2 7¼
Co. of Cork.											
Bandon,	483 18 0	76 16 0	221 17 4	782 11 4	437	35,499	81	201	2 2½	0 10½	3 1
Bantry	238 15 4	31 5 7	35 4 9	305 5 8	230	19,731	86	111	1 11	0 3	2 2
Castletown,	326 15 10	29 9 1	50 10 4	406 15 3	288	24,247	84	137	2 0¾	0 3½	2 4¼
Clonakilty,	425 4 10	64 14 8	100 6 11	590 6 5	390	32,110	82	181	2 1¾	0 5¼	2 7
Cork,	7,304 18 9	655 0 1	2,004 8 9	9,964 7 7	7,248	420,932	58	2,378	2 7¾	0 8	3 3¾
Dunmanway,	266 16 9	34 6 9	39 6 10	340 10 4	222	18,884	85	107	2 2¾	0 3½	2 6¼
Fermoy,	666 9 8	117 15 0	186 14 9	970 19 5	644	52,287	81	295	2 1¼	0 6	2 7¼
Kanturk,	1,224 10 2	179 15 3	187 8 0	1,591 13 5	1,092	89,952	82	508	2 2¼	0 3½	2 5¾
Kinsale,	520 11 3	60 9 2	83 5 0	664 5 5	1,198	39,960	33	226	2 0½	0 3½	2 4
Macroom,	565 9 2	69 3 4	143 16 0	778 8 6	519	40,265	78	227	2 2½	0 6	2 8½
Mallow,	1,199 15 6	162 4 0	163 12 1	1,525 11 7	1,250	78,531	63	444	2 5¼	0 3½	2 8¾
Midleton,	776 11 6	131 8 6	134 1 7	1,042 1 7	1,054	64,359	61	364	1 11¾	0 3½	2 3¼
Millstreet,	798 14 7	128 12 0	106 4 10	1,033 11 5	572	50,996	89	288	2 6½	0 3½	2 10
Mitchelstown,	434 4 6	74 12 11	140 9 7	649 7 0	764	44,953	59	254	1 7	0 5¼	2 0¼

Skibbereen,	639 1 8	123 5 9	139 7 9	901 15 2	558	46,837	84	265	2 $3\frac{1}{4}$	0 5	2 $8\frac{1}{4}$
Skull,	207 15 10	32 18 8	46 17 8	287 12 2	171	15,002	88	85	2 3	0 $5\frac{1}{4}$	2 $8\frac{1}{4}$
Youghal,	794 3 11	106 16 1	333 17 8	1,234 17 8	975	57,117	59	323	2 $2\frac{1}{2}$	0 $9\frac{3}{4}$	3 $0\frac{1}{4}$
Co. of Kerry.											
Caherciveen,	364 19 7	40 13 10	101 4 3	506 17 8	320	24,291	76	137	2 4	0 7	2 11
Dingle,	390 17 2	65 18 4	50 15 9	507 11 3	361	32,088	89	181	2 0	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	2 $2\frac{1}{2}$
Kenmare,	377 8 9	49 14 0	78 15 7	505 18 4	432	30,252	70	171	1 $11\frac{3}{4}$	0 $4\frac{1}{4}$	2 4
Killarney,	1,021 8 3	116 8 6	242 12 0	1,380 8 9	722	67,928	94	384	2 4	0 6	2 10
Listowel,	493 3 3	53 3 10	185 4 9	731 11 10	488	44,471	91	251	1 $8\frac{3}{4}$	0 7	2 $3\frac{3}{4}$
Tralee,	1,316 1 11	261 3 7	443 2 0	2,020 7 6	1,172	106,334	91	601	2 1	0 7	2 8
Co. of Limerick.											
Croom,	738 5 1	79 0 4	132 0 10	949 6 3	495	42,254	85	239	2 $8\frac{1}{2}$	0 $5\frac{1}{4}$	3 $1\frac{3}{4}$
Glin,	358 5 11	54 8 7	108 9 7	521 4 1	281	28,252	101	160	2 $0\frac{1}{2}$	0 $6\frac{1}{2}$	2 7
Kilmallock,	1,654 17 2	169 19 11	484 17 10	2,309 14 11	1,619	116,374	72	657	2 $2\frac{1}{4}$	0 7	2 $9\frac{1}{4}$
Limerick,	3,982 15 10	572 12 11	2,182 9 4	6,737 18 1	4,984	281,980	57	1,593	2 3	1 1	3 4
Newcastle,	652 14 7	138 11 11	203 10 2	994 16 8	708	48,842	69	276	2 $3\frac{1}{4}$	0 7	2 $10\frac{1}{4}$
Rathkeale,	803 14 $4\frac{1}{2}$	113 1 5	149 5 7	1,066 1 $4\frac{1}{2}$	755	47,770	63	270	2 $8\frac{1}{4}$	0 $5\frac{1}{4}$	3 $1\frac{1}{2}$
Co. of Tipperary.											
Borrisokane,	353 18 11	54 4 8	68 5 0	476 8 7	367	28,667	78	162	2 0	0 4	2 4
Carrick-on-Suir,	1,158 16 11	260 12 1	291 16 6	1,711 5 6	1,311	84,990	65	480	2 $4\frac{1}{4}$	0 $5\frac{3}{4}$	2 10
Cashel,	1,197 4 7	220 18 0	286 3 0	1,704 5 7	1,194	92,373	77	522	2 $1\frac{3}{4}$	0 $5\frac{1}{4}$	2 7
Clogheen,	612 4 8	93 19 9	145 13 10	851 18 3	596	44,502	75	251	2 $2\frac{1}{2}$	0 $5\frac{1}{2}$	2 8
Clonmel,	1,671 2 5	241 2 4	376 3 1	2,288 7 10	1,812	115,803	64	654	2 $3\frac{3}{4}$	0 $5\frac{1}{2}$	2 $9\frac{1}{4}$
Nenagh,	1,264 1 9	208 17 5	390 10 0	1,863 9 2	1,275	91,362	72	516	2 3	0 $7\frac{1}{4}$	2 $10\frac{1}{4}$
Roscrea,	616 19 5	93 5 1	129 5 9	839 10 3	577	43,218	75	244	2 $3\frac{1}{2}$	0 5	2 $8\frac{1}{2}$
Thurles,	643 16 $8\frac{3}{4}$	121 15 $3\frac{1}{4}$	338 1 4	1,103 13 4	733	54,091	74	306	1 $11\frac{3}{4}$	0 $10\frac{1}{2}$	2 $10\frac{1}{4}$
Tipperary,	1,026 9 0	169 17 5	231 3 7	1,427 10 0	1,331	73,978	56	418	2 $3\frac{1}{4}$	0 $5\frac{1}{4}$	2 $8\frac{1}{2}$
Co. of Waterford.											
Dungarvan,	714 19 10	89 9 8	179 7 8	983 17 2	1,168	50,313	43	284	2 $2\frac{3}{4}$	0 6	2 $8\frac{3}{4}$
Kilmacthomas,	617 3 9	75 16 9	167 4 10	860 5 4	654	40,138	61	227	2 5	0 7	3 0
Lismore,	604 11 0	82 3 3	141 2 10	827 17 1	567	39,519	70	223	2 $5\frac{1}{4}$	0 6	2 $11\frac{1}{4}$
Waterford,	2,406 13 6	213 1 3	533 11 10	3,153 6 7	2,341	165,848	71	937	2 $2\frac{3}{4}$	0 $5\frac{1}{2}$	2 8
Total Munster (50 Unions).	46,738 16 $9\frac{3}{4}$	6,250 9 $7\frac{1}{4}$	12,919 5 6	65,908 11 11	47,664	3,284,957	69	18,559	2 3	0 $6\frac{1}{2}$	2 $9\frac{1}{2}$

[*continued.*

No. 7.—Table showing the Expenditure for Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing of Workhouse Inmates, during the Half-year ended 25th March, 1866 (included in Table No. 2); also, the Number relieved in the Half-year, and the Average Weekly Cost per Head:—163 Unions—*continued.*

Names of Unions.	Cost of Provisions consumed.	Cost of Necessaries consumed.	Cost of Clothing.	Total Cost of Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing.	Total Number of Paupers relieved.	Collective No. of Days for all Paupers relieved in the Half-year.	Average No. of Days of Relief to each Pauper.	Average Daily No. of Paupers in Workhouse.	Average Weekly Cost per head.		
									Provisions and Necessaries	Clothing.	Total.
Province of Leinster.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Co. of Carlow.											
Carlow,	1,082 19 11	181 2 10	412 4 0	1,676 6 9	1,266	79,142	63	447	2 2¾	0 8¾	2 11½
Co. of Dublin.											
Balrothery,	518 8 1	74 5 4	99 6 1	691 19 6	1,262	31,778	25	180	2 7¼	0 5¼	3 0½
Dublin, North,	6,755 3 1	569 7 9½	1,455 4 3	8,779 15 1½	4,052	351,035	87	1,982	2 11	0 7	3 6
Dublin, South,	11,148 12 6½	1,449 19 1	2,296 19 11	14,895 11 6½	6,093	581,449	95	3,285	3 0½	0 6½	3 7
Rathdown,	1,632 4 6	230 5 8	378 16 5	2,241 6 7	1,827	90,797	50	513	2 10½	0 7	3 5½
Co. of Kildare.											
Athy,	922 5 7	122 19 8	269 8 9	1,314 14 0	1,334	64,665	48	365	2 3¼	0 7	2 10¼
Celbridge,	725 0 6	105 10 5	161 17 11	992 8 10	1,050	39,087	37	221	2 11¾	0 7	3 6¾
Naas,	1,013 5 1	162 18 7	263 13 1	1,439 16 9	1,818	60,494	33	342	2 8¾	0 7¼	3 4
Co. of Kilkenny.											
Callan,	781 19 9	170 6 6½	228 2 9	1,180 9 0½	979	54,753	56	309	2 5¼	0 7	3 0¼
Castlecomer,	472 12 1	106 19 3	74 17 1	654 8 5	662	25,150	38	142	3 2¾	0 5	3 7¾
Kilkenny,	1,721 9 7½	229 15 6½	460 0 2	2,411 5 4	2,428	110,402	45	624	2 5½	0 7	3 0½
Thomastown,	712 16 10	131 8 5	51 14 4	895 19 7	1,033	47,798	46	270	2 5½	0 2	2 7½
Urlingford,	456 5 5	50 15 8	104 10 2	611 11 3	497	32,107	65	181	2 2½	0 5¼	2 8
King's County.											
Edenderry,	525 18 1	52 12 8	125 5 5	703 16 2	692	43,005	62	243	1 10½	0 5	2 3½
Parsonstown,	741 13 10	150 0 5	329 7 8	1,221 1 11	575	52,653	92	298	2 4½	0 10½	3 3
Tullamore,	1,240 9 7	123 0 2	193 6 3	1,556 16 0	1,486	81,192	55	459	2 4¾	0 4	2 8¼

Co. of Longford.												
Ballymahon,	406 3 0	62 3 6	120 18 6	589 5 0	412	29,022	70	164	2 3	0 7	2 10
Granard,	589 1 0	120 5 5	154 12 1	863 18 6	526	48,655	92	275	2 0½	0 5¼	2 5¾
Longford,	948 0 9	163 15 4	298 1 1	1,409 17 2	1,280	69,622	54	393	2 3	0 7	2 10
Co. of Louth.												
Ardee,	954 7 4	118 11 8	221 12 5	1,294 11 5	1,155	53,182	46	301	2 10	0 7	3 5
Drogheda,	1,012 18 5	132 9 5	36 1 10	1,181 9 8	1,452	72,802	50	411	2 2½	0 0¾	2 3¼
Dundalk,	615 4 2	136 7 0	212 8 11	964 0 1	1,071	48,098	45	272	2 2¼	0 7½	2 9¾
Co. of Meath.												
Dunshaughlin,	468 15 0	98 3 1	97 17 11	664 16 0	660	32,503	49	184	2 5¼	0 5	2 10¼
Kells,	678 19 2¼	196 17 2	234 10 11	1,110 7 3¼	736	44,835	61	253	2 8¾	0 8¾	3 5½
Navan,	794 4 3	105 9 0	187 2 5	1,086 15 8	1,561	47,210	30	267	2 8	0 6¾	3 2¾
Oldcastle,	449 0 9	133 15 9	109 6 8	692 3 2	451	34,987	78	198	2 4	0 5¼	2 9¼
Trim,	721 2 0	179 12 10	303 2 4	1,203 17 2	1,057	51,223	48	289	2 5½	0 10	3 3½
Queen's County.												
Abbeyleix,	498 16 3	120 0 4	152 5 6	771 2 1	580	36,546	63	207	2 4¾	0 7	2 11¾
Donaghmore,	299 10 9	51 16 8	43 19 10	395 7 3	277	16,502	60	93	2 11¾	0 4½	3 4¼
Mountmelick,	1,663 13 3	195 8 4	480 0 0	2,339 1 7	1,777	100,722	57	569	2 7	0 8	3 3
Co. of Westmeath.												
Athlone,	686 8 5	155 8 6	150 19 8¾	992 16 7¾	785	58,072	74	328	2 0¼	0 4½	2 4¾
Delvin,	356 8 11	74 8 11	108 5 0	539 2 10	508	23,040	45	130	2 7¼	0 8	3 3¾
Mullingar,	1,084 12 9	195 6 7	316 17 8	1,596 17 0	1,106	76,052	69	430	2 4¼	0 7	2 11¼
Co. of Wexford.												
Enniscorthy,	852 4 6	142 15 4	300 4 8	1,295 4 6	1,188	72,056	61	407	1 11¼	0 7	2 6¼
Gorey,	674 6 3	107 4 5	194 1 7	975 12 3	754	46,581	62	263	2 4¼	0 7	2 11¼
New Ross,	1,542 18 0	183 12 2	356 0 0	2,082 10 2	1,372	98,827	72	558	2 5¼	0 6	2 11¼
Wexford,	1,328 17 9	195 12 10	300 0 0	1,824 10 7	1,347	87,353	65	494	2 5¼	0 5¾	2 11
Co. of Wicklow.												
Baltinglass,	805 8 8	194 13 5	221 7 11	1,221 10 0	1,049	51,303	49	290	2 8¾	0 7¼	3 4
Rathdrum,	1,081 14 1	161 9 10	281 3 5	1,524 7 4	1,166	67,481	58	381	2 7	0 7	3 2
Shillelagh,	397 11 3	55 10 9¼	106 8 9	559 10 9¼	407	34,060	84	192	1 10¼	0 5¼	2 3½
Total Leinster (40 Unions),	49,361 11 2¼	7,192 6 3¾	11,892 3 4¾	68,446 0 10¾	49,731	3,046,241	61	17,210	2 7¼	0 6½	3 1¾

[continued.

No. 7.—Table showing the Expenditure for Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing of Workhouse Inmates, during the Half-year ended 25th March, 1866 (included in Table No. 2); also, the Number relieved in the Half-year, and the Average Weekly Cost per Head :—163 Unions—*continued.*

Names of Unions.	Cost of Provisions consumed.	Cost of Necessaries consumed.	Cost of Clothing.	Total Cost of Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing.	Total Number of Paupers relieved.	Collective No. of Days for all Paupers relieved in the Half-year.	Average No. of Days of Relief to each Pauper.	Average Daily No. of Paupers in Workhouses.	Average Weekly Cost per head.		
									Provisions and Necessaries	Clothing.	Total.
Province of Connaught:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Co. of Galway.											
Ballinasloe,	719 9 5	64 13 7	153 4 10	937 7 10	646	49,037	76	277	2 2¾	0 5¼	2 8
Clifden,	279 14 8	30 16 10	44 14 10	355 6 4	259	21,477	83	121	2 0¼	0 3½	2 3¾
Galway,	1,215 17 7	160 18 0	251 4 0	1,627 19 7	1,033	84,403	82	477	2 3¼	0 5	2 8¼
Glennamaddy,	369 7 11	59 0 8	72 0 0	500 8 7	419	30,234	72	171	1 11¾	0 4	2 3¾
Gort,	381 15 4	55 11 9	56 14 3	494 1 4	385	27,223	71	154	2 3	0 3½	2 6½
Loughrea,	359 13 4	44 7 3	41 13 2	445 13 9	442	25,468	58	144	2 2¾	0 2¾	2 5⅓
Mount Bellew,	353 6 7	47 5 0	98 2 0	498 13 7	320	31,393	98	177	1 9½	0 5¼	2 2¾
Oughterard,	208 19 1	34 12 10	31 1 9	274 13 8	181	17,458	96	99	1 11½	0 3	2 2½
Portumna,	495 8 0	82 14 0	144 5 11	722 7 11	518	34,631	67	196	2 4	0 7	2 11
Tuam,	703 3 3¼	125 11 8¾	213 16 9	1,042 11 9	743	58,653	79	331	1 11¾	0 6	2 5¾
Co. of Leitrim.											
Carrick-on-Shannon,	326 5 2	49 14 2	45 9 8	421 9 0	437	29,109	67	164	1 9¾	0 2½	2 0¼
Manorhamilton,	255 15 5	71 19 10	82 4 9	410 0 0	421	25,776	61	146	1 9	0 5	2 2
Mohill,	461 3 11	81 4 11	252 4 4	794 13 2	367	40,355	110	228	1 10½	0 10½	2 9
Co. of Mayo.											
Ballina,	449 16 9	50 7 5	102 16 0	603 0 2	475	43,200	91	244	1 7½	0 4	1 11½
Ballinrobe,	687 8 7½	91 10 4	115 6 0	894 4 11½	671	55,344	82	313	1 11¾	0 3½	2 3¼
Belmullet,	112 5 9	35 3 10	40 14 0	188 3 7	197	17,097	87	96	1 2⅓	0 4	1 6⅓
Castlebar,	313 19 0	48 3 6	72 17 6	435 0 0	363	30,816	85	174	1 7¾	0 4	1 11¾
Claremorris,	289 16 2	48 3 6	59 16 3	397 15 11	260	24,359	94	138	1 11¼	0 4¼	2 3½
Killala,	321 3 2	33 7 5	47 6 3	401 16 10	186	22,710	122	128	2 2¼	0 3½	2 5¾
Newport,	179 17 1	28 10 7	46 9 2	254 16 10	159	16,434	103	93	1 9¼	0 4¾	2 2
Swineford,	272 9 3	50 1 8	104 3 10	426 14 9	323	25,006	77	141	1 9½	0 7	2 4½
Westport,	299 16 4	106 9 1	121 14 0	527 19 5	384	29,208	76	165	1 11½	0 7	2 6½

Co. of Roscommon.											
Boyle,	622 16 4	175 17 7	79 11 0	878 4 11	533	50,912	96	288	2 2¼	0 2½	2 4¾
Castlerea,	697 2 0	98 9 0	161 6 9	956 17 9	603	51,644	86	292	2 2	0 5¼	2 7¼
Roscommon,	1,027 10 6	156 0 0	314 0 7	1,497 11 1	720	65,994	92	373	2 6	0 8	3 2
Strokestown,	719 15 0	104 17 9	201 14 10	1,026 7 7	634	48,439	76	274	2 4½	0 7	2 11½
Co. of Sligo.											
Dromore, West,	176 8 4	28 11 11	22 3 3	227 3 6	138	14,185	103	80	2 0¼	0 2½	2 2¾
Sligo,	1,033 0 8	162 5 6	512 6 8	1,707 12 10	1,089	81,629	75	461	2 0½	0 10½	2 11
Tobercurry,	276 1 5	19 1 0	49 0 0	344 2 5	326	20,582	63	116	2 0	0 4	2 4
Total Connaught (29 Unions),	13,609 6 0¾	2,145 10 7¾	3,538 2 4	19,292 19 0½	13,232	1,072,776	81	6,061	2 0¾	0 5½	2 6¼

SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.

Ulster,	22,208 5 7¾	4,459 14 11	6,059 11 11	32,727 12 5¾	28,973	1,890,972	65	10,683	1 11¾	0 5¼	2 5
Munster,	46,738 16 9¾	6,250 9 7¼	12,919 5 6	65,908 11 11	47,664	3,284,957	69	18,559	2 3	0 6½	2 9½
Leinster,	49,361 11 2¼	7,192 6 3¾	11,892 3 4¾	68,446 0 10¾	49,731	3,046,241	61	17,210	2 7¼	0 6½	3 1¾
Connaught,	13,609 6 0¾	2,145 10 7¾	3,538 2 4	19,292 19 0½	13,232	1,072,776	81	6,061	2 0¾	0 5½	2 6¼
Total Ireland (163 Unions),	131,917 19 8½	20,048 1 5¾	34,409 3 1¾	186,375 4 4	139,600	9,294,946	67	52,513	2 3¼	0 6½	2 9¾

No. 8.—Table showing the Expenditure for Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing of Workhouse Inmates, during the Half-year ended 29th September, 1866 (included in Table No. 3); also, the Number relieved in the Half-year, and the Average Weekly Cost per Head:—163 Unions.

Names of Unions.	Cost of Provisions consumed.	Cost of Necessaries consumed.	Cost of Clothing.	Total Cost of Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing.	Total Number of Paupers relieved.	Collective No. of Days for all Paupers relieved in the Half-year.	Average No. of Days of Relief to each Pauper.	Average Daily No. of Paupers in Work-houses.	Average Weekly Cost per head.		
									Provisions and Necessaries	Clothing.	Total.
Province of Ulster:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Co. of Antrim.											
Antrim,	622 1 1	113 15 8	181 1 10	916 18 7	636	50,705	80	270	2 0¼	0 6	2 6¼
Ballycastle,	322 0 0	48 5 6	89 1 6	459 7 0	279	24,939	89	133	2 1	0 6	2 7
Ballymena,	873 7 10	100 13 6	193 18 9	1,168 0 1	657	65,168	99	347	2 1	0 5	2 6
Ballymoney,	305 9 4	90 9 0	157 12 1	553 10 5	498	31,098	62	165	1 9¼	0 8½	2 5¾
Belfast,	4,035 7 4	712 14 7	1,038 0 1	5,786 2 0	5,031	249,121	50	1,325	2 8	0 7	3 3
Larne,	481 1 6	87 10 0	119 17 4	688 8 10	456	38,358	84	204	2 1	0 5¼	2 6¼
Lisburn,	564 2 9	119 19 1	180 18 1	864 19 11	1,069	57,890	54	308	1 8	0 5¼	2 1¼
Co. of Armagh.											
Armagh,	739 13 9	152 9 3	183 3 2	1,075 6 2	922	62,608	68	333	2 0	0 5	2 5
Lurgan,	1,134 6 3	152 6 7	263 15 0	1,550 7 10	1,760	79,114	45	421	2 3¼	0 5¾	2 9
Co. of Cavan.											
Bailieborough,	349 3 6	41 11 8	53 14 8	444 9 10	416	26,384	63	140	2 1	0 3½	2 4½
Bawnboy,	304 1 9	56 14 6	65 3 9	426 0 0	380	25,288	67	135	2 0	0 4	2 4
Cavan,	562 9 5	99 19 0	175 15 4	838 3 9	924	49,215	53	262	1 10½	0 6	2 4
Cootehill,	280 6 10	46 14 3	37 15 5	364 16 6	427	28,136	66	150	1 7½	0 2¼	1 9¾
Co. of Donegal.											
Ballyshannon,	316 4 10	67 2 2	85 13 10	469 0 10	394	32,567	83	173	1 7¾	0 4½	2 0¼
Donegal,	244 11 10	38 9 6	34 7 7	317 8 11	259	19,252	74	102	2 0¾	0 3	2 3¾
Dunfanaghy,	96 11 11	24 1 8	12 7 6	133 1 1	123	8,318	68	44	2 0¼	0 2½	2 2¾
Glenties,	285 2 1	45 1 8	55 7 6	385 11 3	278	23,265	84	124	1 11¾	0 4	2 3¾
Inishowen,	379 14 7	36 1 7	91 0 7	506 16 9	343	31,480	92	167	1 10	0 5	2 3
Letterkenny,	282 9 4	72 12 8	82 2 1	437 4 1	319	21,713	68	115	2 3½	0 6¼	2 9¾

Milford,	261 0 1	35 8 1	97 16 0	394 4 2	278	23,472	84	125	1 9¼	0 7	2 4¼
Stranorlar,	153 11 9	37 10 6	31 9 0	222 11 3	271	15,097	56	80	1 9¼	0 3½	2 0¾
Co. of Down.											
Banbridge,	500 6 3¾	111 9 5½	72 13 9	684 9 6¼	657	34,891	53	186	2 5½	0 3½	2 9
Downpatrick,	747 19 9	67 15 5	122 4 0	937 19 2	954	51,322	54	273	2 2¾	0 4	2 6¾
Kilkeel,	218 10 10	30 3 11	45 3 0	293 17 9	346	18,962	55	101	1 10	0 4	2 2
Newry,	863 4 6	156 9 4	323 6 2	1,343 0 0	2,021	76,572	38	407	1 10½	0 7	2 5½
Newtownards,	885 13 2	160 5 0	365 17 9	1,411 15 11	902	68,296	76	363	2 1¾	0 9	2 10¾
Co. of Fermanagh.											
Enniskillen,	544 9 10	91 9 8	138 10 4	774 9 10	559	46,536	83	247	1 11	0 5	2 4
Irvinestown,	305 8 6	40 17 7	67 5 3	413 11 4	409	28,359	69	151	1 8½	0 4	2 0½
Lisnaskea,	215 17 4	54 3 3	56 2 6	326 3 1	310	16,500	53	88	2 3½	0 5½	2 9
Co. of Londonderry.											
Coleraine,	611 8 2	100 4 10	189 2 0	900 15 0	788	52,951	67	282	1 10½	0 6	2 4½
Londonderry,	801 0 10	119 12 9	281 10 0	1,202 3 7	1,556	80,441	52	428	1 7¼	0 5¾	2 1
Magherafelt,	382 15 10	76 12 2	109 3 0	568 11 0	484	34,927	72	186	1 10	0 5¼	2 3½
Newtownlimavady,	237 18 8	80 6 2	116 3 3	434 8 1	434	26,806	62	143	1 8	0 7¼	2 3¼
Co. of Monaghan.											
Carrickmacross,	238 2 7	46 5 9	41 8 4	325 16 8	439	19,881	45	106	2 0	0 3½	2 3½
Castleblayney,	370 3 10	89 18 4	61 9 3	521 11 5	590	31,902	54	170	2 0¼	0 3¼	2 3½
Clones,	314 10 5	41 18 4	42 12 2	399 0 11	373	22,213	60	118	2 3	0 3¼	2 6¼
Monaghan,	329 11 8	67 17 1	44 17 1	442 5 10	400	30,630	77	163	1 9¾	0 2½	2 0¼
Co. of Tyrone.											
Castlederg,	114 19 5	22 6 1	16 2 4	153 7 10	158	12,081	76	64	1 7	0 2¼	1 9¼
Clogher,	222 18 10	48 10 6	62 15 7	334 4 11	322	20,194	63	107	1 10½	0 5¼	2 3¾
Cookstown,	180 0 7	61 18 10	44 12 8	286 12 1	305	21,423	70	114	1 7	0 3½	1 10½
Dungannon,	387 9 6	105 4 5	102 1 8	594 15 7	763	34,298	45	182	2 0	0 5	2 5
Gortin,	128 4 5	22 18 6	43 8 6	194 11 5	175	11,583	66	62	1 10	0 6¼	2 4¼
Omagh,	553 2 0	63 6 5	134 15 10	751 4 3	690	48,540	70	258	1 9¼	0 4¾	2 2
Strabane,	511 14 3	78 12 0	127 0 5	717 6 8	960	42,679	44	227	1 11¼	0 5	2 4¼
Total Ulster (44 Unions),	22,258 8 11¾	3,917 16 2½	5,838 5 11	32,014 11 1¼	30,315	1,795,175	59	9,549	2 0½	0 5½	2 6

[continued.

No. 8.—Table showing the Expenditure for Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing of Workhouse Inmates, during the Half-year ended 29th September, 1866 (included in Table No. 3); also, the Number relieved in the Half-year, and the Average Weekly Cost per Head:—163 Unions—*continued.*

Names of Unions.	Cost of Provisions consumed.	Cost of Necessaries consumed.	Cost of Clothing.	Total Cost of Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing.	Total Number of Paupers relieved.	Collective No. of Days for all Paupers relieved in the Half-year.	Average No. of Days of Relief to each Pauper.	Average Daily No. of Paupers in Workhouses.	Average Weekly Cost per head.		
									Provisions and Necessaries	Clothing.	Total.
Province of Munster:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Co. of Clare.											
Ballyvaghan,	328 1 10	65 4 6	123 2 11	516 9 3	250	23,875	95	127	2 2¾	0 8½	3 0¼
Corrofin,	324 8 9½	43 1 0	45 0 0	412 9 9½	274	22,410	82	119	2 3½	0 3½	2 7
Ennis,	1,058 4 9	94 11 11	188 19 1	1,341 15 9	733	76,190	104	405	2 1½	0 4¼	2 5¾
Ennistymon,	721 11 2	64 16 1	209 0 8	995 7 11	576	50,168	87	267	2 2¼	0 7	2 9¼
Killadysert,	345 11 2	40 0 6	70 8 4	456 0 0	227	22,533	99	120	2 4¾	0 5¼	2 10
Kilrush,	962 7 9	111 7 10	207 19 9	1,281 15 4	721	66,556	92	354	2 3	0 5¼	2 8¼
Scariff,	438 17 5	36 10 1	103 12 6	579 0 0	456	31,350	69	167	2 1½	0 5½	2 7
Tulla,	773 0 11	47 13 8	152 15 2	973 9 9	626	50,875	81	271	2 3	0 5	2 8
Co. of Cork.											
Bandon,	515 7 10	47 16 3	222 18 3	786 2 4	434	35,666	82	190	2 2½	0 10½	3 1
Bantry,	224 10 6	37 16 5	30 17 9	293 4 8	226	17,299	77	92	2 1½	0 3	2 4½
Castletown,	287 9 7	23 7 8	44 18 1	355 15 4	311	21,553	69	115	2 0¼	0 3½	2 3¾
Clonakilty,	485 2 9	50 5 6	94 18 1	630 6 4	473	35,506	75	189	2 1¼	0 4½	2 5¾
Cork,	7,168 8 6	673 8 0	2,063 15 4	9,905 11 10	8,008	433,391	54	2,305	2 6½	0 8	3 2½
Dunmanway,	323 2 2½	25 18 7	72 2 8	421 3 5½	313	23,083	74	123	2 1½	0 5¼	2 6¾
Fermoy,	670 8 5	116 19 2	195 12 6	983 0 1	737	54,776	74	291	2 0¼	0 6	2 6¼
Kanturk,	1,238 11 5	175 6 7	180 2 7	1,594 0 7	1,145	86,462	76	460	2 3½	0 3½	2 7
Kinsale,	474 11 10	52 8 8	67 8 2	594 8 8	569	32,356	57	172	2 3½	0 3½	2 7
Macroom,	542 17 1	56 10 0	115 3 11	714 11 0	591	38,925	66	207	2 2	0 5	2 7
Mallow,	1,077 2 9	109 19 5	150 8 2	1,337 10 4	1,346	72,197	54	384	2 3½	0 3½	2 7
Midleton,	835 2 4	103 2 10	136 1 10	1,074 7 0	1,246	65,324	52	347	2 0¼	0 3½	2 3¾
Millstreet,	762 14 7	104 13 5	102 18 9	970 6 9	709	49,411	70	263	2 5½	0 3½	2 9
Mitchelstown,	514 12 10	51 2 8	91 4 11	657 0 5	808	43,798	54	233	1 9¾	0 3½	2 1¼

Skibbereen,	625 11 2	115 5 0	194 0 11	934 17 1	670	46,570	70	248	2 2⅝	0 7	2 9¾		
Skull,	194 6 3	29 5 0	47 16 6	271 7 9	207	15,304	74	81	2 0½	0 5¼	2 5¾		
Youghal,	827 13 11	80 6 8	300 14 0	1,208 14 7	1,114	57,445	52	306	2 2½	0 8¾	2 11¼		
Co. of Kerry.													
Caherciveen,	333 0 10	29 3 0	96 14 1	458 17 11	396	23,209	59	123	2 2¼	0 7	2 9¼		
Dingle,	414 14 9	55 10 7	65 16 0	536 1 4	412	34,168	83	182	1 11	0 3¼	2 2¼		
Kenmare,	352 16 0	43 1 2	67 8 6	463 5 8	495	25,891	52	138	2 1¾	0 4¼	2 6		
Killarney,	1,104 11 8	109 9 4	244 8 6	1,458 9 6	742	68,439	92	364	2 5¾	0 6	2 11¾		
Listowel,	511 5 9½	29 7 6½	96 17 1	637 10 5	491	38,088	78	203	1 11¾	0 4¼	2 4		
Tralee,	1,197 18 10	218 18 9	439 15 3	1,856 12 10	1,279	105,543	83	561	1 10½	0 7	2 5½		
Co. of Limerick.													
Croom,	736 4 3	87 4 5	133 14 0	957 2 8	521	42,783	82	228	2 8¼	0 5¼	3 1½		
Glin,	424 7 4	49 0 8	49 1 9	522 9 9	331	28,278	85	150	2 4	0 3	2 7		
Kilmallock,	1,661 16 3	140 13 2	438 2 3	2,240 11 8	1,625	105,147	65	559	2 4¾	0 7	2 11¾		
Limerick,	3,882 1 1	367 10 9	1,088 19 2	5,338 11 0	4,774	261,350	55	1,390	2 3¼	0 7	2 10¼		
Newcastle,	605 12 11	107 7 2	166 14 7	879 14 8	663	40,015	60	213	2 6	0 7	3 1		
Rathkeale,	782 16 6½	114 8 5	144 8 4	1,041 13 3½	665	46,215	69	246	2 8½	0 5¼	3 1¾		
Co. of Tipperary.													
Borrisokane,	366 16 4	32 4 6	71 18 6	470 19 4	342	26,854	79	143	2 1	0 4½	2 5½		
Carrick-on-Suir,	1,232 9 2½	189 13 6½	359 11 8	1,781 14 5	1,416	83,644	59	445	2 4½	0 7¼	2 11¾		
Cashel,	1,294 16 5½	177 14 0	247 9 0½	1,719 19 6	1,393	92,327	66	491	2 2¾	0 4½	2 7¼		
Clogheen,	624 12 9	75 13 5	143 11 2	843 17 4	601	43,851	73	233	2 2¾	0 5½	2 8¼		
Clonmel,	1,591 2 9	194 8 2	356 15 8	2,142 6 7	1,724	112,730	65	600	2 2½	0 5¼	2 7¾		
Nenagh,	1,341 3 0	157 18 0	360 10 0	1,859 11 0	1,460	91,401	63	486	2 3½	0 6½	2 10		
Roscrea,	619 1 0	72 8 8	195 4 0	886 13 8	596	39,946	67	212	2 5	0 8¼	3 1¼		
Thurles,	592 1 9	98 14 6	204 15 9	895 12 0	770	49,149	64	261	1 11½	0 7	2 6½		
Tipperary,	992 3 11	131 9 9	209 2 0	1,332 15 8	1,364	66,912	49	356	2 4¼	0 5¼	2 9½		
Co. of Waterford.													
Dungarvan,	771 13 7	72 3 0	216 14 6	1,060 11 1	1,084	51,138	47	272	2 3¾	0 7	2 10¾		
Kilmacthomas,	571 12 0	74 8 11	150 0 0	796 0 11	644	36,188	56	193	2 6	0 7	3 1		
Lismore,	569 11 2	58 18 10	147 3 0	775 13 0	568	41,202	73	219	2 1½	0 6	2 7½		
Waterford,	2,406 2 11	173 19 9	563 14 4	3,143 17 0	2,554	159,092	62	846	2 2¾	0 6¼	2 9		
Total Munster (50 Unions),	46,700 10 10	5,218 7 5	11,470 9 11½	63,389 8 2½	49,680	3,186,583	64	16,950	2 3½	0 6	2 9½		

[*continued.*

No. 8.—Table showing the Expenditure for Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing of Workhouse Inmates, during the Half-year ended 29th September, 1866 (included in Table No. 3); also, the Number relieved in the Half-year, and the Average Weekly Cost per Head:—163 Unions—*continued.*

Names of Unions.	Cost of Provisions consumed.	Cost of Necessaries consumed.	Cost of Clothing.	Total Cost of Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing.	Total Number of Paupers relieved.	Collective No. of Days for all Paupers relieved in the Half-year.	Average No. of Days of Relief to each Pauper.	Average Daily No. of Paupers in Workhouses.	Average Weekly Cost per head.		
									Provisions and Necessaries	Clothing.	Total.
Province of Leinster:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Co. of Carlow.											
Carlow,	1,492 10 7	132 19 8	412 12 6	2,038 2 9	1,362	79,226	59	421	2 10½	0 8¾	3 7¼
Co. of Dublin.											
Balrothery,	555 1 7	64 13 11	103 8 4	723 3 10	1,653	33,094	20	176	2 7½	0 5¼	3 0¾
Dublin, North,	6,734 3 4½	367 1 0½	1,270 5 9	8,371 10 2	4,657	358,275	77	1,906	2 9¼	0 6	3 3¼
Dublin, South,	11,707 12 5¼	1,074 0 0¼	2,843 5 1	15,624 17 6½	6,794	597,220	88	3,177	3 0	0 8	3 8
Rathdown,	1,653 7 11	191 11 10	358 10 10	2,203 10 7	2,012	86,050	43	458	3 0	0 7	3 7
Co. of Kildare.											
Athy,	943 9 3	91 1 5	266 1 5	1,300 12 1	1,477	63,857	43	340	2 3¼	0 7	2 10½
Celbridge,	749 0 0	64 4 6	187 18 4	1,001 2 10	1,379	37,689	27	200	3 0¼	0 8½	3 8¾
Naas,	1,050 2 5	122 16 4	271 19 6	1,444 18 3	2,165	56,838	26	302	2 10¾	0 8	3 6¾
Co. of Kilkenny.											
Callan,	888 1 7	136 18 8	237 7 3	1,262 7 6	1,082	56,967	53	303	2 6¼	0 7	3 1¼
Castlecomer,	460 7 3	86 4 7	72 14 7	619 6 5	592	24,436	41	130	3 1½	0 5	3 6½
Kilkenny,	1,910 13 11	201 5 11	489 16 2	2,601 16 0	2,507	117,554	47	625	2 6¼	0 7	3 1¼
Thomastown,	734 17 11	65 17 6	151 17 8	952 13 1	1,115	46,468	42	247	2 5	0 5½	2 10½
Urlingford,	498 19 1	37 7 5	118 17 8	655 4 2	561	31,450	56	167	2 4¾	0 6¼	2 11
King's County.											
Edenderry,	563 18 5	38 15 5	112 14 5	715 8 3	824	39,843	48	212	2 1½	0 4¾	2 6¼
Parsonstown,	786 17 5	124 16 3	216 3 11	1,127 17 7	639	51,887	81	276	2 5½	0 7	3 0½
Tullamore,	1,345 7 7	79 5 5	187 7 0	1,612 0 0	1,757	78,607	45	418	2 6½	0 4	2 10½

Co. of Longford.												
Ballymahon,	406 18 5	64 7 4	105 5 9	576 11 6	375	25,269	67	134	2 7¼	0 7	3 2¼	
Granard,	581 1 4	67 6 1	174 12 6	822 19 11	580	44,824	77	238	2 0¼	0 6½	2 6¾	
Longford,	811 10 1	129 11 7	226 3 10	1,167 5 6	1,259	62,132	49	331	2 1½	0 6	2 7½	
Co. of Louth.												
Ardee,	952 18 3	102 5 4	214 11 7	1,269 15 2	1,381	51,499	37	274	2 10½	0 7	3 5½	
Drogheda,	1,034 15 4	97 14 3	233 5 0	1,365 14 7	1,844	67,547	37	359	2 4¼	0 5¾	2 10	
Dundalk,	565 0 10	105 7 6	115 17 2	786 5 6	1,253	45,113	36	240	2 1	0 4¼	2 5¼	
Co. of Meath.												
Dunshaughlin,	468 13 9½	89 1 8¾	95 2 0¾	652 17 7	804	31,336	39	167	2 6	0 5	2 11	
Kells,	653 13 10	162 4 8	216 13 5	1,032 11 11	781	40,904	52	218	2 9½	0 9	3 6½	
Navan,	841 0 0	90 17 3	273 17 5	1,205 14 8	1,645	45,574	28	242	2 10¼	0 10	3 8¼	
Oldcastle,	487 14 3	98 3 9	103 0 4	688 18 4	457	32,966	72	175	2 5¾	0 5¼	2 11	
Trim,	722 0 5¼	165 1 7	312 12 9	1,199 14 9¼	1,070	49,560	46	264	2 6½	0 10¼	3 4¾	
Queen's County.												
Abbeyleix,	529 17 5	99 18 11	152 17 8	782 14 0	672	36,692	55	195	2 4¾	0 7	2 11¾	
Donaghmore,	358 8 11	37 10 8	52 5 8	448 5 3	329	15,938	48	85	3 5¾	0 5½	3 11¼	
Mountmelick,	1,440 2 10	160 13 10	482 9 4	2,083 6 0	1,819	87,983	48	468	2 6½	0 9¼	3 3¾	
Co. of Westmeath.												
Athlone,	731 19 3	123 1 10	158 4 11	1,013 6 0	793	58,391	74	311	2 0½	0 4¾	2 5¼	
Delvin,	385 10 2	46 19 1	98 19 10	531 9 1	470	21,706	46	116	2 9½	0 7½	3 5	
Mullingar,	1,075 2 2	132 10 5	294 4 4	1,501 16 11	1,078	70,612	66	376	2 4¾	0 7	2 11¾	
Co. of Wexford.												
Enniscorthy,	701 6 2	256 3 0	292 10 6	1,249 19 8	1,208	70,206	58	373	1 11	0 7	2 6	
Gorey,	618 13 11	82 11 2	179 17 9	881 2 10	773	43,173	56	230	2 3¼	0 7	2 10¼	
New Ross,	1,710 1 9	132 19 7	450 0 0	2,293 1 4	1,499	107,782	72	573	2 4¾	0 7	2 11¾	
Wexford,	1,310 7 0	175 0 8	300 0 0	1,785 7 8	1,310	90,847	69	483	2 3½	0 5½	2 9	
Co. of Wicklow.												
Baltinglass,	876 16 9	142 5 1	237 10 8	1,256 12 6	1,184	51,491	43	274	2 9¼	0 7¾	3 5	
Rathdrum,	1,106 9 1	124 9 11	257 10 10	1,488 9 10	1,215	61,809	51	329	2 9¼	0 7	3 4½	
Shillelagh,	495 12 10½	53 1 10½	96 0 0	644 14 9	486	37,653	77	200	2 0¾	0 4¼	2 4¾	
Total Leinster (40 Unions),	50,940 5 7	5,618 7 0	12,424 13 8¾	68,983 6 3¾	54,861	3,010,468	54	16,013	2 7½	0 7	3 2½	

[*continued.*

No. 8.—Table showing the Expenditure for Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing of Workhouse Inmates, during the Half-Year ended 29th September, 1866 (included in Table No. 3); also, the Number relieved in the Half-year, and the Average Weekly Cost per Head:—163 Unions—*continued.*

Names of Unions.	Cost of Provisions consumed.	Cost of Necessaries consumed.	Cost of Clothing.	Total Cost of Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing.	Total Number of Paupers relieved.	Collective No. of Days for all Paupers relieved in the Half-year.	Average No. of Days of Relief to each Pauper.	Average Daily No. of Paupers in Workhouses.	Average Weekly cost per head.		
									Provisions and Necessaries	Clothing.	Total.
Province of Connaught:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Co. of Galway.											
Ballinasloe,	770 1 7	53 9 6	592 3 1	1,415 14 2	707	51,401	73	273	2 3¼	1 7¼	3 10¼
Clifden,	294 16 10	23 8 0	43 9 9	361 14 7	278	20,874	75	111	2 1½	0 3½	2 5
Galway,	1,333 1 7	101 13 4	266 5 9	1,701 0 8	1,123	89,473	80	476	2 3	0 5	2 8
Glennamaddy,	376 15 3	60 0 0	82 0 0	518 15 3	455	30,845	68	164	2 0	0 4¼	2 4¼
Gort,	435 15 1	62 3 2	61 15 6	559 13 9	470	29,652	63	158	2 4¼	0 3½	2 7¾
Loughrea,	361 14 11	38 4 5	44 7 8	444 7 0	472	24,019	51	128	2 4	0 3	2 7
Mount Bellew,	375 5 5	45 12 3	89 15 9	510 13 5	354	28,732	81	153	2 0½	0 5¼	2 5¾
Oughterard,	218 2 6	30 13 6½	20 18 0	269 14 0½	175	18,548	106	99	1 10½	0 2	2 0½
Portumna,	468 9 0	68 12 10	140 8 11	677 10 9	528	33,707	64	179	2 2¾	0 7	2 9¾
Tuam,	794 11 10	110 11 8	367 9 3	1,272 12 9	831	58,794	71	313	2 1¾	0 10½	3 0¼
Co. of Leitrim.											
Carrick-on-Shannon,	341 0 9	35 8 2	42 6 2	418 15 1	402	27,077	67	144	1 11¼	0 2¾	2 2
Manorhamilton,	248 9 10	62 0 11	59 9 3	370 0 0	450	24,057	53	128	1 9¾	0 4¼	2 2
Mohill,	425 13 9	58 4 4	161 9 8	645 7 9	385	38,756	101	206	1 9	0 7	2 4
Co. of Mayo.											
Ballina,	477 17 3	46 7 2	127 10 6	651 14 11	532	42,350	81	228	1 8½	0 5	2 1½
Ballinrobe,	687 11 2	80 12 3	148 18 6	917 1 11	652	52,563	81	280	2 0½	0 4¾	2 5¼
Belmullet,	185 9 10	25 13 2	39 0 0	250 3 0	178	16,388	92	87	1 9¾	0 4	2 1¾
Castlebar,	329 0 11	38 12 4	73 12 0	441 5 3	383	30,901	81	164	1 8	0 4	2 0
Claremorris,	323 3 5¾	54 0 4	57 15 0	434 18 9¾	263	24,259	92	129	2 2	0 4	2 6
Killala,	354 6 4	32 19 2	52 4 0	439 9 6	211	25,055	119	133	2 2	0 3½	2 5½
Newport,	177 16 9	27 14 8	33 19 2	239 10 7	177	16,300	92	87	1 9¼	0 3½	2 0¾
Swineford,	259 12 0	44 17 11	122 17 9	427 7 8	287	22,653	79	120	1 10¾	0 9	2 7¾
Westport,	376 1 7	52 2 7	128 12 2	556 16 4	414	30,866	75	164	1 11¼	0 7	2 6¼

Co. of Roscommon.											
Boyle,	697 13 0	153 4 9	431 19 8	1,282 17 5	621	51,838	83	276	2 3½	1 2	3 5½
Castlerea,	708 12 6	79 7 6	157 10 10	945 10 10	650	50,429	78	268	2 2¼	0 5¼	2 7½
Roscommon,	1,101 5 10	175 1 4	245 0 1	1,521 7 3	811	68,342	84	364	2 0½	0 6	3 1½
Strokestown,	846 14 10	58 17 2	212 15 8	1,118 7 8	751	51,040	68	271	2 5¾	0 7	3 0¾
Co. of Sligo.											
Dromore, West,	179 1 1	24 11 10	20 16 11	224 9 10	145	13,341	92	71	2 1½	0 2½	2 4
Sligo,	1,110 11 9	122 13 2	373 15 4	1,607 0 3	1,075	75,179	70	400	2 3½	0 8½	3 0
Tobercurry,	297 5 2	28 4 2	51 7 2	376 16 6	309	21,582	70	115	2 1¼	0 4	2 5¼
Total Connaught (29 Unions),	14,556 1 9¾	1,795 1 7½	4,249 13 6	20,600 16 11¼	14,089	1,069,521	76	5,689	2 1½	0 6¾	2 8¼

SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.

Ulster,	22,258 8 11¾	3,917 16 2½	5,838 5 11	32,014 11 1¼	30,315	1,795,175	59	9,549	2 0½	0 5½	2 6
Munster,	46,700 10 10	5,218 7 5	11,470 9 11½	63,389 8 2½	49,680	3,186,583	64	16,950	2 3½	0 6	2 9½
Leinster,	50,940 5 7	5,618 7 0	12,424 13 8¾	68,983 6 3¾	54,861	3,010,468	54	16,013	2 7½	0 7	3 2½
Connaught,	14,556 1 9¾	1,795 1 7½	4,249 13 6	20,600 16 11¼	14,089	1,069,521	76	5,689	2 1½	0 6¾	2 8¼
Total Ireland (163 Unions),	134,455 7 2½	16,549 12 3	33,983 3 1¼	184,988 2 6¾	148,945	9,061,747	61	48,201	2 4	0 6¼	2 10¼

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No. 9.—Statement (in pursuance of Sec. 20 of 12 & 13 Vic., c. 104) relative to the Audit of Union Accounts:—(in continuation of Statement in Nineteenth Annual Report, 1866, Appendix B., No. 9.)

i. Date up to which the Accounts of Unions have been audited.

The Accounts of all the Unions have been audited to 29th September, 1866, except those of the Ballycastle Union, which have been audited up to the 25th March, 1866.

ii. Sums Disallowed or found Due on Audit of the Accounts of Unions in Ireland, up to 29th September, 1866, and whether Recovered or in course of Recovery from the Parties Debited.

Unions.	Half-year ended.	Date of Audit.	Amount Disallowed or found Due. £	s.	d.	Whether Paid or in course of Recovery.	Observations:—Nature of Sums Disallowed, &c.
Athy,	25 March, 1866,	3 Sept., 1866,	34	1	8	Paid,	Balance of farm produce in hands of the Clerk, at the close of half year. Charged to the Clerk.
,,	29 Sept., 1866,	17 Jan., 1867,	54	2	1	Paid,	Price of farm produce in hands of Wm. Treacy, late Workhouse Master. Surcharged to him.
Ballymena,	25 March, 1866,	25 July, 1866,	1	14	0	Paid,	Improperly paid to a Band-master.
Ballymoney,	,,	19 July, 1866,	0	4	0	Paid,	Improperly expended on out-door relief.
Belmullet,	29 Sept., 1866,	29 Dec., 1866,	3	0	0	In course of recovery,	Improperly paid as law costs.
Callan,	25 March, 1866,	19 June, 1866,	12	5	0	In course of recovery,	Amount advanced to Clerk (the late Richard Colleton, sen.), for disbursements, and not accounted for by him. Surcharged to Richard Colleton, jun.
,,	,,	,,	15	6	0	Paid,	Amount advanced to Richard Colleton, jun., while acting as Clerk, for disbursement, and not accounted for by him. Deducted from the salary due to him.
Carlow,	,,	7 Sept., 1866,	43	15	3	Paid,	Moneys advanced to the late Clerk for disbursement, and not accounted for by him. Surcharged to him.
,,	,,	,,	1	14	0	Paid,	Overcharged by Relieving Officer. Surcharged to him.
,,	29 Sept., 1866,	11 March, 1867,	20	6	1	In course of recovery,	Moneys advanced to the late Clerk for disbursement, and not accounted for by him. Surcharged to him.
Carrickmacross,	,,	21 Feb., 1867,	1	0	0	Paid,	Overpayment to printer. Guardians who signed the cheque debited.
Cashel,	,,	8 Jan., 1867,	10	0	0	Not enforced,	In-maintenance of a pauper woman charged by the Master after she had left the Workhouse. Not enforced, in consequence of subsequent correspondence with the Poor Law Commissioners.
Castlebar,	,,	14 Dec., 1866,	13	10	0	Not enforced,	Illegal payment to a medical substitute. Debited to Guardians who signed the cheque.
,,	,,	,,	0	17	0	Not enforced,	Illegal payment to a Relieving Officer. Debited to Guardians who signed the cheque.

Castlecomer,	25 March, 1866,	4 Sept., 1866,	0 3 10	Paid,	Overpayment on a Duplicate Bill, certified by Clerk and Master. Charged to these officers.
Clogher,	"	1 August, 1866,	25 0 0	Not enforced,	Payment to Union Clerk for extra duties, without the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners. Not enforced, in consequence of the Commissioners' sanction having been subsequently obtained.
Downpatrick,	29 Sept., 1866,	17 Dec., 1866,	9 9 5	Receipts produced after audit,	Payment on account of Dispensary Committee, unsupported by adequate receipts. Surcharged to Honorary Secretary.
"	"	"	30 2 0	Receipts produced after audit,	Payment on account of Dispensary Committee, unsupported by adequate receipts. Surcharged to Honorary Secretary.
Dublin, North,	29 Sept., 1866,	12 March, 1867,	15 12 2	Not paid,	Deficiency in clothing materials. Charged to the Master Tailor, who is reported to have no means of payment.
Killala,	"	31 Dec., 1866,	1 5 6	In course of recovery,	Improperly expended by Relieving Officer. Charged to his account.
Killarney,	25 March, 1866,	11 August. 1866,	17 13 6	Paid,	Moneys advanced to late Clerk for disbursement, and not accounted for. Charged to his account.
Larne,	29 Sept., 1866,	29 Nov., 1866,	0 15 11	Paid,	Provisions taken credit for, by late Workhouse Master, for paupers not in the house. Charged to his account.
Limerick,	"	20 March, 1867,	12 0 3	In course of recovery,	Value of shoes received by the Master, and not accounted for. Charged to his account.
Millstreet,	"	19 Dec., 1866,	2 3 0	In course of recovery,	Out-door relief illegally given. Charged to a Guardian who authorized it.
Newcastle,	"	20 Feb., 1867,	12 13 0	Paid,	Deficiency in provisions. Charged to Workhouse Master.
Oldcastle,	"	25 Feb., 1867,	8 7 2	Shoes found, and entered in books subsequent to audit,	Value of shoes received by late Master, and not accounted for. Charged to his account.
Sligo,	25 March, 1866,	22 May, 1866,	1 13 1	Charged to his account,	Out-door relief improperly given. Charged to Relieving Officer.
Swineford,	29 Sept., 1866,	3 Jan., 1867,	0 7 0	Charged to his account,	Value of farm produce not accounted for by Workhouse Master. Charged to his account.
Trim,	"	2 March, 1867,	62 2 0	Not paid,	Deficiency in provisions and necessaries. Surcharged to late Workhouse Master, who has no means of payment, and the Guardians have not as yet proceeded against his sureties.
"	"	"	3 15 0	Receipt produced subsequent to the audit,	Emigration expenditure by the Clerk, who failed to produce adequate receipts at the audit. Surcharged to him.
Urlingford,	25 March, 1866,	15 June, 1866,	5 5 7	Paid,	Overcharge made by milk contractor.
"	29 Sept., 1866,	3 Jan., 1867,	2 4 2	Paid,	Overcharge made by milk contractor.
Waterford,	29 Sept., 1866,	10 Dec., 1866,	2 0 0	Not enforced,	Money advanced, without the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners, to assist in defraying emigration expenses. Not enforced in consequence of subsequent correspondence on the subject.
Wexford,	25 March, 1866,	8 June, 1866,	14 2 2	Paid,	Overpayment to contractor. Charged to Clerk of Union.

No. 10.—Classification of Persons relieved in the Union Workhouses in Ireland, during the Year ended 29th September, 1866.

	Classes of Persons Relieved in the Workhouses.			No. in the Half-year ended 25th March, 1866.	No. in the Half-year ended 29th September, 1866.
	ABLE-BODIED AND THEIR CHILDREN.				
1	Adults,	Married Couples,	Males,	1,637	1,610
2			Females,	1,637	1,610
3		Other Males,		25,034	24,188
4		Other Females,		31,355	33,794
5	Children under 15, of Able-bodied Inmates,		Illegitimate,	10,320	11,780
6			Other Children,	15,912	17,541
	NOT ABLE-BODIED.				
7	Adults,	Married Couples,	Males,	506	484
8			Females,	506	484
9		Other Males,		17,838	20,021
10		Other Females,		17,089	18,688
11	Children under 15,	Of Parents not able-bodied being Inmates	Illegitimate,	479	593
12			Other Children,	1,827	1,921
13		Orphans, or other Children, relieved without Parents,		12,574	13,082
	LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.				
14	Adult Males,			1,261	1,391
15	Adult Females,			1,507	1,654
16	Children under 15,			118	104
17	Total number of Males,			46,276	47,694
18	Do. Females,			52,094	56,230
19	Do. Children under 15,			41,230	45,021
20	Grand Total,			139,600	148,945

o. 11.—CLASSIFICATION of PERSONS RELIEVED out of the WORKHOUSES in UNIONS in IRELAND, during the Year ended 29th September, 1866, including Persons relieved in Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums.

	Classes of Persons Relieved.		Number in the Half-year ended 25th March, 1866.	Number in the Half-year ended 29th Sept., 1866.
1	Blind Persons maintained in Asylums,	Males,	74	81
2		Females,	150	154
3	Deaf and Dumb Persons maintained in Asylums,	Males,	97	99
4		Females,	74	83
	Total,		395	417
	RELIEVED UNDER 10 VIC., C. 31, SEC. 1.			
5	Adult Males permanently disabled by old age or infirmity,		1,323	1,411
6	Families of Adult Males under heading 5,	Wives,	604	636
7		Children under 15,	324	419
8	Adult Males relieved in cases of their own sickness or accident,		2,735	3,212
9	Families of Adult Males under heading 8,	Wives,	1,855	2,362
10		Children under 15,	4,253	5,440
11	Adult Women permanently disabled by old age or infirmity,		3,280	3,549
12	Children under 15, of Women under heading 11,	Legitimate,	181	112
13		Illegitimate,	4	11
14	Adult Women relieved in cases of sickness or accident,		2,292	2,305
15	Children under 15, of Women under heading 14,	Legitimate,	1,701	1,693
16		Illegitimate,	97	126
17	Able-bodied Widows, having two or more legitimate children dependent on them,		898	1,033
18	Children under 15, dependent on Widows under heading 17,		2,879	3,327
19	Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots,	Males,	20	22
20		Females,	22	20
21		Children under 15,	17	16
	Total,		22,485	25,694
	PERSONS RELIEVED UNDER 10 VIC., C. 31, NOT RELIEVABLE UNDER SEC. 1.			
22	Adult Males, married or single, relieved on account of want of work,		–	–
23	Families of Adult Males under heading 22,	Wives,	–	–
24		Children under 15,	–	–
25	Able-bodied Women,	Unmarried,	–	–
26		Widows not relievable under sec. 1,	–	–
27	Children of Women under headings 25 and 26,	Legitimate,	–	–
28		Illegitimate,	–	–
	Families relieved without Husband or Father.			
29	Husband or Father in Gaol,	Wives,	–	–
30		Children under 15,	–	–
31	Husband or Father on service in Army or Navy,	Wives,	–	–
32		Children under 15,	–	–
33	Deserted by Husband or Father,	Wives,	–	–
34		Children under 15,	–	–
35	Orphans and children relieved without either parent,		3	7
36	Number of persons relieved provisionally, and not included in the foregoing columns,		175	185
	Total,		178	192
37	Orphans or Deserted Children out at Nurse under sec. 9 of 25 and 26 Vic., c. 83,		557	635
	Grand Total,		23,615	26,938

No. 12.—Summary of Weekly Returns of Inmates in the Union Workhouses in Ireland, arranged in Provinces, from the 24th February, 1866, to the 16th February, 1867, both inclusive; distinguishing the several Classes, the number of Sick and Deaths in each Week, and the Weekly Rate of Mortality per 1,000; also the Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance per head.

Week ended Saturday.	Provinces.	Number of Paupers in Workhouses.										Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance per head (exclusive of Clothing.)	Deaths.	
		Able-bodied.			Healthy Children under 15 years of age.	Sick in Workhouse Hospitals.			All other Classes.				No. in the week.	Weekly Rate of Mortality per 1,000.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Fever Patients.	Other Cases.	Total.	Males aged 15 and upwards.	Females aged 15 and upwards.	Total.	Total Number in Workhouses.		
												s. d.		
1866.														
24th February,	Ulster,	652	1,606	2,258	3,525	432	2,829	3,261	1,159	1,361	2,520	11,564	1 11½	76	6·6
	Munster,	904	2,522	3,426	5,476	567	6,449	7,016	1,769	2,818	4,587	20,505	2 2½	124	6·0
	Leinster,	1,061	2,356	3,417	4,805	438	6,427	6,865	1,479	2,204	3,683	18,770	2 5¾	98	5·2
	Connaught,	223	824	1,047	2,241	104	1,928	2,032	551	698	1,249	6,569	2 0½	17	2·6
	Total,	2,840	7,308	10,148	16,047	1,541	17,633	19,174	4,958	7,081	12,039	57,408	2 2¼	315	5·5
3rd March,	Ulster,	644	1,651	2,295	3,502	456	2,905	3,361	1,153	1,342	2,495	11,653	1 11½	78	6·7
	Munster,	942	2,536	3,478	5,470	544	6,479	7,023	1,762	2,827	4,589	20,560	2 2¾	96	4·7
	Leinster,	1,098	2,375	3,473	4,811	394	6,442	6,836	1,448	2,215	3,663	18,783	2 5¾	114	6·1
	Connaught,	205	810	1,015	2,237	95	1,950	2,045	545	688	1,233	6,530	2 0¼	26	4·0
	Total,	2,889	7,372	10,261	16,020	1,489	17,776	19,265	4,908	7,072	11,980	57,526	2 2¼	314	5·5
10th March,	Ulster,	637	1,619	2,256	3,477	481	2,960	3,441	1,136	1,349	2,485	11,659	1 11¾	84	7·2
	Munster,	915	2,492	3,407	5,485	557	6,509	7,066	1,757	2,809	4,566	20,524	2 2½	134	6·5
	Leinster,	1,060	2,401	3,461	4,814	448	6,441	6,889	1,445	2,221	3,666	18,830	2 5¾	123	6·5
	Connaught,	201	794	995	2,240	106	1,942	2,048	560	686	1,246	6,529	2 0½	32	4·9
	Total,	2,813	7,306	10,119	16,016	1,592	17,852	19,444	4,898	7,065	11,963	57,542	2 2¼	373	6·5

17th March,	Ulster,	603	1,587	2,190	3,452	454	2,916	3,370	1,118	1,320	2,438	11,450	1 11½	82	7·2
	Munster,	880	2,531	3,411	5,439	569	6,449	7,018	1,733	2,688	4,421	20,289	2 2¾	119	5·9
	Leinster,	1,022	2,340	3,362	4,750	436	6,463	6,899	1,416	2,187	3,603	18,614	2 5½	112	6·0
	Connaught,	189	767	956	2,200	108	1,966	2,074	550	672	1,222	6,452	2 0½	25	3·9
	Total,	2,694	7,225	9,919	15,841	1,567	17,794	19,361	4,817	6,867	11,684	56,805	2 2¼	338	6·0
24th March,	Ulster,	589	1,568	2,157	3,398	424	2,900	3,324	1,115	1,311	2,426	11,305	1 11½	73	6·5
	Munster,	855	2,469	3,324	5,337	576	6,441	7,017	1,727	2,672	4,399	20,077	2 2¾	117	5·8
	Leinster,	1,027	2,369	3,396	4,672	465	6,512	6,977	1,415	2,176	3,591	18,636	2 6	108	5·8
	Connaught,	188	765	953	2,216	138	1,920	2,058	551	686	1,237	6,464	2 0½	19	2·9
	Total,	2,659	7,171	9,830	15,623	1,603	17,773	19,376	4,808	6,845	11,653	56,482	2 2¼	317	5·6
31st March,	Ulster,	560	1,489	2,049	3,319	402	2,787	3,189	1,076	1,291	2,367	10,924	1 11½	71	6·5
	Munster,	833	2,382	3,215	5,251	560	6,172	6,732	1,676	2,611	4,287	19,485	2 2½	73	3·7
	Leinster,	1,001	2,292	3,293	4,646	455	6,398	6,853	1,396	2,139	3,535	18,327	2 5½	80	4·4
	Connaught,	182	744	926	2,163	130	1,910	2,040	544	670	1,214	6,343	2 0½	18	2·8
	Total,	2,576	6,907	9,483	15,379	1,547	17,267	18,814	4,692	6,711	11,403	55,079	2 2	242	4·4
7th April,	Ulster,	553	1,455	1,988	3,286	387	2,800	3,187	1,069	1,299	2,368	10,829	2 0¼	61	5·6
	Munster,	787	2,330	3,117	5,114	525	6,216	6,741	1,641	2,629	4,270	19,242	2 6	75	3·9
	Leinster,	991	2,196	3,187	4,581	455	6,308	6,763	1,368	2,146	3,514	18,045	2 8¾	89	4·9
	Connaught,	162	730	892	2,117	144	1,886	2,030	532	662	1,194	6,233	2 3	17	2·7
	Total,	2,493	6,691	9,184	15,098	1,511	17,210	18,721	4,610	6,736	11,346	54,349	2 4¾	242	4·5
14th April.	Ulster,	523	1,408	1,931	3,254	415	2,790	3,205	1,053	1,311	2,364	10,754	1 11¾	72	6·7
	Munster,	753	2,275	3,028	5,029	480	6,245	6,725	1,597	2,635	4,232	19,014	2 3¼	96	5·0
	Leinster,	867	2,150	3,017	4,511	497	6,272	6,769	1,356	2,162	3,518	17,815	2 6½	115	6·5
	Connaught,	152	697	849	2,071	148	1,893	2,041	525	681	1,206	6,167	2 1	23	3·7
	Total,	2,295	6,530	8,825	14,865	1,540	17,200	18,740	4,531	6,789	11,320	53,750	2 2¾	306	5·7

[*continued.*

No. 12.—Summary of Weekly Returns of Inmates in Union Workhouses in Ireland—*continued.*

Week ended Saturday.	Provinces.	Number of Paupers in Workhouses.										Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance per head (exclusive of Clothing).	Deaths.	
		Able-bodied.			Healthy Children under 15 years of age.	Sick in Workhouse Hospitals.			All other Classes.			Total Number in Workhouses.		No. in the week.	Weekly Rate of Mortality per 1,000.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Fever Patients.	Other Cases.	Total.	Males aged 15 and upwards.	Females aged 15 and upwards.	Total.				
1866.												s. d.		
21st April,	Ulster,	522	1,374	1,896	3,203	369	2,742	3,111	1,082	1,307	2,389	10,599	1 11½	84	7·9
	Munster,	738	2,225	2,963	5,014	479	6,200	6,679	1,605	2,614	4,219	18,875	2 3	97	5·1
	Leinster,	864	2,110	2,974	4,545	479	6,248	6,727	1,358	2,159	3,517	17,763	2 3½	79	4·4
	Connaught,	151	672	823	2,026	172	1,885	2,057	526	672	1,198	6,104	2 0½	29	4·8
	Total,	2,275	6,381	8,656	14,788	1,499	17,075	18,574	4,571	6,752	11,323	53,341	2 2¼	289	5·4
28th April,	Ulster,	505	1,310	1,815	3,062	382	2,742	3,124	1,063	1,256	2,319	10,320	1 11½	64	6·2
	Munster,	685	2,154	2,839	4,978	469	6,133	6,602	1,619	2,603	4,222	18,641	2 3	87	4·7
	Leinster,	808	2,036	2,844	4,435	464	6,205	6,669	1,324	2,144	3,468	17,416	2 6¼	81	4·7
	Connaught,	151	646	797	2,014	177	1,848	2,025	521	667	1,188	6,024	2 1	20	3·3
	Total,	2,149	6,146	8,295	14,489	1,492	16,928	18,420	4,527	6,670	11,197	52,401	2 2½	252	4·8
5th May,	Ulster,	499	1,242	1,741	2,969	396	2,699	3,095	1,042	1,263	2,305	10,110	1 11½	69	6·8
	Munster,	646	2,119	2,765	4,898	463	5,997	6,460	1,590	2,581	4,171	18,294	2 3	95	5·2
	Leinster,	793	1,991	2,784	4,388	486	6,147	6,633	1,298	2,130	3,428	17,233	2 6¼	82	4·8
	Connaught,	144	629	773	1,969	162	1,842	2,004	521	674	1,195	5,941	2 1	28	4·7
	Total,	2,082	5,981	8,063	14,224	1,507	16,685	18,192	4,451	6,648	11,099	51,578	2 2¼	274	5·3

12th May,	Ulster,	487	1,225	1,712	2,898	360	2,679	3,039	1,025	1,249	2,274	9,923	1 11½	80	8·1
	Munster,	652	2,069	2,721	4,858	406	6,050	6,456	1,600	2,561	4,161	18,196	2 2¾	92	5·1
	Leinster,	792	1,987	2,779	4,351	505	6,091	6,596	1,291	2,119	3,410	17,136	2 6	89	5·2
	Connaught,	136	626	762	1,907	180	1,829	2,009	517	671	1,188	5,866	2 1	16	2·7
	Total,	2,067	5,907	7,974	14,014	1,451	16,649	18,100	4,433	6,600	11,033	51,121	2 2½	277	5·4
19th May,	Ulster,	470	1,218	1,688	2,844	361	2,665	3,026	1,006	1,249	2,255	9,813	1 11½	61	6·2
	Munster,	609	2,037	2,646	4,816	421	5,923	6,344	1,571	2,567	4,138	17,944	2 2¾	70	3·9
	Leinster,	783	1,960	2,743	4,344	486	6,035	6,521	1,285	2,082	3,367	16,975	2 6	82	4·8
	Connaught,	137	634	771	1,945	160	1,815	1,975	525	670	1,195	5,886	2 0¾	20	3·4
	Total,	1,999	5,849	7,848	13,949	1,428	16,438	17,866	4,387	6,568	10,955	50,618	2 2¼	233	4·6
26th May,	Ulster,	477	1,204	1,681	2,847	353	2,547	2,900	1,001	1,270	2,271	9,699	1 11½	63	6·5
	Munster,	563	2,009	2,572	4,833	423	5,854	6,277	1,573	2,536	4,109	17,791	2 2½	71	4·0
	Leinster,	779	1,899	2,678	4,275	473	5,919	6,392	1,278	2,004	3,282	16,627	2 6	94	5·7
	Connaught,	131	619	750	1,913	192	1,792	1,984	522	664	1,186	5,833	2 0¾	18	3·1
	Total,	1,950	5,731	7,681	13,868	1,441	16,112	17,553	4,374	6,474	10,848	49,950	2 2¼	246	4·9
2nd June,	Ulster,	484	1,204	1,688	2,820	350	2,484	2,834	1,019	1,268	2,287	9,629	1 11½	56	5·8
	Munster,	572	1,964	2,536	4,804	431	5,751	6,182	1,561	2,508	4,069	17,591	2 2½	77	4·4
	Leinster,	792	1,873	2,665	4,267	522	5,899	6,421	1,265	2,038	3,303	16,656	2 5¾	77	4·6
	Connaught,	130	613	743	1,942	175	1,794	1,969	517	667	1,184	5,838	2 0½	21	3·6
	Total,	1,978	5,654	7,632	13,833	1,478	15,928	17,406	4,362	6,481	10,843	49,714	2 2¼	231	4·7
9th June,	Ulster,	486	1,193	1,679	2,820	376	2,439	2,815	1,006	1,266	2,272	9,586	1 11½	62	6·5
	Munster,	570	1,932	2,502	4,778	450	5,669	6,119	1,570	2,517	4,087	17,486	2 2½	70	4·0
	Leinster,	775	1,890	2,665	4,281	542	5,832	6,374	1,310	2,037	3,347	16,667	2 5¾	73	4·4
	Connaught,	139	610	749	1,943	183	1,760	1,943	521	677	1,198	5,833	2 0½	28	4·8
	Total,	1,970	5,625	7,595	13,822	1,551	15,700	17,251	4,407	6,497	10,904	49,572	2 2¼	233	4·7

[*continued*.

No. 12.—Summary of Weekly Returns of Inmates in Union Workhouses in Ireland—*continued.*

Week ended Saturday.	Provinces.	Number of Paupers in Workhouses.										Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance per head (exclusive of Clothing).	Deaths.	
		Able-bodied.			Healthy Children under 15 years of age.	Sick in Workhouse Hospitals.			All other Classes.					
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Fever Patients.	Other Cases.	Total.	Males aged 15 and upwards.	Females aged 15 and upwards.	Total.	Total Number in Workhouses.		No. in the week.	Weekly Rate of Mortality per 1,000.
												s. d.		
1866.														
16th June,	Ulster,	481	1,171	1,652	2,877	338	2,385	2,723	1,031	1,274	2,305	9,557	1 11⅓	54	5·7
	Munster,	548	1,899	2,447	4,734	445	5,574	6,019	1,572	2,509	4,081	17,281	2 2¼	75	4·3
	Leinster,	759	1,847	2,606	4,287	554	5,826	6,380	1,266	2,004	3,270	16,543	2 5¾	61	3·7
	Connaught,	136	604	740	1,951	180	1,727	1,907	523	665	1,188	5,786	2 0¼	20	3·5
	Total,	1,924	5,521	7,445	13,849	1,517	15,512	17,029	4,392	6,452	10,844	49,167	2 2¼	210	4·3
23rd June,	Ulster,	478	1,180	1,658	2,916	297	2,363	2,660	1,032	1,265	2,297	9,531	1 11¼	40	4·2
	Munster,	544	1,855	2,399	4,713	423	5,510	5,933	1,542	2,504	4,046	17,091	2 2¼	63	3·7
	Leinster,	724	1,812	2,536	4,246	483	5,728	6,211	1,277	2,001	3,278	16,271	2 5¾	67	4·1
	Connaught,	126	596	722	1,916	178	1,761	1,939	514	674	1,188	5,765	2 0½	13	2·3
	Total,	1,872	5,443	7,315	13,791	1,381	15,362	16,743	4,365	6,444	10,809	48,658	2 2	183	3·8
30th June,	Ulster,	469	1,154	1,623	2,934	292	2,322	2,614	1,047	1,257	2,304	9,475	1 11½	48	5·1
	Munster,	541	1,826	2,367	4,645	422	5,422	5,844	1,510	2,493	4,003	16,859	2 2¼	73	4·3
	Leinster,	671	1,756	2,427	4,234	432	5,570	6,002	1,224	1,999	3,223	15,886	2 5½	71	4·5
	Connaught,	124	605	729	1,952	150	1,740	1,890	520	664	1,184	5,755	2 0½	16	2·8
	Total,	1,805	5,341	7,146	13,765	1,296	15,054	16,350	4,301	6,413	10,714	47,975	2 2	208	4·3

7th July,	Ulster,	488	1,152	1,640	2,951	287	2,324	2,611	1,013	1,245	2,258	9,460	1 8¾	47	5·0
	Munster,	543	1,766	2,309	4,601	404	5,381	5,785	1,483	2,450	3,933	16,628	2 2½	64	3·8
	Leinster,	656	1,743	2,399	4,154	391	5,516	5,907	1,183	1,958	3,141	15,601	2 5¾	51	3·3
	Connaught,	121	587	708	1,905	158	1,727	1,885	533	692	1,225	5,723	2 0⅓	16	2·8
	Total,	1,808	5,248	7,056	13,611	1,240	14,948	16,188	4,212	6,345	10,557	47,412	2 2¼	178	3·8
14th July,	Ulster,	484	1,117	1,601	2,936	254	2,281	2,535	1,007	1,236	2,243	9,315	1 11½	37	4·0
	Munster,	506	1,745	2,251	4,598	383	5,271	5,654	1,478	2,414	3,892	16,395	2 2½	60	3·7
	Leinster,	618	1,683	2,301	4,075	391	5,477	5,868	1,195	1,956	3,151	15,395	2 6¼	61	4·0
	Connaught,	122	589	711	1,906	148	1,675	1,823	545	671	1,216	5,656	2 0¼	20	3·5
	Total,	1,730	5,134	6,864	13,515	1,176	14,704	15,880	4,225	6,277	10,502	46,761	2 2¼	178	3·8
21st July,	Ulster,	476	1,077	1,553	2,895	273	2,241	2,514	1,047	1,245	2,292	9,254	1 11¾	43	4·6
	Munster,	490	1,697	2,187	4,554	349	5,142	5,491	1,461	2,390	3,851	16,083	2 3	48	3·0
	Leinster,	693	1,637	2,330	4,038	411	5,375	5,786	1,167	1,953	3,120	15,274	2 6¼	50	3·3
	Connaught,	128	580	708	1,910	126	1,628	1,754	544	675	1,219	5,591	2 0¼	22	3·9
	Total,	1,787	4,991	6,778	13,397	1,159	14,386	15,545	4,219	6,263	10,482	46,202	2 2½	163	3·5
28th July,	Ulster,	465	1,072	1,537	2,882	278	2,135	2,413	1,052	1,237	2,289	9,121	1 11¾	49	5·4
	Munster,	480	1,664	2,144	4,449	369	5,043	5,412	1,454	2,342	3,796	15,801	2 2¾	55	3·5
	Leinster,	682	1,583	2,265	3,958	385	5,350	5,735	1,175	1,897	3,072	15,030	2 6	44	2·9
	Connaught,	124	556	680	1,894	115	1,619	1,734	519	654	1,173	5,481	2 0¼	16	2·9
	Total,	1,751	4,875	6,626	13,183	1,147	14,147	15,294	4,200	6,130	10,330	45,433	2 2¼	164	3·6
4th August,	Ulster,	460	1,023	1,483	2,837	264	2,100	2,364	1,050	1,226	2,276	8,960	1 11¾	33	3·7
	Munster,	454	1,609	2,063	4,412	369	5,043	5,412	1,401	2,299	3,700	15,587	2 2¾	56	3·5
	Leinster,	655	1,566	2,221	3,936	353	5,282	5,635	1,164	1,861	3,025	14,817	2 6¼	52	3·5
	Connaught,	121	549	670	1,852	102	1,600	1,702	513	640	1,153	5,377	2 0¾	17	3·2
	Total,	1,690	4,747	6,437	13,037	1,088	14,025	15,113	4,128	6,026	10,154	44,741	2 2¼	158	3·5

[*continued.*

No. 12.—Summary of Weekly Returns of Inmates in Union Workhouses in Ireland—*continued.*

Week ended Saturday.	Provinces.	Number of Paupers in Workhouses.										Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance per head (exclusive of Clothing.)	Deaths.	
		Able-bodied.			Healthy Children under 15 years of age.	Sick in Workhouse Hospitals.			All other Classes.			Total Number in Workhouses.		No. in the week.	Weekly Rate of Mortality per 1,000.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Fever Patients.	Other Cases.	Total.	Males aged 15 and upwards.	Females aged 15 and upwards.	Total.				
												s. d.		
1866.														
11th August,	Ulster,	448	1,042	1,490	2,860	291	2,059	2,350	1,035	1,218	2,253	8,953	2 0	45	5·0
	Munster,	446	1,562	2,008	4,277	338	5,023	5,361	1,396	2,242	3,638	15,284	2 2¾	74	4·8
	Leinster,	630	1,472	2,102	3,882	328	5,313	5,641	1,157	1,837	2,994	14,619	2 6¾	47	3·2
	Connaught,	119	551	670	1,838	109	1,595	1,704	513	643	1,156	5,368	2 0½	15	2·8
	Total,	1,643	4,627	6,270	12,857	1,066	13,990	15,056	4,101	5,940	10,041	44,224	2 2¼	181	4·1
18th August,	Ulster,	431	1,005	1,436	2,813	245	2,062	2,307	1,024	1,194	2,218	8,774	1 11½	44	5·0
	Munster,	432	1,516	1,948	4,270	348	4,926	5,274	1,345	2,245	3,590	15,082	2 3	56	3·7
	Leinster,	625	1,381	2,006	3,799	391	5,166	5,557	1,158	1,766	2,924	14,286	2 6¾	66	4·6
	Connaught,	122	558	680	1,865	111	1,545	1,656	492	642	1,134	5,335	2 0½	17	3·2
	Total,	1,610	4,460	6,070	12,747	1,095	13,699	14,794	4,019	5,847	9,866	43,477	2 2½	183	4·2
25th August,	Ulster,	428	981	1,409	2,775	202	2,097	2,299	1,006	1,170	2,176	8,659	2 0	44	5·1
	Munster,	425	1,514	1,939	4,217	328	4,815	5,143	1,335	2,247	3,582	14,881	2 3	57	3·8
	Leinster,	601	1,328	1,929	3,765	325	5,173	5,498	1,068	1,774	2,842	14,034	2 7	49	3·5
	Connaught,	112	546	658	1,837	118	1,537	1,655	498	628	1,126	5,276	2 0¾	18	3·4
	Total,	1,566	4,369	5,935	12,594	973	13,622	14,595	3,907	5,819	9,726	42,850	2 2¾	168	3·9

1st September,	Ulster,	411	978	1,389	2,785	174	2,097	2,271	995	1,176	2,171	8,616	2 0	32	3·7
	Munster,	420	1,471	1,891	4,198	344	4,866	5,210	1,351	2,242	3,593	14,892	2 3	59	4·0
	Leinster,	577	1,337	1,914	3,774	325	5,167	5,492	1,088	1,770	2,858	14,038	2 7¼	35	2·5
	Connaught,	121	532	653	1,796	113	1,560	1,673	488	629	1,117	5,239	2 1	15	2·9
	Total,	1,529	4,318	5,847	12,553	956	13,690	14,646	3,922	5,817	9,739	42,785	2 3	141	3·3
8th September,	Ulster,	416	991	1,407	2,761	160	2,093	2,253	994	1,183	2,177	8,598	2 0¼	37	4·3
	Munster,	435	1,506	1,941	4,230	344	4,882	5,226	1,391	2,249	3,640	15,037	2 3¼	40	2·7
	Leinster,	619	1,361	1,980	3,821	295	5,238	5,533	1,081	1,808	2,889	14,223	2 7¼	52	3·7
	Connaught,	114	513	627	1,747	117	1,584	1,701	480	611	1,091	5,166	2 1½	15	2·9
	Total,	1,584	4,371	5,955	12,559	916	13,797	14,713	3,946	5,851	9,797	43,024	2 3	144	3·3
15th September,	Ulster,	411	1,011	1,422	2,776	147	2,100	2,247	1,014	1,175	2,189	8,634	2 0¼	45	5·2
	Munster,	445	1,571	2,016	4,322	348	4,942	5,290	1,391	2,276	3,667	15,295	2 3¼	45	2·9
	Leinster,	639	1,476	2,115	3,876	306	5,212	5,518	1,117	1,835	2,952	14,461	2 7¼	63	4·4
	Connaught,	119	534	653	1,789	114	1,563	1,677	481	622	1,103	5,222	2 1¼	14	2·7
	Total,	1,614	4,592	6,206	12,763	915	13,817	14,732	4,003	5,908	9,911	43,612	2 3	167	3·8
22nd September,	Ulster,	425	1,033	1,458	2,801	150	2,124	2,274	1,016	1,193	2,209	8,742	2 0¼	35	4·0
	Munster,	448	1,597	2,045	4,336	353	4,941	5,294	1,425	2,318	3,743	15,418	2 3½	74	4·8
	Leinster,	683	1,546	2,229	3,940	276	5,254	5,530	1,166	1,857	3,023	14,722	2 6¾	57	3·9
	Connaught,	119	522	641	1,762	94	1,588	1,682	480	632	1,112	5,197	2 1¼	19	3·7
	Total,	1,675	4,698	6,373	12,839	873	13,907	14,780	4,087	6,000	10,087	44,079	2 3	185	4·2
29th September,	Ulster,	411	1,037	1,448	2,803	187	2,191	2,378	1,008	1,175	2,183	8,812	2 0½	45	5·1
	Munster,	446	1,610	2,056	4,349	386	4,946	5,332	1,422	2,307	3,729	15,466	2 3¼	64	4·1
	Leinster,	693	1,559	2,252	3,938	311	5,275	5,586	1,195	1,817	3,012	14,788	2 7½	62	4·2
	Connaught,	123	525	648	1,771	86	1,595	1,681	476	636	1,112	5,212	2 1¼	17	3·3
	Total,	1,673	4,731	6,404	12,861	970	14,007	14,977	4,101	5,935	10,036	44,278	2 3¼	188	4·2

[*continued.*

No. 12.—Summary of Weekly Returns of Inmates in Union Workhouses in Ireland—*continued.*

Week ended Saturday.	Provinces.	Number of Paupers in Workhouses.										Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance per head (exclusive of Clothing).	Deaths.	
		Able-bodied.			Healthy Children under 15 years of age.	Sick in Workhouse Hospitals.			All other Classes.			Total Number in Workhouses.			
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Fever Patients.	Other Cases.	Total.	Males aged 15 and upwards.	Females aged 15 and upwards.	Total.			No. in the week.	Weekly Rate of Mortality per 1,000.
1866.												s. d.			
6th October,	Ulster,	404	1,021	1,425	2,776	216	2,168	2,384	1,000	1,176	2,176	8,761	2 0¾	37	4·2
	Munster,	439	1,605	2,044	4,406	346	4,911	5,257	1,419	2,335	3,754	15,461	2 4	67	4·3
	Leinster,	704	1,526	2,230	3,943	331	5,193	5,524	1,168	1,872	3,040	14,737	2 7½	45	3·1
	Connaught,	118	531	649	1,819	81	1,527	1,608	493	631	1,124	5,200	2 1¾	20	3·8
	Total,	1,665	4,683	6,348	12,944	974	13,799	14,773	4,080	6,014	10,094	44,159	2 3½	169	3·8
13th October,	Ulster,	403	1,028	1,431	2,740	222	2,171	2,393	1,001	1,187	2,188	8,752	2 1¼	49	5·6
	Munster,	442	1,622	2,064	4,352	350	4,975	5,325	1,405	2,386	3,791	15,532	2 4½	66	4·2
	Leinster,	710	1,573	2,283	3,965	351	5,234	5,585	1,176	1,858	3,034	14,867	2 7½	55	3·7
	Connaught,	119	521	640	1,807	89	1,515	1,604	479	612	1,091	5,142	2 2¼	9	1·8
	Total,	1,674	4,744	6,418	12,864	1,012	13,895	14,907	4,061	6,043	10,104	44,293	2 4	179	4·0
20th October,	Ulster,	411	1,051	1,462	2,741	219	2,216	2,435	1,005	1,184	2,189	8,827	2 1¼	36	4·1
	Munster,	495	1,678	2,173	4,337	362	5,046	5,408	1,410	2,404	3,814	15,732	2 4¾	70	4·4
	Leinster,	820	1,601	2,421	3,992	362	5,280	5,642	1,202	1,859	3,061	15,116	2 8	71	4·7
	Connaught,	110	527	637	1,839	90	1,506	1,596	483	622	1,105	5,177	2 2⅓	11	2·1
	Total,	1,836	4,857	6,693	12,909	1,033	14,048	15,081	4,100	6,069	10,169	44,852	2 4¼	188	4·2

27th October,	Ulster,	413	1,084	1,497	2,748	236	2,223	2,459	1,002	1,201	2,203	8,907	2 1¼	39	4·4
	Munster,	521	1,727	2,248	4,441	357	5,099	5,456	1,439	2,415	3,854	15,999	2 5¼	49	3·1
	Leinster,	868	1,652	2,520	4,056	342	5,314	5,656	1,187	1,902	3,089	15,321	2 8½	66	4·3
	Connaught,	115	557	672	1,859	77	1,565	1,642	498	639	1,137	5,310	2 2¼	19	3·6
	Total,	1,917	5,020	6,937	13,104	1,012	14,201	15,213	4,126	6,157	10,283	45,537	2 4½	173	3·8
3rd November,	Ulster,	411	1,080	1,491	2,764	236	2,203	2,439	1,021	1,216	2,237	8,931	2 1¾	37	4·1
	Munster,	523	1,759	2,282	4,471	369	5,144	5,513	1,473	2,436	3,909	16,175	2 5	69	4·3
	Leinster,	877	1,710	2,587	4,081	346	5,332	5,678	1,207	1,890	3,097	15,443	2 8½	68	4·5
	Connaught,	132	566	698	1,863	90	1,571	1,661	493	643	1,136	5,358	2 2¾	12	2·2
	Total,	1,943	5,115	7,058	13,179	1,041	14,250	15,291	4,194	6,185	10,379	45,907	2 4⅓	186	4·1
10th November,	Ulster,	438	1,169	1,607	2,849	247	2,236	2,483	1,033	1,242	2,275	9,214	2 1½	51	5·5
	Munster,	573	1,828	2,401	4,557	385	5,266	5,651	1,497	2,454	3,951	16,560	2 6	71	4·4
	Leinster,	918	1,799	2,717	4,175	354	5,379	5,733	1,232	1,914	3,146	15,771	2 9	73	4·6
	Connaught,	127	579	706	1,835	96	1,619	1,715	503	644	1,147	5,403	2 2¾	28	5·2
	Total,	2,056	5,375	7,431	13,416	1,082	14,500	15,582	4,265	6,254	10,519	46,948	2 5	223	4·8
17th November,	Ulster,	468	1,203	1,671	2,928	231	2,297	2,528	1,056	1,250	2,306	9,433	2 2	49	5·2
	Munster,	585	1,890	2,475	4,647	407	5,341	5,748	1,547	2,565	4,112	16,982	2 6	64	3·8
	Leinster,	904	1,856	2,760	4,254	384	5,524	5,908	1,253	1,938	3,191	16,113	2 9	81	5·0
	Connaught,	139	601	740	1,890	96	1,669	1,765	510	641	1,151	5,546	2 3	20	3·6
	Total,	2,096	5,550	7,646	13,719	1,118	14,831	15,949	4,366	6,394	10,760	48,074	2 5¼	214	4·5
24th November,	Ulster,	471	1,275	1,746	2,996	227	2,328	2,555	1,088	1,274	2,362	9,659	2 1¾	55	5·7
	Munster,	618	2,024	2,642	4,775	431	5,353	5,784	1,553	2,569	4,122	17,323	2 6	85	4·9
	Leinster,	953	1,929	2,882	4,385	386	5,557	5,943	1,285	1,908	3,193	16,403	2 9¼	82	5·0
	Connaught,	144	603	747	1,882	92	1,694	1,786	513	655	1,168	5,583	2 3¼	24	4·3
	Total,	2,186	5,831	8,017	14,038	1,136	14,932	16,068	4,439	6,406	10,845	48,968	2 5¼	246	5·0

[continued.

No. 12.—Summary of Weekly Returns of Inmates in Union Workhouses in Ireland—*continued.*

Week ended Saturday.	Provinces.	Number of Paupers in Workhouses.										Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance per head (exclusive of Clothing).	Deaths.	
		Able-bodied.			Healthy Children under 15 years of age.	Sick in Workhouse Hospitals.			All other Classes.					
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Fever Patients.	Other Cases.	Total.	Males aged 15 and upwards.	Females aged 15 and upwards.	Total.	Total Number in Workhouses.		No. in the week.	Weekly Rate of Mortality per 1,000.
												s. d.		
1866.														
1st December,	Ulster,	489	1,346	1,835	3,091	238	2,374	2,612	1,092	1,296	2,388	9,926	2 1¾	33	3·3
	Munster,	686	2,062	2,748	4,847	439	5,418	5,857	1,580	2,583	4,163	17,615	2 6	90	5·1
	Leinster,	969	2,010	2,979	4,493	380	5,504	5,884	1,277	1,976	3,253	16,609	2 9¼	79	4·8
	Connaught,	160	625	785	1,931	91	1,675	1,766	536	657	1,193	5,675	2 3¼	17	3·0
	Total,	2,304	6,043	8,347	14,362	1,148	14,971	16,119	4,485	6,512	10,997	49,825	2 5¼	219	4·4
8th December,	Ulster,	498	1,389	1,887	3,167	231	2,436	2,667	1,132	1,311	2,443	10,164	2 2	41	4·0
	Munster,	725	2,143	2,868	5,036	409	5,529	5,938	1,651	2,624	4,275	18,117	2 6¼	71	3·9
	Leinster,	1,006	2,054	3,060	4,542	367	5,590	5,957	1,313	2,010	3,323	16,882	2 9	89	5·3
	Connaught,	175	641	816	1,952	93	1,703	1,796	556	660	1,216	5,780	2 3½	25	4·3
	Total,	2,404	6,227	8,631	14,697	1,100	15,258	16,358	4,652	6,605	11,257	50,943	2 5¼	226	4·4
15th December,	Ulster,	525	1,406	1,931	3,214	226	2,480	2,706	1,160	1,319	2,479	10,330	2 2	54	5·2
	Munster,	736	2,209	2,945	5,104	403	5,648	6,051	1,668	2,634	4,302	18,402	2 6½	79	4·3
	Leinster,	1,072	2,109	3,181	4,625	360	5,600	5,960	1,349	2,012	3,361	17,127	2 9	83	4·8
	Connaught,	202	654	856	1,965	95	1,726	1,821	540	666	1,206	5,848	2 3½	21	3·6
	Total,	2,535	6,378	8,913	14,908	1,084	15,454	16,538	4,717	6,631	11,348	51,707	2 5¼	237	4·6

22nd December,	Ulster,	545	1,454	1,999	3,299	213	2,465	2,678	1,155	1,350	2,505	10,481	2	1¾	51	4·9
	Munster,	733	2,245	2,978	5,169	381	5,484	5,865	1,664	2,598	4,262	18,274	2	6¼	84	4·6
	Leinster,	1,087	2,118	3,205	4,669	350	5,526	5,876	1,355	2,003	3,358	17,108	2	9	101	5·9
	Connaught,	199	660	859	1,973	73	1,674	1,747	551	652	1,203	5,782	2	3½	23	4·0
	Total,	2,564	6,477	9,041	15,110	1,017	15,149	16,166	4,725	6,603	11,328	51,645	2	5¼	259	5·0
29th December,	Ulster,	552	1,470	2,022	3,344	201	2,528	2,729	1,174	1,349	2,523	10,618	2	4¼	49	4·6
	Munster,	776	2,321	3,097	5,191	377	5,612	5,989	1,665	2,601	4,266	18,543	3	0¾	60	3·2
	Leinster,	1,164	2,191	3,355	4,687	372	5,575	5,947	1,364	2,018	3,382	17,371	3	1	80	4·6
	Connaught,	188	681	869	1,971	77	1,676	1,753	543	660	1,203	5,796	2	10	19	3·3
	Total,	2,680	6,663	9,343	15,193	1,027	15,391	16,418	4,746	6,628	11,374	52,328	2	10	208	4·0
1867.																
5th January,	Ulster,	612	1,616	2,228	3,521	222	2,617	2,839	1,212	1,402	2,614	11,202	2	2¾	55	4·9
	Munster,	854	2,483	3,337	5,377	389	5,916	6,305	1,728	2,712	4,440	19,459	2	7¼	103	5·3
	Leinster,	1,321	2,401	3,722	4,852	391	5,835	6,226	1,381	2,015	3,396	18,196	2	10½	104	5·7
	Connaught,	228	728	956	2,041	87	1,748	1,835	555	686	1,241	6,073	2	5	27	4·4
	Total,	3,015	7,228	10,243	15,791	1,089	16,116	17,205	4,876	6,815	11,691	54,930	2	6½	289	5·3
12th January,	Ulster,	644	1,634	2,278	3,545	248	2,697	2,945	1,225	1,400	2,625	11,393	2	2	71	6·2
	Munster,	883	2,600	3,483	5,661	433	6,184	6,617	1,770	2,799	4,569	20,330	2	6¾	117	5·8
	Leinster,	1,309	2,400	3,709	4,909	402	6,063	6,465	1,415	2,049	3,464	18,547	2	8⅜	108	5·8
	Connaught,	233	734	967	2,079	105	1,823	1,928	561	695	1,256	6,230	2	4¼	28	4·5
	Total,	3,069	7,368	10,437	16,194	1,188	16,767	17,955	4,971	6,943	11,914	56,500	2	5⅓	324	5·7
19th January,	Ulster,	699	1,719	2,418	3,605	261	2,821	3,082	1,254	1,410	2,664	11,769	2	2	96	8·2
	Munster,	950	2,701	3,651	5,833	479	6,484	6,963	1,798	2,900	4,698	21,145	2	6¼	174	8·2
	Leinster,	1,430	2,740	4,170	5,063	439	5,981	6,420	1,415	2,087	3,502	19,155	2	9	184	9·6
	Connaught,	235	765	1,000	2,098	118	1,941	2,059	575	700	1,275	6,432	2	4	34	5·3
	Total,	3,314	7,925	11,239	16,599	1,297	17,227	18,524	5,042	7,097	12,139	58,501	2	5¼	488	8·3

[*continued.*

No. 12.—Summary of Weekly Returns of Inmates in Union Workhouses in Ireland—*continued.*

Week ended Saturday.	Provinces.	Number of Paupers in Workhouses.											Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance per head (exclusive of Clothing).	Deaths.	
		Able-bodied.			Healthy Children under 15 years of age.	Sick in Workhouse Hospitals.			All other Classes.			Total Number in Workhouses.		No. in the Week.	Weekly Rate of Mortality per 1,000.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Fever Patients.	Other Cases.	Total.	Males aged 15 and upwards.	Females aged 15 and upwards.	Total.				
													s. d.		
1866.															
26th January,	Ulster,	706	1,718	2,424	3,596	283	2,979	3,262	1,224	1,387	2,611	11,893	2 1¾	102	8·6
	Munster,	958	2,723	3,681	5,997	507	6,591	7,098	1,756	2,925	4,681	21,457	2 6¼	174	8·0
	Leinster,	1,361	2,756	4,117	5,047	506	6,021	6,527	1,467	2,020	3,487	19,178	2 8¾	166	8·6
	Connaught,	230	755	985	2,139	127	1,896	2,023	556	713	1,269	6,416	2 4	37	5·8
	Total,	3,255	7,952	11,207	16,779	1,423	17,487	18,910	5,003	7,045	12,048	58,944	2 5¼	479	8·1
2nd February,	Ulster,	686	1,667	2,353	3,527	268	3,002	3,270	1,226	1,352	2,578	11,728	2 1¾	75	6·4
	Munster,	962	2,683	3,645	5,901	491	6,574	7,065	1,824	2,932	4,756	21,367	2 6¼	132	6·4
	Leinster,	1,336	2,689	4,025	5,112	452	6,127	6,579	1,422	2,042	3,464	19,180	2 8¾	128	6·7
	Connaught,	227	736	963	2,130	108	1,934	2,042	563	721	1,284	6,419	2 4¼	27	4·2
	Total,	3,211	7,775	10,986	16,670	1,319	17,637	18,956	5,035	7,047	12,082	58,694	2 5¼	362	6·2
9th February,	Ulster,	678	1,683	2,361	3,557	267	3,009	3,276	1,221	1,355	2,576	11,770	2 1¾	81	6·9
	Munster,	998	2,751	3,749	6,028	463	6,601	7,064	1,841	2,974	4,815	21,656	2 6¼	128	6·0
	Leinster,	1,334	2,710	4,044	5,107	434	6,110	6,544	1,453	2,093	3,546	19,241	2 8¾	126	6·5
	Connaught,	230	750	980	2,173	112	1,942	2,054	583	748	1,331	6,538	2 4¼	32	4·9
	Total,	3,240	7,894	11,134	16,865	1,276	17,662	18,938	5,098	7,170	12,268	59,205	2 5¼	367	6·2
16th February,	Ulster,	654	1,647	2,301	3,489	302	2,979	3,281	1,215	1,346	2,561	11,632	2 1¾	73	6·3
	Munster,	933	2,687	3,620	6,015	430	6,533	6,963	1,827	2,962	4,789	21,387	2 6¼	110	5·1
	Leinster,	1,288	2,674	3,962	5,086	468	6,092	6,560	1,455	2,087	3,542	19,150	2 8½	80	4·2
	Connaught,	217	718	935	2,152	105	1,980	2,085	597	737	1,334	6,506	2 4	19	2·9
	Total,	3,092	7,726	10,818	16,742	1,305	17,584	18,889	5,094	7,132	12,226	58,675	2 5¼	282	4·8

No. 13.—Summary of Returns of the Number of Cases of Ophthalmia or other Inflammatory Diseases of the Eye, which were treated in Workhouses in Ireland during the Years 1865 and 1866.

i. Table showing the Number of Cases which occurred during each Month of the Years 1865 and 1866.

Year.	January.*	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1865, .	1,285	465	532	561	632	579	508	533	559	433	388	345	6,820
1866, .	1,101	423	470	430	497	398	432	407	350	349	334	305	5,496

ii. Table showing the Number of Adults and Children affected by Diseases of the Eye, the Number of Cases arising in the Workhouse, the Number labouring under the Disease when admitted, the average Duration of the Disease, and the Result of the Treatment adopted by the Medical Officers.

Year.	Persons above 15 years of age.		Children under 15 years of age.		Total.	Number of cases arising in Workhouse or Auxiliary Workhouse.	Number of persons labouring under the disease when admitted.	Duration of Disease.		RESULT.									Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				Average duration of disease.	Average period in Hospital.	Cured.	Sight partially injured.	One eye lost.	Both eyes lost.	Died from effects of disease.	Died from other causes while labouring under disease of the eye.	Discharged from Workhouse while labouring under disease of the eye.	Under treatment on 31st December.	No record of result.	
								Days.	Days.										
1865, .	1,228	2,009	1,650	1,933	6,820	4,262†	2,509†	33	30	5,406	226	61	39	1	22	388	637	50	6,820
1866, .	1,086	1,710	1,306	1,394	5,496	3,098†	2,329†	37	31	4,162	229	75	37	–	18	414	569	37	5,496

* The month of January includes cases which occurred in the previous year, and were still under treatment in January.

† The registry of cases in a few of the Unions does not distinguish whether the disease first arose in or out of the Workhouse; the numbers in these columns do not therefore agree with the number in the previous column, showing the total number of cases.

Note on Columns headed "Result."—From the nature of the headings under the general term "Result," some cases are necessarily twice entered; and consequently the numbers in the several Columns exceed the total entered in the final Column.

Also as regards Columns headed "One eye lost," "Both eyes lost."—These columns include many cases in which the sight was lost before admission into the Workhouse.

No. 14.—Abstract of Returns from Clerks of Unions showing the Number of Persons admitted to the Workhouse during the year ended 29th September, 1866; distinguishing the Number admitted in Sickness; also the Number of Births and Deaths in the Workhouse during the Year.

Unions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1861.	Number of Persons admitted during the Year.						No. of Births in the Workhouse during the year.	No. of Deaths in the Workhouse during the year.
			Number admitted in Sickness.				Number admitted who were not sick.	Total number admitted during the year.		
			Suffering under Fever or other dangerous contagious diseases.	Suffering under other diseases.	Suffering from accidental injury.	Total number admitted in sickness.				
Province of Ulster:										
Co. of Antrim.										
Antrim,	117,119	39,652	48	105	8	161	535	696	16	75
Ballycastle,	102,197	19,653	62	78	12	152	142	294	5	32
Ballymena,	161,161	74,597	21	149	10	180	382	562	14	87
Ballymoney,	127,518	41,583	34	69	7	110	403	513	3	51
Belfast,	47,812	144,629	1,073	2,302	149	3,524	3,420	6,944	127	630
Larne,	117,784	35,087	35	200	2	237	208	445	6	48
Lisburn,	119,843	66,882	75	215	2	292	1,114	1,406	25	85
Co. of Armagh.										
Armagh,	154,253	80,810	74	172	15	261	1,005	1,266	30	91
Lurgan,	79,465	73,930	379	684	35	1,098	1,369	2,467	43	203
Co. of Cavan.										
Bailieborough,	65,909	23,079	41	79	3	123	282	405	4	39
Bawnboy,	104,504	26,808	2	58	6	66	386	452	4	27
Cavan,	160,662	58,662	83	242	10	335	851	1,186	13	72
Cootehill,	105,848	38,961	60	99	12	171	345	516	11	59
Co. of Donegal.										
Ballyshannon,	132,353	32,181	31	87	8	126	296	422	8	29
Donegal,	160,411	31,258	46	22	3	71	216	287	2	29
Dunfanaghy,	125,650	17,326	–	31	3	34	80	114	2	6
Glenties,	257,480	39,899	62	78	12	152	142	294	3	32
Inishowen,	159,408	37,222	38	35	2	75	241	316	2	37
Letterkenny,	101,207	18,932	22	26	1	49	276	325	2	21
Milford,	111,335	28,226	15	42	5	62	199	261	7	25
Stranorlar,	121,151	19,978	23	13	4	40	336	376	2	38
Co. of Down.										
Banbridge,	124,928	71,918	86	242	15	343	505	848	17	58
Downpatrick,	147,361	57,969	43	139	8	190	954	1,144	26	56
Kilkeel,	81,829	22,614	19	49	2	70	327	397	5	21
Newry,	137,875	74,311	59	173	23	255	2,594	2,849	31	105
Newtownards,	93,851	53,428	155	366	7	528	472	1,000	24	117
Co. of Fermanagh.										
Enniskillen,	203,628	49,715	73	70	6	149	418	567	14	48
Irvinestown,	75,927	22,728	41	72	11	124	313	437	8	44
Lisnaskea,	98,745	25,832	6	108	6	120	301	421	9	28
Co.of Londonderry										
Coleraine,	112,396	40,562	45	119	22	186	696	882	12	59
Londonderry,	143,996	59,392	173	201	11	385	1,715	2,100	41	99
Magherafelt,	156,721	63,852	42	165	6	213	355	568	14	59
Newtownlimavady,	152,712	30,907	43	42	7	92	554	646	9	36

[*continued.*

No. 14.—Abstract of Returns from Clerks of Unions—*continued.*

Unions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1861.	Number of Persons admitted during the Year.						No. of Births in the Workhouse during the year.	No. of Deaths in the Workhouse during the year.
			Number admitted in Sickness.				Number admitted who were not sick.	Total number admitted during the year.		
			Suffering under Fever or other dangerous contagious diseases.	Suffering under other diseases.	Suffering from accidental injury.	Total number admitted in sickness.				
Province of Ulster—*con.*										
Co. of Monaghan.										
Carrickmacross,	60,664	22,354	–	44	1	45	521	566	5	22
Castleblayney,	94,213	41,812	63	144	5	212	570	782	10	48
Clones,	73,502	26,699	2	33	6	41	507	548	7	29
Monaghan,	112,739	45,674	16	24	8	48	394	442	9	32
Co. of Tyrone.										
Castlederg,	91,785	17,478	48	21	4	73	125	198	4	27
Clogher,	101,679	27,753	10	55	20	85	307	392	8	23
Cookstown,	96,720	37,953	35	74	10	119	208	327	11	36
Dungannon,	102,548	51,892	19	88	8	115	922	1,037	20	55
Gortin,	111,261	16,626	12	15	–	27	154	181	4	12
Omagh,	174,217	52,836	141	121	6	268	633	901	12	67
Strabane,	134,372	43,604	85	64	12	161	1,206	1,367	23	75
Total, Ulster (44 Unions),	5,316,689	1,907,264	3,440	7,215	513	11,168	26,979	38,147	652	2,872
Province of Munster:										
Co. of Clare.										
Ballyvaghan,	71,063	6,819	22	103	1	126	61	187	7	19
Corrofin,	61,386	7,866	14	95	6	115	157	272	5	28
Ennis,	112,505	30,097	112	178	–	290	319	609	14	82
Ennistymon,	99,281	25,028	124	132	13	269	223	492	10	53
Killadysert,	62,319	13,265	18	64	6	88	128	216	3	11
Kilrush,	136,788	41,130	145	284	21	450	197	647	11	71
Scariff,	86,320	15,611	17	127	11	155	314	469	19	28
Tulla,	84,723	15,759	22	122	13	157	498	655	14	29
Co. of Cork.										
Bandon,	101,345	27,256	6	171	16	193	287	480	7	44
Bantry,	106,855	15,964	3	103	2	108	125	233	2	22
Castletown,	73,445	15,076	24	49	2	75	265	340	4	17
Clonakilty,	80,465	28,268	9	175	18	202	296	498	2	33
Cork,	169,732	147,572	21	3,488	85	3,594	6,852	10,446	135	523
Dunmanway,	103,917	17,426	16	85	4	105	206	311	5	23
Fermoy,	148,268	37,960	41	281	16	338	442	780	14	78
Kanturk,	186,524	34,480	49	258	24	331	901	1,232	26	71
Kinsale,	79,651	23,837	10	33	–	43	1,326	1,369	10	40
Macroom,	179,108	31,090	61	141	15	217	433	650	15	49
Mallow,	154,358	35,751	152	408	29	589	1,153	1,742	19	114
Midleton,	109,266	34,086	130	332	22	484	1,096	1,580	20	90
Millstreet,	74,905	14,797	74	107	10	191	518	709	12	33
Mitchelstown,	86,957	22,747	69	192	16	277	814	1,091	14	43
Skibbereen,	115,024	32,412	106	341	10	457	269	726	6	50
Skull,	57,169	13,902	5	55	2	62	157	219	1	11
Youghal,	70,624	24,701	141	302	16	459	1,011	1,470	11	69
Co. of Kerry.										
Caherciveen,	197,545	25,204	99	200	16	315	155	470	3	37
Dingle,	125,278	20,539	2	137	11	150	270	420	3	30

[*continued.*

No. 14.—Abstract of Returns from Clerks of Unions—*continued.*

Unions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1861.	Number of Persons admitted during the Year.							
			Number admitted in Sickness.						No. of Births in the Workhouse during the year.	No. of Deaths in the Workhouse during the year.
			Suffering under Fever or other dangerous contagious diseases.	Suffering under other diseases.	Suffering from accidental injury.	Total number admitted in sickness.	Number admitted who were not sick.	Total number admitted during the year.		
Province of Munster—*con.*										
Co. of Kerry—con.										
Kenmare,	198,152	18,757	59	124	24	207	396	603	6	32
Killarney,	251,287	43,987	33	107	12	152	565	717	13	70
Listowel,	151,208	36,531	78	110	9	197	314	511	13	50
Tralee,	221,847	52,068	35	245	23	303	947	1,250	23	89
Co. of Limerick.										
Croom,	83,323	21,172	47	129	2	178	362	540	12	40
Glin,	60,666	15,750	54	98	3	155	138	293	7	25
Kilmallock,	140,357	39,539	181	360	27	568	1,424	1,992	41	114
Limerick,	177,951	90,756	730	2,618	149	3,497	3,040	6,537	95	474
Newcastle,	143,024	31,624	39	274	7	320	532	852	13	55
Rathkeale,	79,932	22,055	205	134	17	356	532	888	16	62
Co. of Tipperary.										
Borrisokane,	81,850	13,740	29	30	1	60	337	397	4	20
Carrick-on-Suir,	112,630	30,294	285	324	5	614	1,155	1,769	62	121
Cashel,	156,822	33,527	172	218	10	400	1,159	1,559	36	106
Clogheen,	118,427	25,249	102	157	2	261	428	689	16	63
Clonmel,	86,810	28,039	337	188	21	546	1,728	2,274	37	161
Nenagh,	183,088	38,277	176	302	10	488	1,215	1,703	26	105
Roscrea,	118,488	24,666	61	66	5	132	559	691	4	42
Thurles,	143,350	36,152	111	119	1	231	681	912	8	56
Tipperary,	179,988	47,298	144	277	30	451	1,410	1,861	34	118
Co. of Waterford.										
Dungarvan,	94,044	24,346	47	171	2	220	1,432	1,652	23	70
Kilmacthomas,	64,478	15,494	61	169	6	236	615	851	15	39
Lismore,	97,140	20,845	66	111	6	183	502	685	16	40
Waterford,	125,720	60,068	368	782	53	1,203	1,831	3,034	58	236
Total, Munster (50 Unions),	6,005,403	1,528,877	4,912	15,076	810	20,798	39,775	60,573	970	3,886
Province of Leinster:										
Co. of Carlow.										
Carlow,	185,857	51,802	490	173	14	677	1,089	1,766	19	120
Co. of Dublin.										
Balrothery,	75,139	22,016	43	186	15	244	2,320	2,564	4	54
Dublin, North,	40,769	134,755	54	2,662	112	2,828	1,928	4,756	82	547
Dublin, South,	48,089	201,963	55	2,926	100	3,081	3,144	6,225	112	742
Rathdown,	61,514	53,298	237	713	20	970	1,859	2,829	24	116
Co. of Kildare.										
Athy,	160,254	33,210	129	212	12	353	1,731	2,084	24	68
Celbridge,	86,838	19,580	154	113	30	297	1,673	1,970	13	59
Naas,	216,622	47,598	80	232	11	323	2,988	3,311	31	67

[*continued.*

No. 14.—Abstract of Returns from Clerks of Unions—*continued.*

Unions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1861.	Number of Persons admitted during the Year.						No. of Births in the Workhouse during the year.	No. of Deaths in the Workhouse during the year.
			Number admitted in Sickness.				Number admitted who were not sick.	Total number admitted during the year.		
			Suffering under Fever or other dangerous contagious diseases.	Suffering under other diseases.	Suffering from accidental injury.	Total number admitted in sickness.				
Province of Leinster—*con.*										
Co. of Kilkenny.										
Callan,	101,011	24,969	76	165	5	246	1,198	1,444	19	53
Castlecomer,	57,820	15,937	102	111	11	224	765	989	4	26
Kilkenny,	110,943	35,499	173	529	54	756	2,902	3,658	56	120
Thomastown,	107,577	21,405	113	142	5	260	1,375	1,635	8	50
Urlingford,	76,149	15,255	53	97	4	154	569	723	6	34
King's County.										
Edenderry,	172,407	23,384	49	130	8	187	880	1,067	13	45
Parsonstown,	220,437	39,350	65	92	13	170	452	622	4	60
Tullamore,	155,395	33,087	205	483	32	720	1,653	2,373	25	114
Co. of Longford.										
Ballymahon,	100,126	22,089	8	32	1	41	439	480	6	36
Granard,	134,003	36,043	6	35	3	44	529	573	4	31
Longford,	109,961	32,757	41	250	22	313	1,455	1,768	7	51
Co. of Louth.										
Ardee,	96,211	25,284	76	371	35	482	1,454	1,936	12	59
Drogheda,	99,045	39,821	82	263	13	358	2,137	2,495	19	98
Dundalk,	104,434	46,850	105	102	3	210	1,600	1,810	13	62
Co. of Meath.										
Dunshaughlin,	108,339	14,109	10	144	9	163	968	1,131	7	34
Kells,	108,982	24,482	68	31	7	106	930	1,036	9	45
Navan,	94,466	21,988	124	234	38	396	2,298	2,694	18	74
Oldcastle,	85,912	23,657	40	84	6	130	398	528	3	40
Trim,	119,518	22,918	34	88	10	132	1,422	1,554	15	72
Queen's County.										
Abbeyleix,	107,167	22,400	37	69	7	113	724	837	17	44
Donaghmore,	51,060	9,504	41	66	13	120	301	421	4	24
Mountmelick,	200,633	42,184	225	259	10	494	2,038	2,532	39	99
Co. of Westmeath.										
Athlone,	150,768	39,323	9	71	4	84	856	940	5	78
Delvin,	74,775	13,561	9	87	5	101	631	732	7	22
Mullingar,	208,401	42,703	44	273	7	324	1,020	1,344	16	86
Co. of Wexford.										
Enniscorthy,	196,689	42,886	263	160	17	440	1,146	1,586	25	95
Gorey,	129,705	24,857	67	157	6	230	796	1,026	24	60
New Ross,	177,231	44,141	141	361	29	531	1,198	1,729	39	131
Wexford,	126,301	43,727	476	370	7	853	815	1,668	41	135
Co. of Wicklow.										
Baltinglass,	139,108	22,032	77	105	1	183	1,463	1,646	21	46
Rathdrum,	227,541	43,402	180	122	14	316	1,330	1,646	29	101
Shillelagh,	110,122	19,183	107	118	6	231	292	523	5	28
Total Leinster (40 Unions),	4,940,319	1,493,009	4,348	12,818	719	17,885	52,766	70,651	829	3,835

No. 14.—Abstract of Returns from Clerks of Unions—*continued.*

Unions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1861.	Number of Persons admitted during the Year.						No. of Births in the Workhouse during the year.	No. of Deaths in the Workhouse during the year.
			Number admitted in Sickness.							
			Suffering under Fever or other dangerous contagious diseases.	Suffering under other diseases.	Suffering from accidental injury.	Total number admitted in sickness.	Number admitted who were not sick.	Total number admitted during the year.		
Province of Connaught:										
Co. of Galway.										
Ballinasloe,	160,507	28,222	7	244	43	294	505	799	11	44
Clifden,	192,065	25,000	22	68	10	100	193	293	4	30
Galway,	197,467	50,821	133	373	15	521	697	1,218	18	118
Glennamaddy,	100,319	22,469	4	76	8	88	449	537	6	16
Gort,	107,919	20,501	102	105	5	212	324	536	13	48
Loughrea,	198,832	29,139	4	129	8	141	509	650	9	41
Mount Bellew,	102,383	19,936	13	10	3	26	300	326	4	23
Oughterard,	172,745	18,472	1	67	2	70	95	165	4	15
Portumna,	77,046	14,939	19	124	12	155	481	636	9	32
Tuam,	190,649	44,440	52	159	12	223	672	895	12	37
Co. of Leitrim.										
Carrick-on-Shan.,	100,736	31,677	45	61	–	106	404	510	9	21
Manorhamilton,	144,847	33,443	42	101	8	151	429	580	7	16
Mohill,	92,956	30,191	26	112	7	145	159	304	5	28
Co. of Mayo.										
Ballina,	150,415	32,693	32	213	19	264	249	513	5	56
Ballinrobe,	144,895	31,558	82	150	19	251	441	692	5	45
Belmullet,	177,933	17,096	9	36	2	47	127	174	5	26
Castlebar,	140,998	31,780	32	121	2	155	255	410	7	20
Claremorris,	110,788	32,070	7	52	1	60	168	228	2	21
Killala,	104,882	11,829	–	42	2	44	93	137	5	15
Newport,	170,413	16,660	4	34	3	41	114	155	1	20
Swineford,	152,594	52,004	21	21	3	45	292	337	1	17
Westport,	175,508	26,868	41	93	13	147	306	453	4	32
Co. of Roscommon.										
Boyle,	159,696	47,758	27	183	32	242	346	588	7	21
Castlerea,	162,363	46,783	26	220	22	268	404	672	5	41
Roscommon,	114,057	26,504	53	138	19	210	579	789	14	50
Strokestown,	90,036	26,395	33	190	38	261	576	837	7	15
Co. of Sligo.										
Dromore West,	96,986	18,608	–	31	1	32	75	107	2	14
Sligo,	143,523	53,901	7	222	7	236	1,052	1,288	19	70
Tobercurry,	125,774	27,657	9	43	5	57	330	387	9	16
Total, Connaught (29 Unions),	4,060,232	869,414	853	3,418	321	4,592	10,624	15,216	209	948
SUMMARY.										
ULSTER,	5,316,689	1,907,264	3,440	7,215	513	11,168	26,979	38,147	652	2,872
MUNSTER,	6,005,403	1,528,877	4,912	15,076	810	20,798	39,775	60,573	970	3,886
LEINSTER,	4,940,319	1,493,009	4,348	12,818	719	17,885	52,766	70,651	829	3,835
CONNAUGHT,	4,060,232	869,414	853	3,418	321	4,592	10,624	15,216	209	948
TOTAL, IRELAND, (163 Unions.)	20,322,643	5,798,564	13,553	38,527	2,363	54,443	130,144	184,587	2,660	11541

No. 15.—Abstract of Returns showing the Number of Sick Persons who received Medical treatment in the Workhouse Hospitals and Fever Hospitals of Unions in Ireland during the year ended 29th September, 1866.

Unions.	Under treatment at the commencement of the year.				New Cases.				Total Cases treated in the Hospitals during the year.			
	Fever or other contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.	Fever or other contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.	Fever or other contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.
Province of Ulster:												
Co. of Antrim.												
Antrim,	4	72	–	76	154	322	10	486	158	394	10	562
Ballycastle,	1	25	4	30	31	192	4	227	32	217	8	257
Ballymena,	8	63	2	73	31	162	10	203	39	225	12	276
Ballymoney,	6	41	1	48	34	158	7	199	40	199	8	247
Belfast,	137	579	17	733	1,498	3,055	118	4,671	1,635	3,634	135	5,404
Larne,	1	34	2	37	35	246	2	283	36	280	4	320
Lisburn,	1	84	3	88	82	325	2	409	83	409	5	497
Co. of Armagh.												
Armagh,	10	85	2	97	102	220	21	343	112	305	23	440
Lurgan,	45	94	1	140	401	1,156	38	1,595	446	1,250	39	1,735
Co. of Cavan.												
Bailieborough,	9	26	–	35	60	100	3	163	69	126	3	198
Bawnboy,	2	35	–	37	2	94	6	102	4	129	6	139
Cavan,	15	26	–	41	139	417	10	566	154	443	10	607
Cootehill,	4	43	–	47	83	229	12	324	87	272	12	371
Co. of Donegal.												
Ballyshannon,	6	23	–	29	31	212	12	255	37	235	12	284
Donegal,	–	29	–	29	48	57	3	108	48	86	3	137
Dunfanaghy,	–	16	1	17	–	42	3	45	–	58	4	62
Glenties,	6	31	–	37	69	140	12	221	75	171	12	258
Inishowen,	–	24	–	24	43	68	2	113	43	92	2	137
Letterkenny,	2	38	–	40	22	103	1	126	24	141	1	166
Milford,	3	11	2	16	16	171	5	192	19	182	7	208
Stranorlar,	4	21	–	25	25	80	4	109	29	101	4	134
Co. of Down.												
Banbridge,	2	46	1	49	86	326	18	430	88	372	19	479
Downpatrick,	11	80	–	91	144	490	8	642	155	570	8	733
Kilkeel,	–	35	–	35	19	99	2	120	19	134	2	155
Newry,	3	34	1	38	77	508	27	612	80	542	28	650
Newtownards,	33	67	4	104	177	658	7	842	210	725	11	946
Co. of Fermanagh.												
Enniskillen,	3	68	1	72	90	379	6	475	93	447	7	547
Irvinestown,	1	24	2	27	75	122	13	210	76	146	15	237
Lisnaskea,	1	30	1	32	6	175	6	187	7	205	7	219
Co. of Londonderry.												
Coleraine,	9	56	–	65	45	465	25	535	54	521	25	600
Londonderry,	17	37	1	55	173	447	11	631	190	484	12	686
Magherafelt,	–	18	2	20	42	165	6	213	42	183	8	233
Newtownlimavady,	6	6	–	12	63	156	7	226	69	162	7	238
Co. of Monaghan.												
Carrickmacross,	–	23	–	23	–	68	1	69	–	91	1	92
Castleblayney,	7	35	–	42	79	252	7	338	86	287	7	380
Clones,	–	31	–	31	4	83	6	93	4	114	6	124
Monaghan,	2	43	1	46	58	156	10	224	60	199	11	270

[*continued.*

No. 15.—Abstract of Returns showing the Number of Sick Persons—*continued.*

Unions.	Under treatment at the commencement of the year.				New Cases.				Total Cases treated in the Hospitals during the year.			
	Fever or other contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.	Fever or other contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.	Fever or other contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.
Province of Ulster—*con.*												
Co. of Tyrone.												
Castlederg,	–	13	2	15	61	90	4	155	61	103	6	170
Clogher,	–	29	1	30	13	58	21	92	13	87	22	122
Cookstown,	–	21	1	22	35	170	10	215	35	191	11	237
Dungannon,	11	38	3	52	45	248	9	302	56	286	12	354
Gortin,	1	25	–	26	12	41	–	53	13	66	–	79
Omagh,	17	63	1	81	145	212	6	363	162	275	7	444
Strabane,	23	71	3	97	94	105	14	213	117	176	17	310
Total, Ulster (44 Unions),	411	2,293	60	2,764	4,449	13,022	509	17,980	4,860	15,315	569	20,744
Province of Munster:												
Co. of Clare.												
Ballyvaghan,	5	71	–	76	31	147	2	180	36	218	2	256
Corrofin,	2	29	1	32	23	117	8	148	25	146	9	180
Ennis,	6	221	–	227	177	429	–	606	183	650	–	833
Ennistymon,	22	114	4	140	153	244	16	413	175	358	20	553
Killadysert,	10	54	–	64	55	124	11	190	65	178	11	254
Kilrush,	38	154	4	196	200	436	27	663	238	590	31	859
Scariff,	3	32	1	36	31	188	11	230	34	220	12	266
Tulla,	3	88	–	91	28	243	13	284	31	331	13	375
Co. of Cork.												
Bandon,	–	63	2	65	6	331	16	353	6	394	18	418
Bantry,	–	56	–	56	6	158	5	169	6	214	5	225
Castletown,	1	15	–	16	39	133	2	174	40	148	2	190
Clonakilty,	1	52	8	61	13	285	24	322	14	337	32	383
Cork,	6	676	7	689	129	6,381	160	6,670	135	7,057	167	7,359
Dunmanway,	–	38	1	39	40	165	4	209	40	203	5	248
Fermoy,	4	63	2	69	45	353	16	414	49	416	18	483
Kanturk,	8	123	5	136	62	818	24	904	70	941	29	1,040
Kinsale,	6	53	4	63	82	264	13	359	88	317	17	422
Macroom,	12	39	2	53	80	203	15	298	92	242	17	351
Mallow,	16	90	8	114	241	532	34	807	257	622	42	921
Midleton,	7	47	2	56	180	538	22	740	187	585	24	796
Millstreet,	3	110	3	116	174	329	22	525	177	439	25	641
Mitchelstown,	20	55	2	77	111	409	20	540	131	461	22	617
Skibbereen,	14	81	7	102	77	468	12	557	91	549	19	659
Skull,	–	36	–	36	18	97	2	117	18	133	2	153
Youghal,	15	73	7	95	239	481	37	757	254	554	44	852
Co. of Kerry.												
Caherciveen,	–	54	1	55	106	250	16	372	106	304	17	427
Dingle,	–	54	1	55	3	169	12	184	3	223	13	239
Kenmare,	10	37	1	48	99	283	31	413	109	320	32	461
Killarney,	–	100	3	103	–	420	40	460	–	520	43	563
Listowel,	11	65	1	77	116	180	10	306	127	245	11	383
Tralee,	9	81	5	95	159	729	12	900	168	810	17	995

[*continued.*

No. 15.—Abstract of Returns showing the Number of Sick Persons—*continued.*

Unions.	Under treatment at the commencement of the year.				New Cases.				Total Cases treated in the Hospitals during the year.			
	Fever or other contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.	Fever or other contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.	Fever or other contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.
Province of Munster—*con.*												
Co. of Limerick.												
Croom,	8	57	–	65	121	196	2	319	129	253	2	384
Glin,	4	37	2	43	78	213	7	298	82	250	9	341
Kilmallock,	41	93	7	141	384	522	34	940	425	615	41	1,081
Limerick,	85	540	3	628	810	3,218	149	4,177	895	3,758	152	4,805
Newcastle,	6	88	2	96	81	338	7	426	87	426	9	522
Rathkeale,	17	18	1	36	278	218	19	515	295	236	20	551
Co. of Tipperary.												
Borrisokane,	1	46	–	47	29	114	1	144	30	160	1	191
Carrick-on-Suir,	10	109	–	119	316	1,164	7	1,487	326	1,273	7	1,606
Cashel,	14	75	1	90	445	486	12	943	459	561	13	1,033
Clogheen,	1	31	3	35	172	355	10	537	173	386	13	572
Clonmel,	16	109	3	128	395	427	23	845	411	536	26	973
Nenagh,	16	173	5	194	288	532	20	840	304	705	25	1,034
Roscrea,	11	71	1	83	84	380	5	469	95	451	6	552
Thurles,	2	63	–	65	101	641	2	744	103	704	2	809
Tipperary,	32	51	4	87	402	369	30	801	434	420	34	888
Co. of Waterford.												
Dungarvan,	–	38	–	38	55	502	2	559	55	540	2	597
Kilmacthomas,	11	67	–	78	188	343	6	537	199	410	6	615
Lismore,	6	66	1	73	78	269	9	356	84	335	10	429
Waterford,	26	277	4	307	487	1,450	76	2,013	513	1,727	80	2,320
Total, Munster (50 Unions),	539	4,833	119	5,491	7,515	27,641	1,058	36,214	8,054	32,474	1,177	41,705
Province of Leinster.												
Co. of Carlow.												
Carlow,	33	64	1	98	616	463	16	1,095	649	527	17	1,193
Co. of Dublin.												
Balrothery,	6	27	2	35	48	267	19	334	54	294	21	369
Dublin, North,	25	1,028	9	1,062	100	3,111	111	3,322	125	4,139	120	4,384
Dublin, South,	10	1,834	10	1,854	237	4,333	130	4,700	247	6,167	140	6,554
Rathdown,	11	223	3	237	390	1,119	20	1,529	401	1,342	23	1,766
Co. of Kildare.												
Athy,	–	45	1	46	–	579	12	591	–	624	13	637
Celbridge,	8	53	2	63	234	365	30	629	242	418	32	692
Naas,	2	59	2	63	109	329	12	450	111	388	14	513
Co. of Kilkenny.												
Callan,	10	93	–	103	103	397	14	514	113	490	14	617
Castlecomer,	12	34	–	46	159	169	11	339	171	203	11	385
Kilkenny,	20	62	5	87	232	674	58	964	252	736	63	1,051
Thomastown,	7	49	1	57	118	207	5	330	125	256	6	387
Urlingford,	2	37	–	39	61	181	5	247	63	218	5	286

[*continued.*

No. 15.—Abstract of Returns showing the Number of Sick Persons—*continued.*

Unions.	Under treatment at the commencement of the year.				New Cases.				Total Cases treated in the Hospitals during the year.			
	Fever or other contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.	Fever or other contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.	Fever or other contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.
Province of Leinster—*con.*												
King's Co.												
Edenderry,	3	59	1	63	92	332	8	432	95	391	9	495
Parsonstown,	5	56	2	63	134	282	18	434	139	338	20	497
Tullamore,	11	109	3	123	338	516	32	886	349	625	35	1,009
Co. of Longford.												
Ballymahon,	1	33	1	35	8	160	–	168	9	193	1	203
Granard,	3	52	–	55	47	236	8	291	50	288	8	346
Longford,	–	60	–	60	51	741	22	814	51	801	22	874
Co. of Louth.												
Ardee,	5	100	4	109	98	501	39	638	103	601	43	747
Drogheda,	4	34	2	40	89	390	14	493	93	424	16	533
Dundalk,	2	26	–	28	105	143	3	251	107	169	3	279
Co. of Meath.												
Dunshaughlin,	–	38	1	39	14	244	13	271	14	282	14	310
Kells,	8	44	1	53	178	283	7	468	186	327	8	521
Navan,	13	88	4	105	138	354	50	542	151	442	54	647
Oldcastle,	6	87	–	93	137	227	6	370	143	314	6	463
Trim,	5	58	1	64	39	110	12	161	44	168	13	225
Queen's Co.												
Abbeyleix,	18	32	2	52	79	285	7	371	97	317	9	423
Donaghmore,	2	28	1	31	46	103	13	162	48	131	14	193
Mountmelick,	24	59	–	83	320	650	23	993	344	709	23	1,076
Co. of Westmeath.												
Athlone,	6	39	–	45	95	325	4	424	101	364	4	469
Delvin,	–	66	1	67	10	179	5	194	10	245	6	261
Mullingar,	1	194	4	199	73	413	10	496	74	607	14	695
Co. of Wexford.												
Enniscorthy,	30	79	2	111	286	641	18	945	316	720	20	1,056
Gorey,	1	54	–	55	70	319	6	395	71	373	6	450
New Ross,	8	77	1	86	174	744	31	949	182	821	32	1,035
Wexford,	55	100	–	155	476	760	7	1,243	531	860	7	1,398
Co. of Wicklow.												
Baltinglass,	5	43	–	48	95	207	7	309	100	250	7	357
Rathdrum,	24	28	1	53	207	635	14	856	231	663	15	909
Shillelagh,	11	21	1	33	125	165	6	296	136	186	7	329
Total, Leinster (40 Unions),	397	5,272	69	5,738	5,931	22,139	826	28,896	6,328	27,411	895	34,634
Province of Connaught.												
Co. of Galway.												
Ballinasloe,	9	68	3	80	46	441	48	535	55	509	51	615
Clifden,	1	20	2	23	53	108	5	166	54	128	7	189
Galway,	14	88	1	103	163	598	18	779	177	686	19	882

[*continued.*

No. 15.—Abstract of Returns showing the Number of Sick Persons—*continued.*

Unions.	Under treatment at the commencement of the year.				New Cases.				Total Cases treated in the Hospitals during the year.			
	Fever or other contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.	Fever or other contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.	Fever or other contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.
Province of Connaught—*con.*												
Co. Galway—con.												
Glennamaddy,	–	54	–	54	26	144	8	178	26	198	8	232
Gort,	5	53	4	62	149	187	5	341	154	240	9	403
Loughrea,	3	38	3	44	22	219	16	257	25	257	19	301
Mount Bellew,	3	42	3	48	43	78	–	121	46	120	3	169
Oughterard,	1	21	–	22	13	120	2	135	14	141	2	157
Portumna,	–	61	5	66	29	329	14	372	29	390	19	438
Tuam,	9	65	–	74	82	365	12	459	91	430	12	533
Co. of Leitrim.												
Carrick-on-Shan.,	5	22	–	27	83	356	–	439	88	378	–	466
Manorhamilton,	10	20	–	30	42	180	8	230	52	200	8	260
Mohill,	3	51	–	54	86	207	7	300	89	258	7	354
Co. of Mayo.												
Ballina,	6	43	2	51	56	625	23	704	62	668	25	755
Ballinrobe,	17	51	3	71	141	198	20	359	158	249	23	430
Belmullet,	1	34	–	35	9	67	3	79	10	101	3	114
Castlebar,	8	23	1	32	195	262	5	462	203	285	6	494
Claremorris,	4	55	3	62	47	74	1	122	51	129	4	184
Killala,	–	63	–	63	–	57	2	59	–	120	2	122
Newport,	8	14	–	22	29	159	5	193	37	173	5	215
Swineford,	3	33	–	36	28	174	1	203	31	207	1	239
Westport,	1	38	1	40	46	249	13	308	47	287	14	348
Co. of Roscommon.												
Boyle,	15	43	3	61	44	324	39	407	59	367	42	468
Castlerea,	2	89	4	95	32	456	29	517	34	545	33	612
Roscommon,	6	107	3	116	116	224	19	359	122	331	22	475
Strokestown,	2	87	4	93	67	350	38	455	69	437	42	548
Co. of Sligo.												
Dromore West,	11	29	1	41	1	94	–	95	12	123	1	136
Sligo,	1	125	–	126	64	508	14	586	65	633	14	712
Tobercurry,	2	42	–	44	18	88	5	111	20	130	5	155
Total, Connaught (29 Unions),	150	1,479	46	1,675	1,730	7,241	360	9,331	1,880	8,720	406	11,006

SUMMARY.

ULSTER,	411	2,293	60	2,764	4,449	13,022	509	17,980	4,860	15,315	569	20,744
MUNSTER,	539	4,833	119	5,491	7,515	27,641	1,058	36,214	8,054	32,474	1,177	41,705
LEINSTER,	397	5,272	69	5,738	5,931	22,139	826	28,896	6,328	27,411	895	34,634
CONNAUGHT,	150	1,479	46	1,675	1,730	7,241	360	9,331	1,880	8,720	406	11,006
TOTAL, IRELAND, (163 Unions),	1,497	13,877	294	15,668	19,625	70,043	2,753	92,421	21,122	83,920	3,047	108,089

No. 16.—Union Officers' Superannuation.—Statement of Allowances to which the consent of the Commissioners has been given under the 1st sec. of the Act 28 Vic., c. 26, from the date of the passing of that Act (26 May, 1865) to the 29th September, 1866; showing the cases in which the allowance had terminated before the latter date.

Date of Commissioners' Consent.	Union.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age.	Period of Service as a Union Officer.	Cause of Retirement.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Annual Superannuation Allowance. £ s. d.	If terminated, date of termination.
15 June, 1866,	Antrim,	William Steen,	Master,	59	23	Physical disability,	50 0 0	25 0 0	
15 Mar., 1866,	Ballymoney,	Robert Boyle,	Master,	53	24	Infirmity,	52 0 0	15 0 0	
12 Jan., 1866,	Do.	Hamilton Gault,	Porter,	81	21	Old age and infirmity,	12 0 0	8 0 0	
26 „	Belfast,	David M'Elheran,	Master,	58½	22½	Infirmity,	100 0 0	30 0 0	
22 Aug., 1866,	Callan,	Robert Toomey,	Master,	69	24¾	Old age,	60 0 0	20 0 0	
20 Sept., 1865,	Carrick-on-Shannon,	Bridget Gibbons,	Nurse,	65	15¾	Do.	15 0 0	10 0 0	
5 July, 1866,	Clonakilty,	Jane Hegarthy,	Nurse,	69	14½	Infirmity,	15 0 0	7 10 0	
30 Aug., 1865,	Cork,	R. J. O'Shaughnessy,	Clerk,	47	18 5/12	Do.	300 0 0	200 0 0	
29 Sept., 1865,	Downpatrick.	George Patterson,	Relieving Officer,	73	18	Old age and infirmity,	45 4 0	24 0 0	
29 June, 1866,	Do.	Samuel Patterson,	Porter,	80	7	Do.	12 0 0	8 0 0	
9 Jan., 1866,	Drogheda,	Maria Dullaghan,	Matron,	57	22½	Ill health,	30 0 0	20 0 0	
21 Aug., 1866,	North Dublin,	Peter Byrne,	Shoemaker,	60	20	Sickness and old age,	46 18 7	31 5 9	
22 Nov., 1865,	South Dublin,	Wood Gibson Jones,	Relieving Officer,	69	16½	Infirmity of mind and body	70 0 0	45 0 0	
15 Feb., 1866,	Do.	Henry Evans,	Do.	63	13	Bodily infirmity,	70 0 0	18 5 0	
26 April, 1866,	Glin,	Catherine M. Behan,	Matron,	58	16	Infirmity of body and mind	20 0 0	10 0 0	
13 Aug., 1866,	Kilkeel,	John Boyd,	Clerk and Returning Officer	48½	27	Ill health,	75 0 0	50 0 0	
5 Feb., 1866,	Kilmallock,	Thomas Brazill,	Relieving Officer,	39	13¾	Infirmity of mind and body	25 0 0	10 0 0	
6 June, 1866,	Larne,	Samuel J. Smiley,	Do.	60	18	Bodily infirmity,	40 0 0	15 0 0	
25 May, 1866,	Londonderry,	William Craig,	Assistant Master,	60	19	Ill health,	20 0 0	13 6 8	14 July, 1866.
15 Dec., 1865,	Midleton,	James Cotter,	Clerk,	82	26¾	Old age,	100 0 0	66 13 4	
22 Aug., 1866,	Mountmelick,	John Robinson,	Relieving Officer,	71	18½	Old age and infirmity,	25 0 0	16 13 4	
10 Sept., 1866,	Nenagh,	James Scully,	Porter,	67	16	Infirmity,	15 0 0	10 0 0	
6 Dec., 1865,	Newtownlimavady,	John Hunter,	Clerk,	63	14	Infirmity of body,	75 0 0	50 0 0	25 June, 1866.
28 Sept., 1865,	Omagh,	H. L. O'Donnell,	Schoolmaster,	63	14	Do.	21 0 0	14 0 0	18 Nov., 1865.
15 Feb., 1866,	Rathkeale,	Martha Bourke,	Nurse,	61	22	Old age,	15 0 0	10 0 0	
8 Feb., 1866,	Scariff,	John O'Neill,	Porter,	88	9	Infirmity of body,	8 0 0	4 0 0	
19 May, 1866,	Shillelagh,	Ellen Dowse,	Matron,	61	24	Lameness,	25 0 0	8 6 8	
6 Dec., 1865,	Strabane,	John James,	Wardmaster and Fever Ward Steward,	55	18½	Infirmity of body,	25 0 0	12 0 0	
11 Jan., 1866,	Stranorlar,	Edward Chism,	Master,	67	18 7/12	Do.	40 0 0	26 13 4	
„	Do.	Margaret Chism,	Matron,	68	18 7/12	Do.	20 0 0	13 6 8	
21 Sept., 1866,	Strokestown,	Bridget Buckley,	Nurse,	78	16	Do.	20 0 0	13 6 8	
27 „	Tuam,	Eliza Coen,	Matron,	46	17 1/12	Do.	25 0 0	16 13 4	

APPENDIX C.

ORDERS AND CIRCULARS OF INSTRUCTION ISSUED UNDER THE MEDICAL CHARITIES ACT AND THE SANITARY ACT; AND CORRESPONDENCE.

I. ORDERS.

No. 1.—General Regulations for carrying into effect the "Diseases Prevention Act, 1855."

To the Guardians of the Poor of each of the Unions in Ireland, and the Officers thereof, the Committees of Management of the several Dispensary Districts situate in each such Union; to the Medical Officers of such Dispensary Districts; and to all whom it may concern:

We, the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland do hereby rescind every Order heretofore issued by us under the provisions of certain Acts respectively entitled "The Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act, 1848," and "The Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Amendment Act, 1849," which said Acts have been repealed.

And whereas by an Order of their Excellencies the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland, bearing date the 17th day of August, 1866, it is ordered and directed that the provisions contained in a certain Act entitled "The Diseases Prevention Act, 1855," as amended by the Act 23 and 24 of Her present Majesty, cap. 77, entitled "An Act to amend the Acts for the Removal of Nuisances and the Prevention of Diseases," and as further amended by an Act entitled "The Sanitary Act, 1866," be put in force throughout the whole of Ireland.

And whereas by the provisions of the said "Sanitary Act, 1866," it is enacted that the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland shall be the authority in Ireland for issuing regulations to carry the provisions of the said "Diseases Prevention Act, 1855," amended as aforesaid, into execution.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the authority vested in us as aforesaid, we, the said Commissioners, do issue the following directions and regulations:—

Preliminary.

I. The Guardians of the Union shall, at their first weekly meeting after the receipt of this Order, make, or confirm, if they shall have been already made, such preliminary arrangements as may, if sudden need shall arise, enable the following regulations to be carried into immediate effect; and shall take steps to secure possession of such buildings or apartments as may be used, if necessary, as cholera hospitals, or for any other of the purposes hereinafter set forth.

When Cholera is in a Union.

II. Each dispensary district of the said union shall be a district for the treatment of persons afflicted by or threatened with cholera.

III. The Committee of Management of each dispensary district shall act as a Sanitary Committee under the said "Diseases Prevention Act;" and such Committee, and each member thereof, and every

Medical Officer, Relieving Officer, and Warden, within such district, shall, within their respective districts, aid the Guardians of the Poor in the execution of the directions and regulations herein issued, or which may hereafter be issued by us in this behalf.

IV. The Medical Officers of the several dispensary districts shall be Medical Officers for the treatment of patients afflicted by or threatened with cholera within such districts respectively, and shall receive extra remuneration for such services in proportion to the nature and extent thereof.

V. Every such Medical Officer shall give immediate attendance and medicine to all persons within his district complaining of diarrhœa, looseness of bowels, or cholera, who may apply to him, either in person or otherwise, for advice or assistance, without requiring the production by such person of a ticket for medical relief or attendance; and shall give daily attendance at the dispensary of the district at such hours as the Committee shall direct.

VI. Each such Sanitary Committee in the said union, shall hold a meeting once in each week, on the day of the week next before the meeting of the Board of Guardians, not being Sunday; and the Committee may adjourn any meeting to any day earlier than the next weekly day of meeting, if they shall deem it necessary to do so; and an extraordinary meeting may be convened, in case of emergency, on any other day, by any two members of the Committee, or by a Medical Officer of the district and the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Honorary Secretary, or Assistant Secretary.

VII. Every such Medical Officer shall lay before the Sanitary Committee of the district, at each weekly meeting thereof, a statement in the Form A to this Order annexed, showing in the separate columns the number of cases of looseness of bowels or diarrhœa, and of cholera, treated by him during the preceding week, with the result thereof, whether terminating in recovery or death, or whether still continuing under treatment, and distinguishing all new cases of each description.

VIII. The Sanitary Committee shall forthwith communicate a copy of each such return to the Guardians of the Union.

IX. The Clerk to the Guardians shall forthwith transmit to us, the said Commissioners, a summary of such returns in the Form B to this Order annexed.

X. Every such Medical Officer shall make to us a daily return in the same Form A, of the cases of diarrhœa and cholera occurring in his district.

XI. The Board of Guardians shall cause to be prepared and posted up in all public places throughout each dispensary district in the union, a notice according to the form hereunto annexed, stating the situation of the dispensary, and the name and residence of the Medical Officer or Officers thereof, and recommending all persons to obtain medical advice who may be affected as aforesaid.

XII. The Board of Guardians of the Union, and the Sanitary Committee of each dispensary district, in which any poor persons may be attacked with diarrhœa or cholera, shall cause the dwellings in which such persons may have been seized with such disease to be thoroughly cleansed, purified, and disinfected, and all nuisances to be removed therefrom, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Acts, and if necessary at the charge of the rates of the electoral division in which the dwellings may be situated.

XIII. In every dispensary district in which cholera shall be certified by the Medical Officer or Medical Officers to prevail as an epidemic, the Guardians of the Union containing such district, shall, for the purpose of thoroughly disinfecting clothes, bedding, or other things requiring a process of disinfection by means of heat, provide a proper chamber with suitable apparatus, to which the relatives of all persons who have suffered from cholera may bring such clothes, bedding, or other things, for the purpose of being so disinfected; and in every such district the Guardians shall provide such medical aid and such accommodation for persons afflicted by or threatened with cholera as may be required; and shall likewise provide for the visitation from house to house of the inhabitants of such district, by employing and providing with all requisite medicines a sufficient number of qualified medical practitioners and assistants to make such visitation daily in the said district, and to supply remedies to persons found to be suffering from cholera or diarrhœa, as the case may be.

XIV. In the event of the fatal termination of any case of cholera in the dwelling of any poor person, the body of the deceased person shall be removed for interment as speedily as may be; and if, from the poverty of the occupiers of any such dwelling, they should be unable to provide for such interment, the Board of Guardians shall, in such case, be and are hereby authorized to defray the expense necessarily incurred for this purpose, and to charge the same on the rates of the electoral division.

XV. If any Board of Guardians shall be informed that cholera or choleraic diarrhœa exists, or within three days previously has existed, in any ship or vessel, not belonging to Her Majesty or any foreign government, which may be lying within their union, they shall cause the same to be forthwith visited, inspected, and otherwise dealt with, according to the circumstances of the case, as if it were an inhabited house on shore, and shall give all such medical and other directions in reference to the persons in such vessel or ship as shall be requisite for preventing the spread of the disease, and for the disinfection or disposal of any things which may be infected or may have been exposed to infection, subject always to the provisions of any Order of Council issued under the Quarantine Laws for the time being in force within such union.

XVI. And we do hereby authorize and require the Board of Guardians of the said Union to do all acts, matters, and things necessary for superintending and carrying into execution the foregoing directions and regulations, as soon as may be after the receipt of this our Order.

Sealed with our Seal, this Twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six.

(Signed), A. Power.
Naas.
Thos. A. Larcom.
J. M'Donnell, M.D.

Abercorn.

I, James, Marquess of Abercorn, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, do hereby approve this Order.

By command of His Excellency,

Naas.

Forms annexed to the foregoing Order, and referred to therein,

Form A.

———— Union. ———— District.

Medical Officer's Return of Cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa attended in the above District.

Disease.	No. of Cases under treatment at date of last Return, viz., ———— last.	New Cases since that date.	Total.	Deaths.	Discharged Cured.	Sent to Hospital.	Still under treatment.
Cholera, . .							
Diarrhœa, . .							

(Signature), Medical Officer.

(Date), of , 186 .

Form B.

———— Union.

Clerk's weekly summary of Medical Officers' Returns of Cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa, attended in the several Dispensary Districts in the above Union.

Dispensary Districts.	Disease.	No. of Cases under treatment at date of last Return, viz., ———— last.	New Cases since that date.	Total.	Deaths.	Discharged Cured.	Sent to Hospital.	Still under treatment.
	Cholera, .							
	Diarrhœa, .							
	Cholera, .							
	Diarrhœa, .							
	Cholera, .							
	Diarrhœa, .							
	Cholera, .							
	Diarrhœa, .							

(Signature), Clerk of Union.

(Date), of , 186 .

Form of Notice.

Public Notice.

———— Dispensary District.

The dispensary situate at* , is open, and the Medical Officer attends thereat, from* o'clock to* o'clock, daily. The Medical Officer may also be consulted at his own residence daily from* o'clock to *o'clock.

The residence of † the Medical Officer is at

If any person be attacked by diarrhœa or looseness of bowels, however slight, whether with or without pain, let him apply without a moment's delay (no ticket or recommendation being necessary) at the dispensary, or at the Medical Officer's residence, as above stated, where medical relief will be given with the least possible delay; but,

* These particulars should be filled up in reference to the particular district or portion of district assigned to each Medical Officer; and a separate notice should be posted up in and for each Medical Officer's district.

† Insert Medical Officer's name.

In case medical advice be not at hand,—or if in addition to looseness of bowels or diarrhœa, any person be attacked with vomiting, cramps, or great weakness, let him go at once to bed, wrap himself in warm blankets, roll a swathe of warm flannel, sprinkled with hot spirits of turpentine or whisky, closely round the body, extending from the chest to the hips, and take a teaspoon-full of brandy or whisky in a little water, with fifteen drops of laudanum, repeating it every hour if the attack be not checked, until a third dose has been taken. He ought not to venture further in the use of laudanum, without medical advice.

If any person be affected with vomiting, purging, or cramps, and in consequence be unable to go out, let him direct some person to apply,—either at the dispensary, if within the hours above named for attendance at the dispensary,—or at the Medical Officer's residence, if at any other time, or when the dispensary is not open: giving the name and residence of the patient, and requesting an immediate visit from the Medical Officer.

No. 2.—General Order as to Charging Expenses under the Sanitary Act.

To the Guardians of the Poor of each of the Unions in Ireland, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, by the "Sanitary Act, 1866," it is among other things enacted, that in Ireland the "Sewer Authority," as defined by the provisions of that Act, shall be also the "Nuisance Authority" for executing the Nuisances Removal Acts:

And whereas the Sewer Authority in Ireland for all places not under another Sewer or Nuisance Authority is, by the provisions of the said Sanitary Act, 1866, defined to be the Board of Guardians of the Union in which each such place is situate:

And whereas by the provisions of the said Sanitary Act the Sewer Authority may appoint one or more Committees consisting wholly of its own members, or partly of its own members and partly of such other persons contributing to the rate or fund out of which the expenses incurred by such authority are paid, and qualified in such other manner as the Sewer Authority may determine:

And whereas by the provisions of the "Nuisances Removal Act for England, 1855," it is among other things enacted, that the Nuisance Authority may appoint any Committee of its own body to receive notices, take proceedings, and in all or certain qualified respects to execute the said Act, and the provisions of the said Act are now extended to Ireland:

And whereas by an Order under our Seal, bearing date the Twenty-fifth day of August in the present year, it is directed that when Cholera is in any Union the Committee of Management of each Dispensary District shall be the Sanitary Committee for that district for carrying out the purposes of the Diseases Prevention Act:

And whereas by the provisions of the "Sewage Utilization Act, 1865," it is among other things provided that the expenses incurred in carrying out that Act in any town or village for which the Guardians are the Sewer Authority, shall be charged only on the Electoral Division in which such town or village is situate, and it is therefore not necessary to make any order in that behalf; but by the Sanitary Act, 1866, it is provided that the expenses incurred under the Nuisances Removal Act, and likewise the expenses incurred under the Diseases Prevention Act, shall be charged to the Union or any Electoral Division or Electoral Divisions thereof, in such manner as the Poor Law Commissioners shall, from time to time, by General Orders applicable to classes of cases, or by Order in any particular case direct:

Now, therefore, we, the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, do hereby order that all expenses incurred by the Board of Guardians as a Nuisance Authority, whether directly by the Board itself, or through the agency of any Committee appointed as aforesaid, shall be charged upon the Electoral Division within and for which such expenses shall have been incurred, unless we shall by special order in any particular case otherwise direct, and in that case such expenses shall be charged as we shall in the said special order direct:

And we do hereby further direct that all expenses incurred by any Board of Guardians under the provisions of the Diseases Prevention Act, whether directly by the Board itself, or through the agency of any Committee of Management of a Dispensary District, shall be charged on the Electoral Divisions constituting the Dispensary District, and debited to such Divisions in the proportion of their net annual value respectively.

Sealed with our seal, this twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six.

(Signed), A. Power.
J. M'Donnell.

Abercorn,

I, James, Marquess of Abercorn, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, do hereby approve this Order.

By Command of His Excellency,

Thomas A. Larcom.

II. CIRCULARS.

No. 1.—Annual Appointment of Dispensary Committees and Wardens.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
23rd March, 1866.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to call your attention to their circular of the 21st of March, 1862, relating to the annual appointment of Dispensary Committees and Wardens, and to the extracts from previous circulars, appended thereto; and they request that you will take the necessary steps, as pointed out in the circular referred to, to place before the Board of Guardians, after the next annual election, a correct list of the members of the Board entitled to be members of the respective Dispensary Committees in the Union.

As soon as the Committee shall have been completed for any Dispensary District, the Guardians should fix a day for the first meeting of such Committee, *for the special purpose of appointing their Honorary Officers for the current year*, in accordance with articles 5 and 6 of the Dispensary Regulations, and you should give notice thereof to each member of the Dispensary Committee, in accordance with articles 10 and 12 of the Dispensary Regulations.

A form for the return of officers of the several Dispensary Committees in the Union will be forwarded to you in due course.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of the Board of Guardians
of each Union.

No. 2.—List of Medicines.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
30th May, 1866.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had occasion to consider the two lists of medicines marked respectively (A) and (B), copies of which were forwarded to the Board of Guardians on the 4th of July, 1862; the list marked A being intended to assist the Board of Guardians in reference to the estimates of Medical Officers and requisitions of Dispensary Committees for medicines for use at the dispensaries; and the list marked B being intended for parties tendering for medicines to insert the prices at which they will undertake to supply them.

The Commissioners think it desirable that in future the following medicines, which have hitherto been included in the list A only, should be transferred to and form part of the contract list (B); and they request that the Guardians will be so good as to have this done in any lists which may remain on hands, and in future reprints they will be inserted:—

Ammoniæ Murias.
Aqua Destillata.
Atropiæ Sulphas.
Calx recens usta.
Emplastrum adhæsivum.
Emplastrum Pauperis.
Ferri Limatura.
Hydrargyrum.
Pix Burgundicum.
Pulvis Gallarum.
Pulvis Jalapæ.
Pulvis Myrrhæ.
Pulvis Rhei.
Pulvis Scammonii.
Pulvis Calumbæ.
Pulvis Zingiberis.
Scillæ Oxymel.
Terebinthina Communis.
Unguentum Ceræ Flavæ.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of each Union.

No. 3.—Sanitary Precautions.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
5th May, 1866.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to draw the attention of the Board of Guardians to their circular letters of the *23rd August* and *4th November* last respectively, on the apprehended possibility of an invasion of cholera, pointing out the powers and duties of the Guardians under the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts, and likewise under the Sewage Utilization Act of 1865.

Although there may not be any imminent danger, at this time, of Ireland being visited by an epidemic of cholera, it seems desirable on account of recent occurences at Liverpool and Queenstown, and on board emigrant ships which have lately sailed from the Mersey, to call the attention of the Guardians to the necessity of a vigilant exercise of their ordinary permanent powers, under the statutes above mentioned, in regard to the sanitary condition of every part of the Union which is under their control in this respect.

The circulars referred to are of so recent date that it is not necessary under existing circumstances to do more than refer to them,* and again to request the attention of the Guardians to the subject.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of each Union.

* See Annual Report for 1866, pp. 187 and 190.

No. 4.—Sanitary Precautions.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
27th July, 1866.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to draw the attention of the Board of Guardians to the probability that the epidemic cholera, now prevailing in London, Liverpool and other places in England, may, before long, extend to this country, and to the great importance of taking timely measures of precaution in anticipation of such a visitation.

With this view the Commissioners enclose copies of two circulars dated respectively the 19th October, 1852, and the 23rd August, 1865,* pointing out the powers and duties of Boards of Guardians under the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts, and desire to urge upon the Board of Guardians the propriety of putting actively in force the powers which they possess under those Acts, as explained in the circulars in question.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of each Union.

No. 5.—Cholera—Reports from Dispensary Medical Officers.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
2nd August, 1866.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have now positive indications of the existence of Cholera in Ireland.

In the event of any case of Asiatic Cholera arising in your District, the Commissioners request that you will at once communicate the particulars of the case in a report directly addressed to them.

In addition to the symptoms of the case and the result of the treatment, the Commissioners are desirous of being informed, with respect to the cases first appearing in any District, whether the persons affected, or any of those with whom they have lived or associated, have, within any short time previously, been out of the District, and if so, in what particular localities, whether in Ireland or elsewhere; and they request that you will be good enough to add any other facts which may appear to you material in tracing a connection between the case and any other case of Cholera, or any locality affected by that disease; or which would, on the other hand, tend to show that the disease had arisen without any such connection.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To each Medical Officer of a
Dispensary District.

* See Annual Report for 1866, page 187.

No. 6.—Sanitary Act.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
13th August, 1866.

Sir,

The Commissioners transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Board of Guardians, a copy of "The Sanitary Act, 1866" (29 and 30 Vic., c. 90), which received the royal assent on the 7th instant.

This Act repeals the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts of 1848 and 1849, and amends and applies to Ireland the provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts of 1855 and 1860. It also contains some amendments of the Sewage Utilization Act of 1865.

A small edition of the Act, with extracts from the various Acts which are referred to in it, or incorporated with it, is now in course of preparation, and will be issued as soon as possible.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of each Union.

No. 7.—Diseases Prevention Act.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
28th August, 1866.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland send herewith an Order under their seal,* setting forth certain regulations to be observed under the Order in Council of the 17th instant, whereby the provisions of "The Diseases Prevention Act, 1855," have been put in force throughout Ireland for a period of six months.

"The Sanitary Act, 1866," by which the provisions of "The Diseases Prevention Act" are extended to Ireland, is already in the hands of the Board of Guardians, and the Commissioners are preparing to furnish them with a further publication of that Act, together with the several parts of Acts incorporated with it, including certain portions of the "Diseases Prevention Act, 1855," and the Acts amending it.

For the present purpose, however, it is sufficient to state in the terms of the statute itself, the several objects for which the Commissioners are authorized to issue such directions and regulations as are contained in the present Order.

Those objects are defined to be—

> "For the speedy interment of the dead; for house to house visitation; for the dispensing of medicines, guarding against the spread of disease, and affording to persons afflicted by or threatened with such epidemic, endemic, or contagious diseases, such medical aid and such accommodation as may be required."

Certain parts of Ireland having been declared, by the Order in Council, to be now affected by or threatened with the disease called Cholera, although a very large majority of the Poor Law Unions are still free from it, the regulations in the present Order necessarily fall under two different heads, one of which is applicable to unions not yet visited by the disease, and the other to unions in which cholera is known to be prevailing.

To the first class of unions, under the head entitled "*Preliminary*," the first only of the sixteen regulations applies, requiring the Guardians, at their first meeting after the receipt of the Order, to make all the ne-

* See page 151.

cessary arrangements beforehand, which may enable the remaining provisions to be carried into effect at once, on the actual appearance of Cholera in the union.

Already these arrangements, so far as they regard the provision of hospital accommodation to be used on the possible appearance of Cholera, have been taken into consideration by most of the Boards of Guardians in Ireland, in pursuance of circulars issued from this department; and as the Unions, with very few exceptions, are each provided with an Hospital for the reception and treatment of dangerous contagious disease, the additional accommodation likely to be wanted will not probably be considered, in the first instance, to be very extensive. The ultimate extent will, of course, depend upon the progress of the disease, if it should unfortunately break out.

A very small proportion of the Fever Hospital accommodation being at present occupied by fever patients, it will be a great protection to the inhabitants of the central town of the Union, and to the inmates of the Workhouse itself, if a ward on each side of the detached building used for fever patients, be appropriated to the reception of cholera patients, brought either from the Workhouse or from elsewhere; but in no case should cholera patients be introduced into the same wards where patients suffering from other diseases are under treatment, or into parts of the building occupied by healthy inmates. Within the Workhouse itself, however, it will be found most useful to set apart one or more rooms for the separate treatment of inmates who are known to be affected with diarrhœa, such patients being required to keep their beds until perfectly recovered; or, on the case passing into cholera, to be removed, if practicable and with safety, to the cholera wards of the Fever Hospital.

The above relates merely to the part of the Order which is under the head "*Preliminary*," consisting of Regulation I.

Under the second heading entitled "*When Cholera is in the Union*," the remainder of the regulations become applicable.

So far as relates to the "dispensing of medical aid," the Guardians will find that the present regulations differ but little from those of 1854, the Poor Law Unions and Dispensary Districts affording now, as then, an organization which is very readily adapted, with some modifications, to the prevention of the spread of cholera, and to the effectual treatment of that disease, and especially of the premonitory symptoms which usually precede its attacks on individuals, the proper treatment of which in time, has the effect of preventing its further development.

Under the Medical Charities Act, medical relief is obtainable only for the poor by means of tickets, signed by certain authorized persons; but by paragraph V. of this Order, the entire population, in places where cholera prevails, is at once entitled to medical advice and medicine, free of charge, in every case of complaint of the bowels.

On the last invasion of cholera, in 1854, the adoption of similar regulations resulted in the treatment of 40,680 cases of disease in the districts in which cholera on that occasion made its appearance, and the number of such cases which passed into the cholera stage were 6,619 only, resulting in 3,488 deaths.

There are, however, in the recent Act—"the Sanitary Act, 1866"—some new powers conferred on Boards of Guardians, the exercise of some of which is regulated by the provisions of the present Order, more especially those contained in paragraph XIII.

The first of these is the new power given for the purpose of disinfecting infected clothing, bedding, and other articles. Where the ordinary disinfectants are not sufficient, and the use of great heat is

necessary to disinfect such articles thoroughly, the Guardians are authorized by this paragraph to incur the expense of a hot-air room, with the proper apparatus and attendance, to disinfect by heat any articles brought for the purpose free of charge.

By the second branch of the same regulation the Guardians are required to provide for persons afflicted by "*or threatened with cholera*," all such medical aid and such accommodation as may be required. These are the words of the Diseases Prevention Act already quoted; and it is observable that in the regulations issued by the Lords of the Privy Council in England, they are distinctly construed as including a power to provide accommodation for the friends of persons who have suffered cholera, so as to enable healthy occupants of infected houses to be removed to a temporary place of refuge until the premises have been thoroughly purified and disinfected.

In virtue of these provisions the Commissioners understand that, in the Parish of Liverpool, a house of refuge is provided for such parties at the expense of the Poor Rates.

The third branch of the regulation, contained in paragraph XIII., relates to the establishment of a system of visitation from house to house, to be conducted by a staff of qualified practitioners and assistants.

As the operations required by this paragraph may be so carried out as to involve considerable expense, the Guardians will observe that these several requirements are limited to the case where cholera has been certified to prevail as an epidemic. The Guardians, however, possess the power to exercise the same functions under all circumstances during the time for which the Order in Council may continue in force.

"The Sanitary Act, 1866," has conferred upon the Guardians other powers not referred to here, which will be the subject of further communication in due course from the Commissioners. They think it right, however, at once to apprise the Guardians that they have now authority, complete and permanent, to appoint and pay from the Poor Rates, one or more Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances, for those portions of the Union which are under their jurisdiction as the Nuisance Authority.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of each Union.

No. 8.—Diseases Prevention Act.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
29th August, 1866.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of an Order which they have issued under the "Sanitary Act, 1866," containing directions and regulations to be observed under the Order in Council, dated the 17th instant, whereby the provisions of the "Diseases Prevention Act, 1855," have been put in force in Ireland for a period of six months.

The Commissioners also enclose a copy of an explanatory circular which has been sent to the several Boards of Guardians with the Order.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To each Medical Officer of a
Dispensary District.

No. 9.—Diseases Prevention Act.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
Sir, 29th August, 1866.

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland transmit to you herewith, for the information and guidance of the Dispensary Committee, a copy of an Order which they have issued under the "Sanitary Act, 1866," containing directions and regulations to be observed under the Order in Council, dated the 17th instant, whereby the provisions of the "Diseases Prevention Act, 1855," have been put in force in Ireland for a period of six months.

The Commissioners also enclose, for the information of the Committee, a copy of an explanatory circular which has been sent to the several Boards of Guardians with the Order.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Honorary Secretary of the Committee of Management of each Dispensary District.

No. 10.—Sanitary Act.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
Sir, 12th September, 1866.

Adverting to their circular letters of the 13th and 28th ultimo, the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland forward herewith, for the use of each Board of Guardians, a further copy of the "Sanitary Act, 1866," printed together with all the previous Acts or parts of Acts incorporated with, or referred to in, that Act, so far as the provisions thereof are made applicable to Ireland.

The Guardians, therefore, have now before them the whole text of the Sanitary Laws at present in force in this country, arranged in the order which appeared to be most convenient for reference.

The various Local Authorities charged with the performance of public duties under these enactments, have now each their several functions assigned with sufficient clearness, and it is of the first importance that each should attend to the duty, for the right and full discharge of which it is made exclusively responsible.

The Local Authorities referred to are, in Ireland, only three—Town Councils, Town Commissioners, and Boards of Guardians. The two former, in all places where they exist, are made the Nuisance Authority and Sewer Authority for the district under their respective jurisdictions; in all other places the powers of the Sewer Authority, and those of the Nuisance Authority, are vested in the Board of Guardians of the Union in which such places are situate. The powers which relate to sewers and nuisances are both permanent, and demand a steady and continuous course of action from the several bodies to which they have been intrusted; and under the present law, not only the Town Council and Town Commissioners, but the Board of Guardians also, have the power of appointing and paying such Inspectors of Nuisances as may be required in their respective districts, the expenses incurred being payable from the borough fund, the town-rate, or from the poor-rates, as the case may be.

There are other functions of a like permanent nature arising under the

"Public Health Act, 1848," "The Local Government Act, 1858," and the "Local Government Act, 1858, Amendment Act, 1861," the necessary extracts from which Acts will be found in the present compilation.

These latter powers, like those under the Sewage Acts, and the Nuisances Acts, must be exercised in each locality by the Town Council, Town Commissioners, or Board of Guardians within whose jurisdiction, as Sewage and Nuisance Authority, such locality may be situate. The boundaries of the respective districts are well defined and notorious, so that no difficulty or confusion can arise in that respect; and each body intrusted with these several classes of permanent powers will be expected to exercise them within its own district, and no other, and to provide for the expenditure incidental to its proceedings from the funds under its own control.

There is one class of powers created by these Acts which belong exclusively to the Boards of Guardians throughout the whole country, and which, in the absence of any direction to the contrary from the Lord Lieutenant in Privy Council, must be exercised by the Guardians of the Union alone, although the Union may contain places governed by Town Council or Town Commissioners. These are the temporary and occasional powers created by the issue of an Order in Council, under the Diseases Prevention Act, at a time when the country is visited or threatened by cholera, or any other form of fever or pestilence. These powers relate to the treatment of the sick, the interment of the dead, and other matters, and are at the present time in force under the Order in Council, dated 17th August last, for six months from that date.

It is under the Diseases Prevention Act alone that the Poor Law Commissioners are called on to issue Directions and regulations prescribing the mode in which the Guardians, Dispensary Committees, and Union Officers should severally act in executing such temporary powers. An order containing such regulations is at present in force throughout Ireland, dated 25th August, 1866.

It seems unnecessary to refer at greater length to the many and various powers conferred upon Boards of Guardians by the "Sanitary Act, 1866," and the other Acts or parts of Acts incorporated with it.

Occasion will, no doubt, arise from time to time, for correspondence between the Commissioners and the Guardians, as to the mode of carrying out the law in those districts which are under the jurisdiction of the Guardians, and the Commissioners and their inspectors will be prepared to render any assistance they can to the Guardians in the execution of their powers on all occasions when they may be enabled to do so.

By order of the Commissioners,

To the Clerk of each Union. B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

No. 11.—Mode of Charging Expenses under Sanitary Act.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
17th October, 1866.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland forward herewith a General Order * issued by them under the provisions of the Sanitary Act, 1866, prescribing the mode in which certain items of expenditure, incurred under the authority of that Act, are to be charged in the accounts of the Board of Guardians. Such

* See Order, page 155.

expenditure may be incurred either directly by the Board of Guardians, or through the agency of some committee appointed either for the purposes of the Sewage Utilisation Act, the Nuisances Removal Acts, or the Diseases Prevention Act.

It is of much importance that the functions of these several committees should be exercised by the body to which they legally belong, and by no other; for not only might the legality of expenditure, conducted by a wrong agency, be brought in question, but the area of chargeability, as will be seen by the terms of the sealed order, will depend on the question, under what provision of the law, and through what particular agency, it has taken place.

In order to avoid confusion, as far as practicable, the Commissioners have defined the agency of the Dispensary Committee of Management to be that of "The Sanitary Committee," whose function is to assist the Guardians in carrying out the purposes of the "Diseases Prevention Act," when cholera is in the Union. Any Committee appointed by the Guardians, acting as Sewer Authority, should, therefore, for distinction's sake, as well as in conformity with the language of the Act of Parliament, be called, not the "Sanitary Committee," but the "Sewer Committee" of the Union, or other district within the Union for which it may be appointed. Similarly, and for the same reasons, any Committee appointed by the Guardians, acting as Nuisance Authority under the Nuisances Removal Acts, should be called the "Nuisance Committee" for the union, or other district within the union for which it may be appointed.

None of these Committees are accounting bodies, but agents merely, acting for the Board of Guardians who must account with the electoral divisions of the union for expenditure conducted through such agencies, in the same way as for expenditure directly incurred by the Board itself; such expenditure being subject to the inspection and authority of the Auditor of the Union, in the same manner as the Poor Law Relief Expenditure.

It is desirable, therefore, that as far as possible, the sums expended under the Sanitary Act should be paid by order of the Board of Guardians, by cheque on their Treasurer, to the parties entitled to receive them.

If under any sudden emergency or necessity of an urgent kind, cash should be placed at the disposal of a Committee, or any member or members thereof, it will at once be apparent that proper vouchers for the disbursement of all sums should be obtained and preserved, and finally deposited with the Clerk of the Union, for the purpose of being submitted to the Auditor when auditing the accounts.

By order of the Commissioners,

To the Clerk of each Union. B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

No. 12.—Mode of Charging Expenses under the Sanitary Act.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
Sir, 7th November, 1866.

In the Commissioners' Order of the 12th ultimo, directions are given as to the mode of charging expenses under the Sanitary Act of 1866, 29 & 30 Vic., c. 90, as follows:—

> Expenses under the "Sewage Utilization Act, 1865," to the particular electoral division in which they were incurred.
>
> Expenses under the Nuisance Removal Acts, to the electoral

division within and for which such expenses were incurred, unless the Commissioners, by special order, shall otherwise direct.

Expenses under the Diseases Prevention Act, to the dispensary district on account of which they were incurred.

The Commissioners now desire to give further instructions as to the mode of dealing with these expenses in the union accounts.

Expenses under the Nuisance Removal Acts have been hitherto usually included under the head of "Elections, Law, and other Expenses," but in some cases they have been included with the expenses under the Medical Charities Acts.

As the powers of Boards of Guardians have been much extended by the Sanitary Act of 1866, and there is a probability of an increased and permanent expenditure for sanitary purposes, it is thought desirable that such expenses should in future be kept separate, both from the ordinary poor law and from the medical charities expenses, and in order likewise to ensure uniformity in the mode of keeping the accounts.

An account, therefore, should be opened in the ledger headed "Expenses under the Sanitary Acts," the expenses incurred being entered on the Debit side, and the apportionment of the charge to the electoral division or electoral divisions, or dispensary district, as the case may be, on the Credit side, thus balancing the account.

The total charges, as apportioned to the electoral divisions, to be entered in the Half-yearly Abstract (Form 5 b), in a column immediately following that provided for expenses under the Registration Acts, with a note at foot classifying the expenditure under the several heads thereof.

The Commissioners forward herewith, for your information, a copy of Form 5 a & b, containing the additional column for the expenses in question.

By order of the Commissioners,
B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of each Union.

No. 13.—Importation of Old Clothing.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
16th November, 1866.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have to state, for the information of the Guardians of Union, that several applications have been made to them for their views regarding the proposal to stop the trade in second-hand clothing, imported from England to Ireland during the prevalence of cholera in that country; and this subject having been brought under consideration in the Poor Law Unions in Ireland by the Guardians of Waterford Union, the Commissioners have determined to issue the present circular, with an extract from a letter to the Clonmel Board, expressing their views upon the matter.

By order of the Commissioners,
B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of the Union.

Extract referred to.

"The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have before them the resolution of the Guardians of Clonmel Union, adopting the views expressed in a resolution of the Guardians of Waterford Union, relating to the importation

of second-hand clothing from places in England in which cholera at present prevails, and requesting the attention of the Commissioners to the subject.

"The resolution in question is as follows:—'That a memorial be forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant, stating the great danger which exists from the importation of old clothes to this country from different parts of England, more particularly from the neighbourhood of Houndsditch, in the City of London, in which cholera has been very prevalent, and praying that an Order in Council may be issued, prohibiting the importation into Ireland of old clothes from places in England where cholera prevails, during its prevalence, on the same principle as an order was issued prohibiting the importation of cattle, fresh hides, hoofs, horns, &c., during the prevalence of rinderpest.'

"The Commissioners do not know on what ground it is apprehended that second-hand clothing imported from the vicinity of Houndsditch, in London, is infected by cholera, so as to create a danger of spreading the disease in Ireland.

"Such second-hand clothing is collected from the metropolis, or, perhaps, from the country at large, and although some of the collectors and exporters thereof may be residents of Houndsditch, there is no reason on that account to suppose that clothing infected by disease is disposed of to those persons, the sale of clothing which has been exposed to infection being prohibited by law, and the offence made punishable by a fine of £5.

"The trade in second-hand clothing, imported from England, has existed on a very large scale in Ireland, with much benefit to the poorer part of the population, for a great many years, including all the visitations of cholera since that disease first made its appearance in Europe; but no instance has been established, so far as the Commissioners are aware, of the disease being propagated by second-hand clothing imported into this country from infected places in England, or from elsewhere.

"The measures recently adopted, not only to prohibit the importation of cattle, but to disinfect the clothes of cattle drovers, as measures of precaution against the introduction of the cattle plague, afford no precedent for the present proposal, the circumstances being different in all respects.

"In the first place, the cattle plague is a highly contagious disorder, and was believed in England to have been communicated through the medium of human clothing from one district to another; and all importation of cattle, hides, &c., into Ireland having been prohibited, it was very natural that a system of disinfecting the clothes of drovers should be established for further security against the introduction of the plague. But, in the case of cholera, persons coming from infected districts are freely permitted to enter the country, and are frequently doing so with the disease upon them, and have sometimes died from it soon after landing in Ireland.

"To prohibit, therefore, the sale of clothing not known to be infected would be a feeble kind of protection against cholera, while persons having the disease upon them are allowed to land and circulate freely through the country.

"In the case of a medical man or other person who has been in attendance on a cholera patient, whether in a hospital or in a private dwelling, there is not a suspicion merely, but a certainty, that the clothes which he wore, as well as his person, have been exposed to the influence, such as it may be, of the contagion; and, assuming cholera to be communicable in that way, there would be urgent occasion for insisting on the clothes of such persons being disinfected on leaving the patient.

"It is notorious, however, that attendants on the sick in cholera hospital wards, whether medical men or nurses, seldom contract the disease, and no case has even been suspected of the communication of the disease through the clothes worn in hospital by medical attendants.

"There would appear, therefore, to be no sufficient ground for causing such an inconvenience to the poorer classes in this country, as would result from a stoppage of the trade in second-hand clothing imported from England into Ireland during the prevalence of cholera, that would not apply at all times with much greater force in reference to typhus, scarlatina, and small-pox.

"The Guardians of Clonmel Union having requested the attention of the Commissioners to this matter, they have expressed their views upon it in answer to that appeal; and they desire to add, that there is nothing they would so strongly deprecate, when cholera is in the country, as the public expression of any views tending to exaggerate unduly the danger of contagion from either persons or clothing which have been in contact with patients suffering under this disease.

"It is to exaggerated fears thus created in the public mind that nearly all the instances of cruelty or neglect may be traced which occasionally take place, such as the refusal to admit a cholera patient brought in collapse to the door of a fever hospital, under the influence of a protest from residents in the neighbourhood; universal denial of shelter to homeless strangers dying of the disease; reluctance to allow patients on board ship to be landed for treatment, or even to allow the ship to approach the shore; anxiety when servants or members of a family are in collapse to have them removed to hospital at the extreme peril of their lives; and, worse than all, the abandonment by nearest relatives of those attentions which are essential to recovery in severe cases, thereby forcing on the medical attendant the dangerous expedient of sending to hospital."

No. 14.—Sanitary Inspectors.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
December 5, 1866.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have observed that the Guardians of many unions which have not yet been attacked by cholera, or in which cholera, having broken out, appears no longer likely to prevail, have shown a disposition to lessen their expenditure under the Sanitary Act of 1866, by discontinuing the services of Inspectors of Nuisances, or Sanitary Inspectors, as they are sometimes called.

The fact that the present invasion of cholera commenced almost at the same time with the introduction of the new Sanitary Law, may, perhaps, have given rise to a supposition, that when the one is disappearing the other ceases to be necessary.

No doubt, on the disappearance of the epidemic from Ireland, and the withdrawal or termination of the Order in Council, and of the sealed Order of the Commissioners relating to treatment and prevention of the spread of the disease, all expenses of an extraordinary nature incurred under the provisions of the latter Order will also cease, inasmuch as, in fact, they could not continue to be legally incurred.

But the provisions of the Sanitary Act are not directed against cholera alone, but against every description of dangerous contagious disease, especially the more fatal kinds of fever, which, although not now epidemic, are always prevailing more or less in the country with fatal effects, and may at any time become epidemic.

These diseases are promoted in the same way as cholera, by the impurity of the air, more especially of that within the dwelling-house, and by the use of impure water, unwholesome food, and other like causes.

The removal of nuisances, the maintenance of proper drainage, the supply of pure water to the population of towns and villages, and the prevention of over-crowding in dwelling-houses, are objects which the Legislature has determined shall henceforward be continuously carried out for the security of the public health, and has, therefore, created permanent powers and imposed permanent responsibilities for that purpose; and there is no union in Ireland in which, henceforth, it will not be necessary for the Guardians to employ at all times one or more Inspectors of Nuisances in order to enable them to carry out continuously and permanently these objects of the Legislature.

The office of Inspector of Nuisances will necessarily vary much as to the extent of its duties, and the amount of remuneration for their performance, according to the circumstances of the district. In some cases it may be proper to employ a person devoting himself wholly to the office; in other cases, especially in rural districts, Relieving Officers or other officers under the control of the Guardians can be invested with the duties; but in the opinion of the Commissioners all territory which is within the district of the Guardians, as a sewer or nuisance authority, should be under some person having authority to act as an Inspector of Nuisances, and responsible for reporting to the Guardians every case requiring any exercise of their powers either as sewer or nuisance authority.

In the discharge of their sanitary duties, the Guardians must be prepared to encounter some additional annual expenditure from the poor-rates; but whenever epidemic disease is not present, the ordinary sanitary expenses will be found to be only a light additional burthen; and it must be borne in mind that the continuous and permanent powers, if properly

exercised, will obviate the more expensive arrangements which it would become necessary to adopt in the presence of epidemic disease.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of each Union.

No. 15.—Committees under Sanitary Act.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
March 30, 1867.

Sir,

The election of Guardians for the current year in the several unions being now completed, the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland think it right to draw the attention of the Board of Guardians to the propriety of re-appointing Committees, under the provisions of the Sanitary Act, 1866, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Sewage Utilization Act and the Nuisances Removal Acts.

On this subject the Commissioners desire to refer the Board of Guardians to their Circular Letter of the 17th October last,* by which it will be seen that the Act contemplates three distinct Committees, viz. :—

1. The Sanitary Committee, which is in fact the Dispensary Committee of the district, and whose functions as Sanitary Committee under the Diseases Prevention Act are only called into action when an Order in Council under that Act is in force (29 & 30 Vic., c. 90, sec. 63).
2. The Committee of the Nuisance Authority, the action of which is continuous, and which must consist exclusively of members of the body by which it is appointed, that is, members of the Board of Guardians where the Board is the Nuisance Authority (18 & 19 Vic., c. 121, sec. 5 ; and 23 & 24 Vic., c. 77, sec. 5).
3. The Committee of the Sewer Authority, the action of which is also continuous, and which must be appointed at a meeting specially convened for the purpose and may consist partly of ratepayers (28 & 29 Vic., c. 90, sec. 4).

The Guardians may appoint one or more Committees for each of the purposes above mentioned (Nos. 2 and 3), and the Commissioners recommend the Guardians to take the subject into consideration with a view to appointing Nuisance and Sewer Committees for such parts of the union as are not within the jurisdiction of another Sewer and Nuisance Authority ; and the Commissioners think it might be advisable to consider the propriety of dividing the union into districts, consisting of electoral divisions, for these purposes and appointing Committees for each district.

The Commissioners enclose another copy of the Circular of the 17th October last, above referred to, and also a copy of another Circular, dated the 5th December, on the subject of appointing Sanitary Inspectors, to which the attention of the Guardians is requested.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of each Union.

* No. 11, page 163.

No. 16.—Vacancies in the Office of Medical Officer.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
December 12, 1866.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had their attention drawn to the fact that inconvenience has been sometimes caused, when a vacancy has occurred in the office of Dispensary Medical Officer, by the circumstances of the vacancy not having been properly reported; and the Commissioners desire, therefore, to draw the attention of the Committee of Management to the 17th Art. of the dispensary regulations, which requires that upon the occurrence of any vacancy among the officers of the dispensary districts, the Committee shall cause the same to be reported to the Commissioners.

As the Commissioners do not require copies of the minutes of proceedings of the Dispensary Committee to be sent to them, they are not made aware of the occurrence of vacancies unless such vacancies are specially reported to them.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Honorary Secretary of the Committee of Management of each dispensary district.

III. REPORTS ON THE SUBJECT OF OUTBREAKS OF CHOLERA.

No. 1.—Report from Dr. Hill, Medical Inspector, on Mountmelick Dispensary District, Mountmelick Union.

3, Seaview Terrace, Donnybrook,
22nd November, 1866.

Gentlemen,

Adverting to your letter, No. 18,874, of the 26th September, I beg leave to report to you that I have visited the Mountmelick Dispensary District, with a view to ascertain the present sanitary condition of the district and the arrangements made by the Guardians and the Dispensary Committee to meet an outbreak of cholera in the Union.

I was informed by Dr. Clarke, the Medical Officer, that the first appearance of cholera in Mountmelick district was on the 6th of September last, and that the date of the last case was on the 6th ultimo. During the interval—a little more than four weeks—eight cases occurred, of which four terminated in recovery, and four in death.

The disease was altogether confined to the town of Mountmelick, and has not as yet, that I am aware of, appeared in any other part of the Union.

The first case was that of a woman named Catherine Delany, sixty-seven years of age, who came over from Bradford, by way of Liverpool, where she slept one night, on the morning of the 6th of September. She was accompanied by a friend named Elizabeth Conroy, to whose house in Mountmelick she went immediately on her arrival. About eight o'clock that evening she was attacked with diarrhœa and vomiting, and about a quarter of an hour afterwards was visited by the Medical Officer, who recommended her removal to hospital. As she at first refused to go, she was attended by the Medical Officer, at Mrs. Conroy's house, until the next morning, when she consented to go to hospital, and was removed accordingly. She, however, rapidly sank, and died on the 7th September, after an illness of about twenty hours.

On the following day, the 8th September, Mrs. Conroy, forty-two years of age, who had attended Catherine Delany at the commencement of her illness,

was seized with symptoms of cholera. She was attended by the Medical Officer at her own house, and recovered after an illness of three weeks, having suffered from a severe attack of consecutive fever, during which she was carefully nursed by her husband and daughter, neither of whom contracted the disease.

No other case occurred until the 21st September, when a little girl, named Mary Creggan, nine years of age, who had not been in communication with either of the previous cases, was seized with cholera, and removed to hospital. On the morning of the following day her brother, James Creggan, thirteen years of age, and on the evening of the same day her mother and a younger brother, were similarly attacked. They were all removed to hospital, where James Creggan died, and the other members of the family recovered.

Another case, that of a Post Office letter-carrier, occurred on the 22nd September, and terminated fatally in twelve hours. He was not, however, a patient of the Medical Officer.

The next and last case was that of a woman named Margaret Rourke, fifty-five years of age, who had attended the Creggans previously to their removal to hospital. She was seized with cholera on the morning of the 6th October, and died on the evening of the following day, at her own home, after an illness of thirty-two hours. Some weeks prior to the occurrence of the first case of cholera in Mountmelick, the Board of Guardians made arrangements for appropriating the workhouse fever hospital to the treatment of cholera cases, and accommodation was prepared therein for the reception of forty patients. A suitable covered vehicle was provided for the removal of the sick to hospital, and a nurse appointed to attend at their own homes such patients as might refuse to go to hospital.

Of the eight cases of cholera which have been reported, five were admitted into hospital; and of these, two died and three recovered. Of those treated at their own homes, two died and one recovered.

It appears from the minute book of the Dispensary Committee that they have not held a meeting since the 12th April last. During the prevalence of cholera in the town, however, a Sanitary Committee comprising Town Commissioners members of the Dispensary Committee, and other inhabitants of Mountmelick, held frequent meetings in the Town Hall for the purpose of adopting measures for the sanitary improvement of the district. Two Inspectors of Nuisances were appointed, who, it is stated, visited every house in the town without exception, and through whose agency all nuisances were removed or abated, and the habitations of the poor cleansed and lime-washed. The drainage of the town was also examined and, where necessary, made efficient; and the public pumps put into good repair. Straw for bedding was purchased, and distributed to such poor persons as required it. Nearly all the expenses incurred in carrying out sanitary measures in the town of Mountmelick were defrayed from funds supplied by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants.

No additional medical assistance was provided, or applied for; but the dispensary was daily open to the poor for several weeks, and public notices, in the prescribed form, were extensively posted in the district.

The Medical Officer reports that his district is at present healthy, and that there is no unusual tendency to bowel complaints among the poor.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

John Hill, Inspector.

The Medical Officers' daily returns are herewith sent back.

J. H.

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 2.—Report from the Medical Officer of Mountmelick Dispensary District to the Board of Guardians.

Mountmellick,
Sir, 15th September, 1866.

I am happy to inform you that since my last report no new case of cholera has appeared, and that the case then under treatment is now in a fair way to recovery. I have also to inform you that the Town Commissioners, the clergymen of every denomination, and a large number of the householders met on last Saturday evening in the Town Hall. At that meeting it was proposed and carried unanimousl that a sanitary committee be appointed to assist the Town Commissioners in carrying out the provisions of the Nuisances Removal Act. It was also proposed and carried, that two paid inspectors be appointed to inspect and report on the condition of the sewers and back-yards of every house in the town without distinction, and that their reports be submitted to the committee at its next meeting; that lime for whitewashing purposes be provided, and gratuitously distributed to all applying for it.

At an adjourned meeting held on last evening the reports of the inspectors were submitted and read. For the credit of the town I am happy to say that, with very few exceptions, the results were highly satisfactory to the established character of the town for cleanliness. The inhabitants evinced every desire to aid the authorities in carrying out the law. Within the last week almost every house amongst the labouring class has been thoroughly whitewashed and cleansed. It gives me much pleasure to report that the sanitary condition of the town is not such as to cause any alarm.

I have had some cases of diarrhœa and pain in the bowels. I hope that the very prompt action of the Town Commissioners, and Committee under them, has been the means of restoring confidence amongst the inhabitants.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

James Clarke.

To the Chairman of the Mountmelick
Board of Guardians.

No. 3.—Report from Dr. Hill, Medical Inspector, on Arklow Dispensary District, Rathdrum Union.

3, Seaview-terrace, Donnybrook,
Gentlemen, 19th September, 1866.

I beg to report to you that, in accordance with the instructions contained in your letter, No. 17,573, of the 13th instant, relating to an outbreak of cholera in the Arklow Dispensary District, I proceeded to the town of Arklow on the 15th instant, with a view to assist the Committee in making arrangements to meet the emergency. I immediately called upon Dr. L'Estrange, the Medical Officer, and Dr. Halpin, the Assistant Medical Officer of the District, and ascertained that the Committee had held two meetings during the week for the purpose of carrying into effect the instructions contained in the Commissioners' sealed Order of the 25th ultimo. At the first meeting of the Committee, they adopted a series of resolutions, which appeared on the Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians on the 11th instant, and were confirmed by the Guardians on that day. In accordance with those resolutions an Inspector of Nuisances for the town and two Assistants have been appointed. A

shed has been ordered, and its erection commenced, for the treatment of cholera patients; a portion of the Fever Hospital having been made available until the completion of the shed. A competent person has been appointed to disinfect the houses of the sick, and directions have been given to provide a house with suitable appliances for the disinfection of clothes and bedding. The Medical Officer has been authorized to procure nurses to attend the sick; a supply of coffins has been provided, as well as a donkey-cart and driver, for the interment of the dead. A house has been obtained and is being fitted up as a temporary place of refuge for the occupants of infected houses until such premises have been purified and disinfected. At the meeting of the Committee on the 14th instant they appointed Dr. Halpin, of Arklow, to assist the Medical Officer in cholera cases, and he commenced duty on that day. Application was also directed to be made to the Clerk of the Union for a supply of public notices in accordance with the order of the 25th ultimo.

On the 17th instant I attended the usual weekly meeting of the Committee, when a cot for the conveyance of the sick to hospital was ordered; the services of a man and woman for coffining the dead were secured; directions given for the repairs of sewers; and a supply of disinfectants ordered; arrangements were also made for the distribution of broth, arrow root, etc., supplied by the Honorable Mrs. Proby for the use of the sick and convalescent. The Committee appear to be fully alive to the urgency of the case, and to have done everything in their power to meet the emergency.

The poor being now thoroughly convinced of the formidable character of the epidemic, are anxious to avail themselves as soon as possible of medical aid, and no longer show any unwillingness to allow of the speedy interment of the dead. Only one case, however, has as yet been treated in the hospital. The first case of cholera seen by the Medical Officer in this district was that of a man named Ivory, who came to Arklow from Dublin on the 31st ultimo, and went to his father's house in Yellow-lane. He had been a sailor on board the *Crystal Palace*, then lying in the Liffey, from which vessel a sailor named Whiston, suffering from cholera, had been removed to the hospital in Green-street, where he died. On the day of his arrival in Arklow, Ivory was attacked with purging, vomiting, and cramps; was attended by Dr. L'Estrange, the Medical Officer, and recovered. Dr. L'Estrange is of opinion that this case was one of English cholera. The next case occurred on the following day; the patient, a man named Horan, was also a sailor from Dublin. His vessel, the *Monitor*, lay in the Liffey, close to the *Crystal Palace*, and he had seen Whiston removed to the hospital. He was seized with choleraic diarrhœa on his way from Dublin, and was first seen by the Medical Officer at the Railway Station in Arklow. As the man refused to go to hospital, he was conveyed to the house of a relative, about a mile and a half from Arklow, where he was attended by the Medical Officer, and recovered. No similar case occurred until the 8th instant, when a man named Duncan, a carpenter, of intemperate habits, living in the lower part of the town of Arklow, was attacked about five o'clock, A.M., with symptoms of cholera. He was immediately visited by the Medical Officer, but died about seven o'clock that evening. He had been suffering from diarrhœa for several days previously. The next case occurred the same morning in a house very near to that in which Ivory (the first case) had been ill. The patient was a man named John Shea, who had been suffering from diarrhœa for two or three days without having applied for medical aid. About half-past five, A.M., he was seen by the Medical Officer, labouring under well-marked symptoms of cholera, and immediately placed under treatment. This man recovered under the use of calomel, opium, and camphor, with external

stimulants. On the next day, the 9th instant, two fatal cases occurred; on the 10th another fatal case; and up to the morning of yesterday, the 18th instant, when I left Arklow for the purpose of attending the meeting of the Board of Guardians at Rathdrum, there had occurred twenty-nine cases of cholera, nineteen of which had proved fatal.

The following is a summary of the cases of cholera and diarrhœa, from the 31st ultimo to the morning of the 18th instant, with the results:—

	Cases.	Died.	Recovered.	Under treatment.	Total.
Cholera,	29	19	5	5	29
Diarrhœa,	9	0	2	7	9

During my stay in Arklow I visited all the cases under treatment, and inspected the infected localities; and though a great deal has been effected in the way of cleansing and whitewashing the cabins, through the agency of the Sanitary Committee, much remains to be done in regard to the defective sewerage of the lower part of the town. The papers forwarded to me for my information are herewith returned.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HILL.

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 4.—REPORT from DR. ROUGHAN, Medical Inspector, on ASHFORD DISPENSARY DISTRICT, RATHDRUM UNION.

Wicklow,
November 15, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the instructions contained in your letter of yesterday's date, No. 22,845, I proceeded from Dublin to this town, and I now have the honour to place before you the result of my inquiries.

It appears that on the 16th of October the first case of distinct Asiatic cholera occurred in a part of this town called Irishtown; that the boy so attacked was sixteen years of age, that he had just returned from Kingstown, where he had been on board a vessel called the *Olive*, which was infected with cholera; this boy recovered. On the 19th of same month his father was attacked, and also recovered. I may add that father and son occupied the same bed. The next case was that of a poor woman named Redmond, who for charity was in attendance on the two first cases. On the 30th October the mother of the boy who apparently brought the disease from the *Olive*, was attacked by cholera, and died after an illness of six hours. On the 1st November a poor woman who had been a nurse-tender on those already afflicted, was stricken by the disease and died after an illness of eight hours. From this date, viz.—November 1st to November 7th, no new case occurred; but on the 7th instant a child aged six years, named Keating, residing in the same locality (Irishtown), sickened and died after an illness of a few hours.

Up to this time the epidemic was confined to Irishtown. On the 8th instant two men named Byrne (brothers), living on a place called The Murrough, which is separated from the town by the river Leitrim, in a house quite detached, were reported ill, and died on the following day; both those men were of intemperate habits, and, as I learn, spent the day before their illness drinking with sailors from Arklow, an infected district. Again, on the 11th November two new cases occurred in Irishtown—one recovered, the other died after a few hours' illness; on the 13th instant one more case in Irishtown, which is now under treatment, and, as I am informed by the Medical Officer, likely to do well. The last case reported is that of a man named Byrne, brother to the two men who

died in the detached house in The Murrough: he became ill on yesterday and has just died.

Up to this time the epidemic has been confined to Irishtown—a high, well-drained, and clean locality—the disease having been imported into it, as far as human eye can judge, by the boy Bolton, who had been on board the *Olive*. The other two men seem to have caught it from the Arklow sailors. The disease has been creeping on slowly and insidiously, and no one can say whether it will die out or increase, so that it would be desirable to provide against the worst. There is not at present any hospital accommodation here available for the reception of cholera patients. I have learned that the Guardians and Committee have taken a house, which I visited and consider it suitable for the treatment of twelve patients, but it would be well if it were lime-washed, and that all suitable appliances were at once supplied. I would also recommend that during this doubtful period a Relieving Officer should reside in the town, who would, when requisite, provide a proper conveyance to take patients to hospital, and administer nourishment to persons who may be convalescent in their own houses, and not having means to provide it.

The Medical Officer informs me that the Guardians have not provided a nurse to take care of the hospital, and he believes they cannot procure one. I regret to say that Dr. Banks is suffering from diarrhœa, and looks very much worn out by fatigue. Should there be an increase of cholera, he would not, I fear, be able to discharge his duties without assistance. I beg to remark that Dr. Banks attended all those cases without visiting tickets, with one exception, and he states he did not feel himself justified in entering them in his relief register as he had not the tickets to file.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

George F. Roughan.

No. 5.—Report from the Medical Officer of Portaferry Dispensary District, Downpatrick Union.

A Report on the cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa in the Portaferry Dispensary District from the first appearance of Cholera in the district, October 20, 1866, till this date, November 2, 1866.

I was called on Saturday, 20th ultimo, to see Andrew Young, a fisherman, at Cloughey, whom I found in collapse of Asiatic cholera, which he had contracted at Balbriggan the previous day. He was pulseless when I saw him and died the following day, Sunday, 21st. The body was immediately interred, and the house closed up. The houses adjoining were above the average in cleanliness, and their occupiers at once set about cleansing and whitewashing. I learned the same day, after considerable difficulty, that another of the crew, James Smith, living at Calham, a hamlet nearly half a mile from Cloughey, was complaining of diarrhœa. I gave him directions what to do, and ordered him medicine; this I found scarcely tasted, when called to see him; the following morning, at six, a.m., he was then in profound collapse—pulseless, purged, vomiting, and cramped, and perfectly blue in cholera. He died on Tuesday, the 23rd, the body remaining some hours in the house, as no one would render any assistance for its interment.

His daughter and grandchild remained in the house all the time he was ill and for more than thirty hours after his death, when they were removed to a temporary hospital. The following day the daughter was attacked with diarrhœa; the other symptoms of true cholera soon manifested themselves and she was placed under treatment.

I may here mention that his wife, an invalid old woman for years, died the day after her husband, but not of cholera.

Having on the 21st reported the appearance of cholera to the Dispensary Committee, they at once set about procuring an hospital for the treatment of cholera cases and endeavoured to improve the sanitary state of the neighbourhood; but the poison having been once imported found a congenial spot for its further development in the wretched filthy hovels surrounding Smith's house.

It would be needless here to enter fully into the details of the other cases: in two houses pre-eminent for their horrible state, where pigs and ducks ran riot, the disease soon made its appearance. In one of these *all* the inhabitants—*four*—have been attacked with cholera; in the other house were *six* occupants—three have had cholera; of these, one is convalescent, one dead, and one under treatment, two have had smart diarrhœa, and only one has escaped as yet.

I may further add, that with this single exception, *every person* in the infected houses in Calham have been affected either with cholera, or diarrhœa.

ALEXANDER FILSON, A.B., M.D., &c.,
Medical Officer, Portaferry Dispensary.

No. 6.—LETTER from MEDICAL OFFICER of PORTAFERRY DISPENSARY DISTRICT, DOWNPATRICK UNION, to the COMMISSIONERS.

Portaferry,
November 18, 1866.

For some days after the discontinuance of my daily reports on the prevalence of Asiatic cholera in this district we were without any fresh cases; since then we have had two more cases at Cloughey. The following extract from my report book to the Dispensary Committee will give you any necessary information about the first case:

"November 16, 1866.—Since last report, as above, one case of Asiatic cholera has occurred at Cloughey. One of the patients, Smith, in hospital, had secreted some articles of dress which she had worn when ill, and produced them on the 13th ultimo; the nurse, Jane Saville, wanted to burn them immediately, but Smith refused to allow her; Saville then offered to wash them, and did so, without having previously saturated them in the barrel of disinfectant kept for that purpose. In a few hours after she sickened; in the course of the evening and night all the symptoms of true Asiatic cholera became developed. She was placed under treatment promptly, and was, at my visit last night, over the worst part of the attack and in the consecutive fever, so that I would hope for a favourable result."

Since the date of this report she progressed satisfactorily till last night, when she had a relapse of purging and vomiting. This morning, however, she is again better.

When Swaine took ill we telegraphed to Belfast for a nurse. Miss O'Neill came down on Thursday and went to the hospital. She was engaged part of that day in sorting the foul bed-clothes previous to their being disinfected and washed. She sickened towards evening and was very ill, purging, vomiting, cramped all night, and prostrated very low: the appearance, voice, and everything indicative of true cholera,—(suppression of urine also present).

This morning at my visit she was much better, and though very weak I hope she may continue till complete recovery.

ALEX. FILSON, M.D., &c.,
Medical Officer, Portaferry Dispensary.

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Ireland.

No. 7.—Letter from Dr. Whistler, Medical Officer of the Bray Dispensary District to the Commissioners.

Bray,
January 9, 1867.

Gentlemen,

I beg to enclose a numerical return of the cases of cholera and diarrhœa from my dispensary district, from the 29th September to the 29th December, 1866, a period of ninety-two days, and also a similar return of the same epidemics as they occurred, from the 24th December, 1854, to 29th January, 1855.

It may be interesting to select the following cases as tending to exhibit the contagious nature of cholera under peculiar circumstances, namely, the liability to a healthy person coming from a non-infected locality of rapidly contracting the poison; and secondly, that the poison having been conveyed to a house, situated in a peculiarly healthful position, isolated, and at a mile distant from the disease, can fatally infect its robust inmates.

On the 6th December Ellen Ward, aged 46, living opposite Bray Common, was suddenly attacked with cholera and collapse; on the 10th a friend, Ellen Kearney, aged 58, came from Powerscourt to visit her; and was but a few hours in the house when she was so severely attacked with cholera as to render it unsafe either to remove to her home or to the union hospital, and she died in thirty-eight hours.

On the 10th December Charles Ryan, aged 40, a comfortable farmer, living about a mile from Bray, in a house so well situated as to be always let as a summer residence; his habits were not temperate, and on his visit that day to Bray, where cholera was prevalent, he indulged somewhat freely, and was, on his return home in the evening, attacked with vomiting, purging, and cramps, and died on the eighth day with total suppression of urine. On the 13th Catherine Molloy, aged 26, an active and healthy servant in the family, but not in actual attendance on Ryan, when rising in the morning suddenly sickened, and when I visited her some few hours afterwards, was so far in collapse that it was not safe to move her a distance of four miles to the union hospital; she died after thirty-eight hours' illness. On the 15th Catherine Ryan, aged 50, sister to Charles Ryan, a robust, active, and healthy woman, sickened and died in sixteen hours; and on the 18th Pat. Bolland, aged 6, the child of niece residing in the house, was attacked and died on the third day; thus, in a family of six persons, four in the space of ten days were struck down by this epidemic.

Both cholera and diarrhœa have now, I am happy to state, disappeared from the district.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Thomas L. Whistler.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Dublin.

Return of Cholera Cases from Bray Dispensary.

1866.

Treated in patients' houses,		107
Sent to hospital,		17
		124
Recovered in Bray,	45	
Died in Bray,	62	
Recovered in hospital,	10	
Died in hospital,	7	
		124

Cholera was treated from 29th September to 29th December, 1866, being 92 days.

Cases of Diarrhœa from 3rd October, 1866, to 4th January, 1867.

Number of cases treated,	114
Died,	1
	115

Return of Cholera Cases from Bray Dispensary, from 24th December, 1854, to 29th January, 1855.

Recovered,	44
Died,	47
Total cases,	91

This epidemic lasted 37 days.

Total cases of diarrhœa during same period, 72

No deaths.

Thomas L. Whistler.

January 8, 1867.

No. 8.—Report from Dr. Hill, Medical Inspector, on Tullamore Dispensary District, Tullamore Union.

Tullamore,
February 12, 1867.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 3,862, of the 9th instant, enclosing a copy of a letter received by you from Dr. Ridley, Medical Officer of the Tullamore Dispensary District, in which he reports the occurrence of several fatal cases of supposed cholera in the town of Tullamore, and to inform you that in pursuance of your instructions I came here yesterday, and have made inquiry into the facts of the case.

On my arrival I called upon the Medical Officer, and was informed by him that he had, in the course of the day, seen four new cases of cholera. I accordingly visited one of them with him, and found a young woman, named Mary Farrell, eighteen years of age, labouring under well-marked symptoms of malignant cholera. This morning we visited the four new cases reported yesterday, and found one of them convalescent, two progressing favourably, and one, the young woman whom I saw last night, in an almost hopeless condition.

Dr. Ridley states that he has reason to believe that there have been nine cases of cholera in the town of Tullamore since the commencement of this month. The first three were not attended by him, but he is of opinion that the remaining six were cases of true Asiatic cholera. The first case returned by the Medical Officer, occurred on the 2nd, and the last case on the 11th instant. No new case has been reported to-day in the town of Tullamore. Of the nine cases above referred to, five terminated fatally, one is convalescent, two are progressing towards recovery, and one is in an extremely critical condition.

The houses in which the fatal cases occurred have been disinfected, and whitewashed inside and outside, by directions of the Town Commissioners.

Having heard that some cases of a suspicious nature had occurred in the union workhouse, I this morning visited it, and saw a woman, named

Honor Larissy, fifty-six years of age, an inmate of the infirm women's ward, in the advanced stage of malignant cholera. She was cold, livid, and pulseless. She had been suffering from diarrhœa for two or three days, but had not made any application for medical assistance, and about twelve o'clock last night was seized with vomiting, profuse diarrhœa, and cramps. About four o'clock this morning she was visited by the Medical Officer of the workhouse, and placed under appropriate treatment; but her recovery appears to be very improbable. I called upon Mr. Ridley, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Guardians, upon the subject, and by his directions, two wards in the workhouse will be immediately prepared for the reception of cholera patients, and on Thursday next the Guardians will make the requisite arrangements to meet the outbreak of cholera in the town. A special meeting of the Dispensary Committee will be held to-morrow for the same purpose.

I ascertained that on the 12th ultimo a woman named Mary Rowe, from the Athlone Union, was admitted into the Tullamore Workhouse complaining of dropsy, and was sent immediately to the infirmary. On the 14th she was attacked with purging and vomiting, her extremities became livid, and she died on the 14th January, after twenty-four hours' illness. In the record of Sickness and Mortality, her death is attributed to "General Debility and Diarrhœa."

On the 16th January, two days after the death of Mary Rowe, a ward-woman, named Mary Langan, who had attended Mary Rowe during her illness, and washed her body after death, was taken ill with diarrhœa, followed by vomiting and cramps. She died the next day, after an illness of about thirty-six hours. In the record of Sickness and Mortality the cause of her death is returned "English Cholera."

I had an interview with Dr. Moorehead, the Medical Officer of the workhouse, with reference to the case of Honor Larissy, and he informed me that he had no hesitation in stating that she was suffering from Asiatic cholera.

The foregoing particulars appear to leave no doubt of the existence of Asiatic cholera in the town of Tullamore.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

John Hill.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Dublin.

IV.—Copy Report of John Lambert, Esq., Poor Law Inspector, to the Right Honorable Gathorne Hardy, M.P., President of the Poor Law Board, (England), on the System of Medical Relief to the Out-door Poor in Ireland, under the Dispensaries Act, 1851, as presented to the Honorable the House of Commons, 8th February, 1867.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
9th November, 1866.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that, in conformity with your desire, I made inquiry during my recent visit to Ireland into the system of out-door medical relief now in force in that country.

This system, as you are aware, was established in pursuance of the 14 & 15 Vic., c. 68, usually known as "The Dispensaries Act, 1851."

The Irish Poor Relief Act of 1838 (1 & 2 Vic., c. 56) contained no provision for the medical relief of the out-door poor; but by section 5 of the 10 Vic., c. 31, the Poor Law Commissioners were authorized to require the Guardians to appoint Medical Officers for the purpose of affording medical relief out of the workhouse in those cases in which it should appear necessary and expedient that such appointments should be made.

It appears, however, that nineteen orders only were issued under the powers conferred by this section.

These orders were addressed to the Guardians of sixteen unions, and applied to twenty-nine districts, comprising 104 Electoral Divisions, for which twenty-nine Medical Officers were authorized to be appointed.

By the Dispensaries Act of 1851 the Guardians of each Union are required, when so ordered by the Poor Law Commissioners, to divide the Union into so many dispensary districts as may appear necessary, regard being had to the extent and population of each district; and the cost of all medical relief within the district, together with all salaries and expenses incidental to the same, is made a charge upon the several Electoral Divisions within the district, according to the rateable value of the property therein. Moreover, the Commissioners are authorized to fix the number and qualifications of the Dispensary Officers, and to declare the number of persons who shall constitute the Dispensary Committee.

The Dispensary Committee are to consist of the *ex officio* and elected Guardians resident, or being the owners or occupiers of property, in the district, together with so many resident ratepayers, rated on a value of not less than £30, as may be necessary to make up a committee of the prescribed number.

The Guardians are required to provide a dispensary or office for the Medical Officer of each district, and for the meetings of the Committee. They are also required to provide all medicines and medical appliances.

The Dispensary Committee are to appoint the Medical Officers at salaries to be determined by the Guardians, subject to the approval of the Poor Law Commissioners. On failure of the Committee to appoint a Medical Officer after the receipt of the direction of the Commissioners, the Commissioners themselves are empowered to make such appointment.

The persons empowered to order medical relief are—

(1.) The members of the Dispensary Committee.
(2.) The Relieving Officers; and
(3.) The Wardens of the several Electoral Divisions within the district.

The Wardens are unpaid officers appointed by the Guardians under section 5 of the Irish Poor Relief Act of 1838, and their chief duties are to provide for the conveyance of sick and infirm paupers to the workhouse, to receive applications for admissions into the workhouse, and to report to the Guardians relative to the residence of the applicants.

The order for medical relief is to be given by ticket, upon the receipt of which the Medical Officer is bound to afford the requisite advice and attendance; but power is given to the Committee to cancel any ticket at their next or any subsequent meeting after its issue, if they are of opinion that the recipient is not a fit object for dispensary relief.

Under the Dispensaries Act of 1851 the Poor Law Commission was re-constituted, and authority was given to the Commissioners to appoint Medical Inspectors.

Five Medical Inspectors were accordingly appointed, and they were instructed by the Commissioners to assist the Guardians in the division of their Unions into dispensary districts.

In May, 1852, the declaration of dispensary districts throughout the whole of Ireland was completed, and the orders of the Commissioners for the regulation of the dispensaries had been issued to every Union.

By these orders the Commissioners regulated the proceedings of the committees of management, determined the mode of appointing dispensary officers, and fixed the qualification and duties of the Medical Officers.

They also prescribed the forms for the books and returns to be kept and made by the Medical Officers, and provided for the appointment of Honorary Secretaries to the Committees.

The Commissioners likewise issued circulars, containing lists of the medicines and surgical instruments and other requisites proper to be supplied for the dispensaries.

The dispensaries which I visited are the following :—

Two in Dublin, viz., one in the North and another in the South Dublin Union.

Three in Cork, one in Limerick, and one in Galway.

Dr. Hill, the Medical Inspector for the province of Leinster, accompanied me to the Dublin dispensaries ; Mr. O'Brien, the lay Inspector resident in Cork, took me over the dispensaries in that city ; and Dr. Brodie, the Inspector at Galway, went with me to the dispensary there. To the dispensary at Limerick I obtained admission through the introduction of Mr. Bourke, the Poor Law Inspector for that district.

At Dublin and Cork the Guardians have established their dispensaries in houses rented by them for that purpose. In Limerick a portion of the Barrington Hospital is used for the dispensary, and in Galway the dispensary consists of a new building which has recently been erected near the workhouse, out of certain charitable funds applicable to that purpose.

The staff attached to each of these dispensaries consists of two or three medical officers, a dispenser, and a porter, the dispenser being in every case a duly certificated apothecary, and with one exception resident on the premises.

The tickets for medical relief are of two kinds, one printed in black, which entitles the applicant to advice at the dispensary, and another printed in red, which entitles him to attendance at his own residence.

In towns and populous places the medical officers attend at the dispensaries at certain fixed hours every morning, pursuant to public notice circulated throughout the district, and placed in a conspicuous place at the dispensary.

These notices, which are in the form of large placards, set forth the names and residences of the members of the dispensary committee.

Upon the production of a ticket for medical relief at the dispensary, the name of the applicant is entered by the medical officer in the relief register, with the date of the first attendance. The prescription is then written on a form provided for that purpose and taken to the dispenser, who supplies the applicant with his medicine.

At each dispensary there is a waiting-room—a room in which the medicines are kept and dispensed, and one or more consulting-rooms, besides apartments for the dispensers. There is also a room, at one of the dispensaries in each district, for the meetings of the dispensary committee.

The applicants are required to provide bottles or other vessels for their medicines. In ordinary cases, verbal directions only appear to be given

with the medicines, but where the medicine is poisonous, or intended for external application, proper labels are affixed.

The prescription paper is not the only record of the medicines given, inasmuch as the medical officers enter their prescriptions in a book, in which they insert the date of each attendance on their patients.

The medical officers are required to lay before the committee periodical returns of the cases attended by them, and to deliver in a monthly statement of the medicines which have been dispensed, and the quantities which are required.

The dispensaries are also used as stations for vaccination on certain specified days in every week.

The length of the daily attendance given by the medical officers at the dispensary is usually two hours, and they enter in a book which is laid before the committee the time of their arrival and departure every morning.

After the applicants who are able to come to the dispensary have been prescribed for, the medical officers usually proceed to visit the poor persons who may have to be attended at their own homes, taking with them a supply of prescription forms. These forms are filled up on the spot and left with the patients, who send them to the dispensary and obtain their medicines.

It is the duty of the dispensers to compound these prescriptions at any hour of the day or night.

I was present at the dispensaries in Dublin and Cork whilst the medical officers were in attendance, and although the number of applicants, especially in Dublin, was unusually large, owing to the outbreak of cholera, there seemed to be no difficulty in disposing of all the cases in a prompt and orderly manner.

With respect to the supply of medicines, the medical officers were unanimous in stating that, as a rule, the guardians never object to order for the dispensary any medicines or medical appliances which the medical officers recommend. In every dispensary which I visited, the stock was larger and more varied than I expected to find.

The office of Registrar of Births and Deaths is usually held by a dispensary medical officer, and he conducts the business of that office also at the dispensary.

In large and populous cities and towns there are several dispensaries provided for each district, but of course all within the same district are under the management of one committee. Thus, in the North City district of Dublin, there are three dispensaries; in the South City district four; and in the Cork district two principal dispensaries, with resident dispensers, and two branch dispensaries, established for the convenience of the inhabitants of the extreme parts of the city, at which the medical officers themselves dispense the medicines, which are supplied from the two principal dispensaries.

The salaries of the resident apothecaries in the dispensaries visited by me vary from £70 to £100 a year, besides which they have the advantage of suitable living apartments on the premises.

The salaries of the medical officers rarely exceed £100 per annum, exclusive of vaccination fees, and no extra fees are allowed for difficult operations. In one instance, the salary was only £60.

The following statement shows the total expenses of medical relief for the year ended 29th September, 1865, in the dispensary districts already alluded to.

STATEMENT.

District.	Medicines and Appliances.	Rent of Dispensaries.	Books, Printing, and Stationery.	Medical Officers.	Dispensers.	Vaccination Expenses.	Fuel, Attendance, and Incidental Expenses.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dublin, North,	454 14 8	103 6 5	55 1 5	653 7 9	297 11	82 17 9	125 7 4	1,772 6 4
„ South,	209 0 7	155 13 9	69 18 6	800 0 0	451 12	183 8 0	133 3 6	2,002 16 4
Cork, . .	170 13 3	78 5 0	30 9 0	851 2 0	180 0	95 8 9	102 17 5	1,508 15 5
Limerick, . .	191 17 4	41 0 0	8 19 1	403 0 0	100 0	38 4 0	30 13 0	813 13 5
Galway, . .	68 15 3	—	5 13 9	185 0 0	70 0	17 0 0	50 13 5	397 2 5

The dispensaries are subject to the inspection of the medical inspectors, who likewise investigate all cases of neglect of duty on the part of the medical officers.

With regard to the general operation of the Dispensary Act, I find that Mr. Power, the Chief Commissioner, with whom I had the advantage of more than one conference on the subject, and the Poor Law Inspectors, to whom he introduced me, are unanimously of opinion that it has proved to be universally beneficial, especially in all those large places where there is a resident apothecary acting as dispenser.

The only blot in the system is attributable to the extreme facility with which the tickets for medical relief are obtainable from the members of the dispensary committees. I was assured at one place that retail tradesmen have been known to sign a book of tickets, and leave them to be distributed by their shopmen amongst any customers willing to accept them; and in another, the medical officer informed me that a member of the committee had sent one of his children with a ticket, under a fictitious name, and obtained cod-liver oil for a period of three months. The dispenser at Limerick, who is also the house surgeon at the Barrington Hospital, stated that the right conferred upon so many persons to give medical orders is open to great abuse, and he thought it should be limited to relieving officers and *ex officio* guardians. It must be remembered, however, that in some of the large and thinly populated unions such a restriction as this, however desirable for towns, would amount to a deprivation of medical relief.

Another reason for the somewhat lavish administration of out-door medical relief in Ireland is attributable to the professional etiquette which prohibits even a surgeon from attending a patient for a less fee than a guinea; so that the question upon which the granting of medical relief is supposed to hinge is, whether or not the applicant is provided with that sum.

The latter reason, however, is not applicable to this country, and any abuse arising from the granting of relief by all the members of the dispensary committee might be obviated by limiting that right to the relieving officers and a few other responsible persons.

The power given to the committee of cancelling the ticket after it has been issued and acted upon, is found to be quite inoperative in practice.

Having stated the objections which have been made to the dispensary system, I now proceed to advert to some of the advantages derived from it.

1. It insures for the destitute sick poor a sufficient supply of all necessary and proper medicines and medical appliances.

2. It enables those who are not confined within doors to obtain medical advice at fixed hours, and within a convenient distance from their homes.

3. It insures for those who are unable to go out medical attendance, and enables them to obtain their medicines promptly.

4. It affords facilities for vaccination, as well as for medical relief generally, by establishing fixed places at which it is well known that the medical officers must attend at stated hours.

5. It provides an organization always ready, and capable of expansion, if necessary, to meet any outbreak of epidemic disease with promptness; whilst, at the same time, it is calculated to prevent disease becoming epidemic by early treatment, and by procuring the adoption of precautionary measures in any locality which may be threatened. These benefits have recently been largely realized in Ireland in reference to cholera.

6. By preserving a record of the medical treatment in every case, it furnishes a test of both the skill and the attention of the medical officer.

7. It prevents that conflict between interest and duty which must so often arise in the mind of the medical officer when he himself is required to provide medicines out of his salary.

I think it right to add that, after giving my best consideration to the system of dispensary relief, I am of opinion that it is admirably adapted to the exigencies of large and densely populated communities; and I do not hesitate, therefore, to recommend that it should form an element in any scheme for the improvement of Poor Law Administration in this metropolis, subject, however, to a restriction, such as I have indicated, with respect to the issuing of tickets for relief.

In order to establish the system, it will be necessary to obtain power to modify the existing medical arrangements, and this may occasion some difficulty. It must, however, be borne in mind, that when the Dispensaries Act of 1851 was passed, there were in existence in Ireland more than 600 dispensaries partly supported by contributions from the county cess, and partly by voluntary subscriptions, which were virtually abolished by that measure;* but, by an arrangement effected under the provisions of the Act, through the orders of the Poor Law Commissioners, the medical officers of those dispensaries were continued in office under the new system.

Another difficulty may be found in forming suitable and convenient dispensary districts within some of the present union and parochial boundaries, owing to the size or peculiar position of parts of some of the areas of management, but this difficulty may be removed by taking power to form unions and parishes, or parts of unions and parishes, into separate districts for dispensary purposes only.

I cannot conclude without expressing my obligations to Mr. Power and to the Poor Law Inspectors, whose names I have already mentioned, for the valuable assistance which they rendered to me in the course of my inquiry.

I have, &c.,

JOHN LAMBERT.

To the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P.,
President of the Poor Law Board.

* The Act which seems to have been the foundation of the system of medical relief previously in existence in Ireland was passed by the Irish Parliament so far back as 1765 (see 5 Geo. III., c. 20, I.) The preamble states that "providing receptacles in the several counties of this kingdom hereinafter mentioned, for the poor who are infirm and diseased, would be a means of restoring the health and preserving the lives of many of His Majesty's subjects, of promoting labour and industry, and of encouraging the manufactures of this kingdom."

V.—Correspondence on the Subject of the Remuneration of the Medical Officers of the North City Dispensary District (North Dublin Union), for extra services under the General Order of the 25th August, 1866, during the prevalence of Cholera.

No. 1.—Extract from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of 19th December, 1866.

On motion of Mr. Norwood; seconded by Mr. Arkins:

Resolved,—That the Doctors and Apothecaries of the three Dispensary Districts, be each paid the sum of £47 15*s.*, being at the rate of 10*s.* 6*d.* per diem for three months, as extra remuneration for their discharge of duty during the prevalence of the cholera epidemic. These payments to be a final settlement of all claims for extra services performed during the visitation of cholera.

No. 2.—Extract from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of 26th December, 1866.

Read letter from Medical Officers of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Dispensaries, North City, dated 26th December, 1866, relative to the Resolution of the Board ordering them to be paid for services done during the cholera, at the rate of 10*s.* 6*d.* per day for three months. They beg to say, that as they have been employed during five months attending cholera cases, they hope the Board will pay them at the same rate for the whole time employed—of five months.

No. 3.—Extract from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of 30th January, 1867.

The Clerk reported that Drs. Osbrey, Cryan, and Speedy, would only give a receipt on account for the £47 15*s.*, ordered to them by the Board during the visitation of cholera, and that he declined giving them the cheques unless a receipt in full was given.—(See notice of motion.)

Mr. Harris's notice of motion for 13th February, 1867:

Resolved,—That in case Drs. Osbrey, Cryan, and Speedy do not by this day fortnight accept the cheques for £47 15*s.*, said cheques to be cancelled.

No. 4.—Extract from Guardians' Minutes of 13th February, 1867.

On motion of Mr. Harris; seconded by Mr. Dooley:

Resolved,—That since Drs. Osbrey, Cryan, and Speedy have not accepted the cheques for £47 15*s.*, said cheques be cancelled.

No. 5.—Letter from Drs. Ferguson, Nowlan, and Davidson, to the Commissioners.

North City Dispensary, 10, Summer-hill,
14th February, 1867.

Gentlemen,

On the 19th December last the Guardians of the North Dublin Union allocated to us a sum of £47 15*s.*, as payment for cholera duty performed

under your order. We took the above sum as part payment. On the expiration of your order on the 10th instant, we applied for payment for the last three months' duty under your order. The Guardians, as we are informed, will not entertain any proposition for further payment. We have no desire to place ourselves in antagonism to the Board; but having discharged an important public duty to the best of our ability, we think it not unreasonable that we should be paid for the time, labour, and anxiety it cost us. We now, gentlemen, place the matter in your hands, trusting you will take such steps as the justice of our case requires.

We remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

JOHN R. FERGUSON.
JOHN P. NOWLAN.
To the Poor Law Commissioners. ARTHUR DAVIDSON.

No. 6.—LETTER from DRS. OSBREY, CRYAN, and SPEEDY to the COMMISSIONERS.

Dublin,
GENTLEMEN, 16th February, 1867.

Owing to the Board of Guardians of the North Dublin Union having awarded us an amount of remuneration, £47 15*s.*, which we consider insufficient for our extra services in attending cholera during the past epidemic, we appeal to you, trusting that you will use your powers to have such remuneration so increased that it may be proportionate to the arduous duties we were obliged to perform.

According to the resolution of the Board of Guardians, of which you doubtless are already aware, and of which we now enclose you a copy, the foregoing amount was awarded for three months, terminating the 31st of October, at the rate of 10*s.* 6*d.* per diem, with the understanding that such payment should exempt the Board from any claim on our part for future services.

We beg to say that we memoralized the Board, in which we were joined by the other Dispensary Medical Officers, to take into consideration the fact that, for two months subsequent to the 31st of October the cholera was not only prevalent in our districts, but also throughout the city and its environs, as may be perceived from our own and the Registrar-General's returns, the number of cases of cholera and of cases premonitory of that disease, attended from our two dispensaries (Nos. 2 and 3), during that period having been respectively 106 and 847.

We also drew the attention of the Board to our being obliged to devote an additional hour, each day, both at the dispensaries and at our private residences, to attendance on cholera and on cases premonitory of it, and to our still further being required to attend such cases at all times without the usual formality of tickets. We therefore expressed a hope that the Board would consequently award us remuneration, at the same rate, 10*s.* 6*d.* per diem, as for the first three months for our subsequent services.

The only reply we received from the Board to our memorial was, that if we did not receive the cheques offered and give receipts, pursuant to the first resolution, the cheques would be cancelled. We tendered formal receipts for the £47 15*s.*, adding at the same time that such receipts should be without prejudice to our claim for the extra services rendered by us since the 31st of October, thus avoiding any appearance on our part of discourtesy to the Board by declining to receive the cheques as a final settlement of our claims. Our receipts not being accepted, we declined to take the cheques on the required condition until we appealed

to you, trusting that you would award us an adequate amount of remuneration for our services during the entire period of the epidemic.

We also enclose you a copy of the resolution of the Board of Guardians cancelling our cheques.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

Gerald Osbrey.
Robert Cryan.
Albert O. Speedy.

Medical Officers of Nos. 2 and 3, Dispensary Districts,
North Dublin Union.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Custom House.

No. 7.—Letter from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
19th February, 1867.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland transmit to you, herewith, to be laid before the Board of Guardians of North Dublin Union, copies of two communications which have been addressed to them by Medical Officers of the North City Dispensary District, on the subject of the amount of remuneration awarded to them by the Board of Guardians for extra duty during the late prevalence of cholera and diarrhœa in the district, and the Commissioners request that they may be favoured with the observations of the Board of Guardians on the subject.

The Commissioners desire, at the same time, to point out that by the General Regulations of the 25th August last, it is provided that the Medical Officers shall receive extra remuneration for their services under the Order, in proportion to the nature and extent thereof; and in the opinion of the Commissioners the extra remuneration should have reference to the whole time during which cholera and diarrhœa were dealt with under the Order, that is to say, during the continuance of the epidemic.

By the 65th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866, the Guardians are empowered to determine, subject to the approval of the Commissioners, the amount of remuneration to be awarded for extra medical services, performed under the directions and regulations of the Commissioners; and the Commissioners are empowered, if they shall not approve the amount determined by the Guardians, to fix the remuneration by order under seal, proportioned to the nature and extent of the services.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk North Dublin Union Workhouse,
North Brunswick-street.

No. 8.—Extract from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of 27th February, 1867.

On motion of Mr. Harris; seconded by Mr. Tickell:

Resolved,—That heard the Commissioners' letter read, that a sum of £52 10s.—being rather more than a half-year's salary—be awarded to each of the Medical Officers of the different North City Dispensary Districts for compensation for extra duties during the prevalence of the cholera, said sum to include the sum of £47 15s. already granted to the Medical Officers.—Withdrawn.

On motion of Dr. Brady; seconded by Mr. Hyndman:

Resolved,—That the several Doctors of the three City Dispensary

Districts shall receive, each, three guineas per week during the existence of the cholera. Sealed order;—with liberty to deduct from each the sums already paid them.—Rejected.

On motion of Mr. Chomley; seconded by Mr. De Burgh:

Resolved,—That this Board do consider the original sum of £47 15*s.* a sufficient remuneration for the Medical Officers of the North Dublin Dispensary Districts.—Passed.

No. 9.—Letter from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
5th March, 1867.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them the Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of North Dublin Union, on the 27th ultimo, relating to the amount of remuneration to be allowed to the Medical Officers of the North City Dispensary District for the extra duty performed by them, respectively, during the prevalence of cholera and diarrhœa in the district; and in reference to the resolution—that the Board consider the original sum of £47 15*s.* a sufficient remuneration for the Medical Officers of the North Dublin Union Dispensary Districts—the Commissioners have to observe, in the first place, that the Guardians have awarded the same amount to the Medical Officers of the Dispensary District as to the Dispensary Apothecaries. There appears, however, to be at least this ground of distinction between these two classes of officers, that the private practice of the Medical Officers, as physicians and surgeons, must have been most seriously interfered with by the extra service rendered by them under the Cholera Order.

The Commissioners, therefore, while they oppose no objection to the amount awarded to the Apothecaries, are not prepared to approve the same amount as a sufficient remuneration for the extra service given by the Medical Officers.

They are ready, however, in the latter case to accept the basis of half-a-guinea per diem proposed by the Guardians in addition to the regular salary; but they think the period should not be limited, as it has been by the Guardians, to three months, but should be extended to the whole time during which cholera or choleraic diarrhœa was exceptionally treated in the district, and this they understand from the returns involves a period of about five months.

Experience has now rendered it nearly certain, that the epidemic of cholera cannot be considered to have ended until choleraic diarrhœa has also ceased to exist as an epidemic.

The necessity therefore for attendance, *without ticket*, on all cases of looseness of the bowels, must be considered as continuing until the disappearance of epidemic diarrhœa, and the extra remuneration, directed by Article IV. of the Cholera Order, should therefore apply to the whole of that period.

The Commissioners request therefore the attention of the Guardians to this view of the matter, and trust they will concur with them in the propriety of extending the payment of half-a-guinea per diem to the Dispensary Medical Officers to a period of five instead of three months.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of North Dublin Union.

No. 10.—Extract from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of 13th March, 1867.

On motion of Mr. De Burgh; seconded by Mr. Harris:

Resolved,—That this Board declines to enter again upon the consideration of the subject of the Commissioners' letter of the 5th March, respecting the payment of the Medical Officers, having already twice given it the fullest investigation, and on both occasions arrived almost unanimously at the same conclusion. The Board fully recognizes the distinction between the scale of remuneration payable under ordinary circumstances to doctors and apothecaries; but they still remain of opinion, that in this case it is counterbalanced by the increased professional services actually performed by the latter in excess of the former, and having deliberately made the award, it throws upon the Commissioners all further responsibility.—Carried.

Amendment.

On motion of Mr. Chomley; seconded by Mr. Butler:

Resolved,—That the Medical Officers and Apothecaries be paid 10*s.* 6*d.* a day for a period of five months.—Rejected; eight against, seven for.

No. 11.—Letter from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
19th March, 1867.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them the resolution of the Board of Guardians of North Dublin Union on the 13th instant, on the subject of the remuneration of the Medical Officers of the North City Dispensary District for extra services, under the General Order of the 25th August last; and in reference thereto the Commissioners desire to state, that they will take upon themselves the responsibility of fixing the remuneration, and will issue a Sealed Order in that behalf under the 65th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866, in regard to the Medical Officers of the North City Dispensary District.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of the North Dublin Union
Workhouse, North Brunswick-street.

No. 12.—Extract from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of 19th March, 1867.

On motion of Mr. Harris; seconded by Mr. Butler:

Resolved,—That the Commissioners be requested not to issue their Sealed Order, relative to the payment of the Medical Doctors for increase of pay during the prevalence of the cholera, until an investigation on oath as to the relative amount of extra duty performed by the Doctors and Apothecaries respectively during that period be taken.

No. 13.—Letter from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
26th March, 1867.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had under consideration the resolution of the Board of

Guardians of North Dublin Union, of the 20th instant, requesting the Commissioners not to issue their Sealed Order, as intimated in their letter of the 19th instant, on the subject of the remuneration of the Medical Officers of the North City Dispensary District, for extra services under the General Order of the 25th August last, until an investigation on oath as to the relative amount of extra duty performed by the Doctors and Apothecaries respectively during the period in question, be taken.

In reply the Commissioners desire to state, that the extra remuneration which they have taken upon themselves to fix by their Order, under the power given by the Sanitary Act, 1866, has relation, not to the Apothecaries, but exclusively to the Medical Officers of the Dispensary District, and to the extraordinary service imposed on them by the 4th and 5th articles of the Cholera Order of the 25th August, which required them to attend, *without ticket*, cases of cholera and diarrhœa arising within their districts, and to attend daily at the dispensary at such hours as the Committee of Management might direct.

By the 4th article of that Order it is provided that the Medical Officers shall receive extra remuneration for such services according to the nature and extent thereof.

The Guardians in awarding an extra payment to these gentlemen, of half-a-guinea a day, have limited the period to three months, which would thus terminate in November, although cholera continued to exist on the north side of the city until the end of the year. The Sealed Order, a copy of which is herewith forwarded, is based upon a period of 128 days at 10*s.* 6*d.* per day, resulting in a sum of £67 4*s.* to each officer.

The inquiry proposed by the Guardians into the relative amount of extra duty performed by the Medical Officers and the Apothecaries could have no bearing on the question of the amount of extra remuneration to the former.

The remuneration of the Apothecaries is not touched either by the Order of the 25th of August or by the present Order, nor have the Commissioners proposed to interfere in any way with the amount voted by the Board of Guardians as remuneration for the extra service of the apothecaries.

By order of the Commissioners,
B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of North Dublin Union Workhouse,
North Brunswick-street.

No. 14.—Copy Order of the Commissioners fixing the amount of Remuneration.

North Dublin Union.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the North Dublin Union; and to all persons whom it may concern:

Whereas, under the provisions of "The Sanitary Act, 1866," it is among other things enacted, as follows, that is to say:

"LXV. In Ireland, whenever in compliance with any direction or regulation of the Poor Law Commissioners which they may be empowered to make under the Laws for the time being as to the public health, any Medical Officer of a Union or Dispensary District, or any other Medical Practitioner specially employed by the Guardians for the purpose, shall perform any extra Medical Service in any Union or part of a Union, it shall be lawful for the Guardians of the Union to determine, subject to the approval of the said Commissioners, and if they shall not approve the amount determined by the Guardians, for the said Commissioners to fix by order

under their seal, such remuneration, proportioned to the nature and extent of such services as aforesaid, as to them shall appear just and reasonable; and the amount of such remuneration shall be paid to such Medical Officer or Medical Practitioner by the Guardians of the Union out of the rates raised for the Relief of the Poor, and shall be charged either to the Union at large, or to such part or parts of the Union, according to the nature of the case, as the said Commissioners shall in each case direct."

And whereas, in pursuance of the said Act, we, the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland did issue regulations bearing date the Twenty-fifth day of August, 1866, to carry the provisions of the said Act into effect in the several Unions throughout Ireland, including the North Dublin Union:

And whereas, in the said regulations, we did among other things direct as follows, that is to say:

"IV. The Medical Officers of the several Dispensary Districts shall be Medical Officers for the treatment of patients afflicted by or threatened with cholera within such districts respectively, and shall receive extra remuneration for such services, in proportion to the nature and extent thereof:

"V. Every such Medical Officer shall give immediate attendance and medicine to all persons within his district complaining of diarrhœa, looseness of bowels, or cholera, who may apply to him, either in person or otherwise, for advice or assistance, without requiring the production by such person of a ticket for medical relief or attendance; and shall give daily attendance at the dispensary of the district at such hours as the committee shall direct:"

And whereas cholera prevailed in the North City Dispensary District of North Dublin Union, and the said extra services under the said regulations were performed by John R. Ferguson, Robert Cryan, Gerald Osbrey, John P. Nowlan, Henry Curran, and Albert O. Speedy, Esquires, the Medical Officers of the said Dispensary District:

And whereas the Guardians of the said Union have determined the amount of remuneration to be paid for the extra services under the said regulations of each of the above-named Medical Officers, and have fixed it at the sum of Forty-seven pounds and fifteen shillings:

And whereas we consider the amount of remuneration determined by the said Guardians to be insufficient, and do not approve the same:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the authority given to us under the provisions of the said Act, we do hereby determine the amount of remuneration for the extra medical service under the said regulations, of each of the Medical Officers hereinbefore named, to be the sum of Sixty-seven pounds and four shillings, which we deem to be just and reasonable:

And we do hereby direct that the amount of remuneration so fixed shall in each case be charged to the North City Electoral Division of the said Union, which Electoral Division constitutes the entire Dispensary District.

Sealed with our Seal this Twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven.

(Signed), A. Power.
J. M'Donnell, M.D.
R. M. Bellew.

APPENDIX D.

TABULAR RETURNS IN CONNEXION WITH RELIEF UNDER THE MEDICAL CHARITIES ACT.

[Note.—In this series of Tables, the Unions are classed in the Counties and Provinces in which the chief or central place of the respective Unions is situate; but many of the Unions comprise parts of more than one County or Province. The total of Population and Area of the Unions in the respective Counties and Provinces, as arranged in these Tables, will not, therefore, agree with the summaries of those Counties and Provinces in the Census Returns. An Alphabetical Index List of the Dispensary Districts is annexed (No. 6), showing the name of the Union in which each District is situate, and referring to the table and page in which the particulars relating to each District are to be found.]

No. 1.—Statement of Alterations in Dispensary Districts in Unions in Ireland (arranged in Provinces and Counties), according to the Orders issued by the Commissioners in pursuance of § 6 of 14 & 15 Vic., c. 68 (in continuation of Table No. 1 in Appendix (D.) to Fourteenth Annual Report).

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in each District.	Population: 1861.	Area: in Statute Acres.	Poor Law Valuation.	No of Members of Committee of Management.	No. of Medical Officers.	No. of Apothecaries.	No. of Midwives.	Date of Order making the Alteration.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.				A. R. P.	£ s. d.					
County of Antrim.										
Belfast,	Belfast,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	31st May, 1866.
Lisburn,	Lisburn,	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	12th April, 1866.
County of Cavan.										
Bailieborough,	Bailieborough,	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	12th March, 1866.
Bawnboy,	Ballyconnell,	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	2nd June, 1866.
Cavan,	Belturbet,	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	27th April, 1866.
	Killeshandra,	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	
County of Donegal.										
Ballyshannon,	Ballyshannon,	6	14,446	41,518 3 32	23,567 3 0	31	1	—	—	*13th March, 1866; took effect on 26th March.
County of Fermanagh.										
Enniskillen,	Tempo,	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	4th January, 1866.
Lisnaskea,	Lisnaskea,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7th July, 1866.
County of Londonderry.										
Coleraine,	Coleraine,	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	24th April, 1866.
	Bushmills,	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	
Londonderry,	Burt,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13th January, 1866.
County of Monaghan.										
Castleblayney,	Crossmaglen,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4th December, 1866.

County of Tyrone.									
Clogher,	Ballygawley,	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	19th June, 1866.
	Aughnacloy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	15th August, 1866.
Omagh,	Fintona,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	13th April, 1866.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.									
County of Clare.									
Kilrush,	Kilkee,	–	–	–	–	27	–	–	–	20th April, 1866.
County of Cork.									
Cork,	Blarney,	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	10th May, 1866.
Skibbereen,	Tullagh,	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	23rd April, 1866.
County of Kerry.									
Cahersiveen,	Caher,	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	30th April, 1866.
	Glenbehy,	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	
	Valencia,	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	
	Emlagh,	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	
	Darrynane,	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	
Listowel,	Ballylongford,	9	9,259	36,474 1 20	12,013 5 0	30	1	–	–	15th December, 1866; took effect on 10th January, 1867.
	Listowel,	7	12,030	43,251 3 10	16,204 5 0	30	1	1	–	
	Ballyduff,	8	8,385	29,235 2 9	11,203 0 0	30	1	–	–	
	Ballyhorgan,	8	6,857	42,246 2 18	12,061 10 0	30	1	–	–	
		32	36,531	151,208 1 17	51,482 0 0	120	4	1	–	
County of Waterford.									
Waterford,	Woodstown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3rd May, 1866.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.									
County of Dublin.									
Balrothery,	Swords,	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	–	21st April, 1866.
	Holmpatrick,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2nd June, 1866.
Dublin, South,	Clondalkin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	23rd November, 1866.
Rathdown,	Bray and Rathmichael,	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	19th April, 1866.

* The Ballintra District being added to Ballyshannon District, there are now four Dispensary Districts in the Union instead of five, as shown in Appendix D, No. 1, Annual Report 1865, page 216.

[*continued.*

No. 1.—Statement of Alterations in Dispensary Districts in Unions in Ireland—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in each District.	Population: 1861.	Area: in Statute Acres.	Poor Law Valuation.	No. of Members of Committee of Management.	No. of Medical Officers.	No. of Apothecaries.	No. of Midwives.	Date of Order making the Alteration.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*continued.*										
				A. R. P.	£ s. d.					
County of Kildare.										
Athy,	Ballylynan,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20th December, 1866.
Naas,	Kildare,	4	4,080	19,397 2 2	17,031 18 0	15	1	—	—	*20th December, 1866; took effect on 31st January, 1867.
	Newbridge,	3	6,282	14,073 2 5	15,791 2 0	15	1	—	—	
County of Kilkenny.										
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	17th July, 1866.
County of Louth.										
Ardee,	Ardee,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	25th June, 1866.
County of Wexford.										
Wexford,	Broadway,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20th July, 1866.
County of Wicklow.										
Baltinglass,	Baltinglass,	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	14th March, 1866.
	Kiltegan,	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	
	Dunlavin,	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	
	Rathvilly,	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.										
County of Galway.										
Galway,	Galway,	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	31st October, 1866.
	Spiddle,	5	5,620	63,304 1 39	3,847 15 0	15	1	—	—	†19th December, 1866; took effect on 1st February, 1867.
	Moycullen,	3	3,005	24,949 2 34	3,247 5 0	15	1	—	—	
Tuam,	Dunmore,	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	1st August, 1866.

County of Mayo.										
Newport, . . .	Newport, ...	–	—	—	—	–	–	–	1	13th December, 1866.
County of Sligo.										
Tobercurry, . .	1. Tobercurry, . . .	7	10,691	45,316 0 16	16,681 14 0	23	1	–	–	7th March, 1866; took effect on 26th March, 1866.
	2. Coolaney, ...	8	5,424	34,300 0 19	12,487 13 0	23	1	–	–	
	3. Aclare, ...	6	11,542	46,157 1 5	11,241 16 0	23	1	–	–	
		21	27,657	125,773 2 0	40,411 3 0	69	3	–	–	

* The Newbridge and Kildare District divided into two Districts, named as above.

† The Western District divided into two Districts, named as above.

SUMMARY OF DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.

Provinces.	Number of Unions.	Number of Dispensary Districts.	Number of Electoral Divisions.	Population: 1861.	Area: in Statute Acres.	Poor Law Valuation: 1866.	Number of Members of Committee of Management.	Number of Medical Officers.	Number of Apothecaries.	Number of Midwives.
						£				
Ulster, ...	44	213	875	1,907,264	5,316,689	3,858,455	4,003	226	4	48
Munster, ...	50	203	1,023	1,528,877	6,005,403	3,321,525	4,148	225	18	11
Leinster, ...	40	202	944	1,493,009	4,940,319	4,457,799	4,175	228	10	32
Connaught, ...	29	98	596	869,414	4,060,232	1,351,247	2,058	107	7	1
	163	*716	3,438	5,798,564	20,322,643	12,989,026	14,384	786	39	92

* The effect of the alterations in Listowel, Galway, and Naas Unions, as shown in the preceding Table, is not given in the above Summary, the arrangements not having come into operation in 1866.

No. 2.—Financial and Relief Returns.—List, in pursuance of § 20 of the Medical Charities Act (14 & 15 Vic., c. 68), of all Dispensary Districts in the several Unions in Ireland (arranged in Provinces and Counties):—showing the Number of Dispensaries in each, and the Expenses of each Dispensary District for the Year ended 29th September, 1866; with a Return,—for the Year ended 30th September, 1866,—of the Number of Cases of Medical Relief afforded to Patients at the Dispensary and at their own Homes, respectively; the Number of Tickets for Medical Relief Cancelled by the Committee of Management, under § 9 of the Act; Number of Cases of Vaccination; Number of Dangerous Lunatics certified; of Patients attended in Bridewells, &c.

Note on Table, No. 2.

Columns 1 to 3, 5 and 6 inclusive, are abstracted from the sealed Orders of the Commissioners.
Columns 4 and 7 to 15, inclusive, are abstracted from Returns received from the Clerks of Unions.
Columns 16 to 23, inclusive, are abstracted from Returns received from the Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts.
Column 8:—In various instances in which Rent does not appear in this Table as part of the Annual Expenses, the Dispensary of the District is held in a house which was used for a Dispensary under the late system, or in a court-house, or other public building; the use of which is obtained by the Guardians for the purpose, or in a house granted by the proprietor, rent free, or at a nominal rent.
Columns 5 and 10:—In some instances two Dispensary Districts, in different but adjoining Unions, are attended by the same Medical Officer.

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1866. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Vaccination Expenses. Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1866.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1866. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewells or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Antrim.																						
Antrim,	1. Antrim,	2	1	1	–	54 11 9	10 10 0	3 8 2	114 7 10	–	5 9	1 4 0	4 4 9	193 15 6	768	389	1,157	–	131	–	1	1
	2. Crumlin,	4	1	1	–	57 8 3	4 0 0	1 11 1	107 0 0	–	6 2	0 6 0	5 19 7	182 6 11	719	181	900	–	125	2	–	–
	3. Templepatrick,	3	1	1	–	24 9 11	5 0 0	1 10 7	80 0 0	–	6 12	–	3 15 0	121 7 6	182	190	372	–	119	–	–	–
	4. Doagh,	3	1	1	–	13 6 7	6 0 0	1 9 7	75 0 0	–	13 0	–	5 10 5	114 6 7	466	162	628	–	189	–	–	–
	5. Connor,	3	1	1	–	6 16 2	5 0 0	1 9 7	75 0 0	–	6 5	–	4 0 4	98 11 1	271	109	380	–	134	–	–	–
	6. Randalstown,	4	1	1	–	20 14 3	–	1 7 1	100 0 0	–	9 17	–	13 4 10	145 3 2	937	242	1,179	–	207	1	–	–
		19	6	6	–	177 6 11	30 10 0	10 16 1	551 7 10	–	47 5	1 10 0	36 14 11	855 10 9	3,343	1,273	4,616	–	905	3	1	1

BALLYCASTLE	1. Ballycastle, .	7	1	1	–	31 6 0	–	4 3 8	100 0 0	–	11 11 3	–	9 4 0	156 4 11	442	217	659	5	194	1	–	–
	2. Croagh, . .	4	1	1	–	22 13 2	4 0 0	2 19 6	90 0 0	–	9 8 0	–	5 9 0	134 9 8	194	97	291	–	152	–	–	–
	3. Cushendall, .	4	1	1	–	0 10 6	7 0 0	1 17 8	80 0 0	–	9 1 0	–	2 4 6	100 13 8	116	77	193	–	–	–	–	–
		15	3	3	–	54 9 8	11 0 0	9 0 10	270 0 0	–	30 0 3	–	16 17 6	391 8 3	752	391	1,143	5	346	1	–	–
BALLYMENA	1. Ballymena, .	2	1	1	–	90 6 3	16 0 0	2 9 5	92 10 0	–	0 10	–	108 8 0	310 3 8	2,071	480	2,551	–	246	2	44	46
	2. Galgorm, .	2	2	1	–	2 7 0	15 0 0	1 3 8	70 0 0	–	3 19	–	2 16 0	95 5 8	393	207	600	–	290	–	–	–
	3. Ahoghill, .	3	1	1	–	11 10 5	9 0 0	0 14 0	70 0 0	–	0 3	–	0 2 10	91 10 3	469	277	746	11	275	1	–	–
	4. Portglenone, .	3	1	1	–	14 0 10	12 0 0	1 7 4	70 0 0	–	0 9	2 0 0	0 8 4	100 5 6	505	222	727	–	236	1	–	–
	5. Clogh, . .	4	1	1	–	17 12 8	10 0 0	1 0 6	70 0 0	–	0 7	0 15 0	1 12 11	101 8 1	453	136	589	1	223	–	–	–
	6. Broughshane,	3	2	1	–	22 14 11	13 15 0	0 19 6	70 0 0	–	0 18	2 0 0	0 2 0	110 9 5	394	181	575	–	197	–	–	–
	7. Glenwhirry, .	3	2	1	–	8 16 1	16 0 0	0 12 6	70 0 0	–	0 15	–	1 0 6	97 4 1	225	127	352	2	198	–	–	–
	8. Toome, . .	3	1	1	–	8 12 11	3 10 0	0 14 6	70 0 0	–	–	–	4 16 6	87 13 11	257	191	448	–	90	–	–	–
		23	11	8	–	176 1 1	95 5 0	9 1 5	582 10 0	–	7 1	4 15 0	119 7 1	994 0 7	4,767	1,821	6,588	14	1,755	4	44	46
BALLYMONEY	1. Ballymoney, .	4	1	1	–	34 11 2	13 10 0	1 18 5	95 0 0	–	10 10	–	10 13 7	166 3 2	795	384	1,179	–	207	4	12	2
	2. Dervock, .	4	1	1	–	12 0 2	6 0 0	0 4 3	75 0 0	–	7 11	–	4 0 0	104 15 5	161	151	312	1	114	–	–	–
	3. Castlequarter,	5	1	1	–	26 1 5	6 0 0	0 4 3	75 0 0	–	5 16	–	4 0 0	117 1 8	168	107	275	–	178	–	–	–
	4. Dirraw, . .	5	1	1	–	13 17 6	8 0 0	0 4 3	85 0 0	–	7 7	–	4 0 0	118 8 9	146	115	261	–	137	–	–	–
	5. Kilrea, . .	4	2	1	–	10 6 3	11 0 0	0 11 4	90 0 0	–	6 1	–	5 4 3	123 2 10	997	188	1,185	–	141	–	–	–
		22	6	5	–	96 16 6	44 10 0	3 2 6	420 0 0	–	37 5	–	27 17 10	629 11 10	2,267	945	3,212	1	777	4	12	2
BELFAST, .	1. Belfast, . .	1	2	a6	2	537 11 8	65 0 0	36 1 6	500 18 2	220 0 0	98 9	25 0 0	76 3 9	1559 4 1	11,169	7,125	18,294	–	2,430	–	–	–
	2. Shankhill, .	6	4	3	–	108 10 9	53 18 0	11 13 2	270 0 0	–	20 10	5 0 0	8 1 10	477 13 9	2,382	1,154	3,536	3	488	–	–	–
	3. Ballymacarrett	2	1	1	–	54 19 9	37 10 0	8 8 3	134 14 0	–	19 9	3 0 0	24 1 2	282 2 2	2,150	856	3,006	–	333	1	–	–
	4. Hollywood, .	3	1	1	–	35 19 6	15 0 0	4 9 9	90 0 0	–	6 11	1 10 0	5 7 0	158 17 3	216	223	439	–	137	–	–	–
		12	8	11	2	737 1 8	171 8 0	60 12 8	995 12 2	220 0 0	144 19	34 10 0	113 13 9	2477 17 3	15,917	9,358	25,275	3	3,388	1	–	–
LARNE, .	1. Glenarm, .	3	1	b1	–	14 6 3	10 0 0	7 1 7	97 10 9	–	3 18 0	0 2 4	13 18 7	146 17 6	192	152	344	–	84	–	–	–
	2. Larne, . .	4	1	1	–	16 9 0	10 0 0	4 0 11	90 0 0	–	11 5 0	3 3 6	9 1 6	143 19 11	834	234	1,068	–	237	1	–	–
	3. Ballynure, .	3	1	1	–	1 13 5	5 0 0	1 0 5	70 0 0	–	8 0 3	0 1 2	3 17 6	89 12 9	37	44	81	–	144	–	–	–
	4. Ballycarry, .	2	1	1	–	2 8 10	4 0 0	1 0 5	70 0 0	–	7 7 0	1 1 2	7 10 7	93 8 0	56	87	143	1	129	–	–	–
	5. Carrickfergus,	1	1	b1	–	21 3 4	12 12 0	5 14 3	115 18 3	–	5 2 0	0 3 6	60 11 10	221 5 2	812	299	1,111	–	162	–	–	–
		13	5	5	–	56 0 10	41 12 0	18 17 7	443 9 0	–	35 12 3	4 11 8	95 0 0	695 3 4	1,931	816	2,747	1	756	1	–	–

[a] Belfast Union : Belfast District.—Two Midwives authorized for the District, in addition to the Medical Officers, by order dated 31st May, 1866.
[b] Larne Union : Glenarm and Carrickfergus Districts.—A Midwife authorized for each of these Districts in addition to the Medical Officer.

[continued.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1866. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Vaccination Expenses. Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1866.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1866. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Antrim—*con.*																						
Lisburn,	1. Lisburn,	4	1	1	–	41 13 9	10 17 4	1 0 10	80 0 0	–	16 18	1 0 0	–	151 9 11	1,317	521	1,838	–	169	–	–	–
	2. Hillsborough,	4	1	1	–	23 17 2	10 0 0	0 5 0	80 0 0	–	17 9	–	–	131 11 2	373	387	760	–	621	–	–	–
	3. Knocknadona,	4	1	1	–	–	7 0 0	1 0 0	70 0 0	–	13 18	2 0 0	0 8 0	94 6 0	184	215	399	–	230	–	–	–
	4. Glenavy,	4	1	1	–	28 9 3	10 0 0	0 14 6	75 0 0	–	6 1	2 0 0	–	122 4 9	623	187	810	–	131	–	–	–
	5. Dunmurry,	3	1	1	–	19 4 4	10 0 0	0 11 0	70 0 0	–	9 3	–	4 16 0	113 14 4	675	232	907	–	173	–	–	–
	6. Ballylesson,	2	1	1	–	30 14 0	10 10 0	0 11 0	80 0 0	–	8 6	1 0 0	4 0 0	135 1 0	333	283	616	1	157	–	–	–
	7. Saintfield,	3	1	1	–	20 0 2	8 0 0	3 1 1	69 19 0	–	1 10	–	4 3 7	106 13 10	596	186	782	1	122	–	–	–
	8. Annahilt,	3	1	1	–	25 1 3	6 0 0	3 5 4	74 5 1	–	8 13	–	1 0 0	118 4 8	450	212	662	–	125	–	–	–
		27	8	8	–	188 19 11	72 7 4	10 8 9	599 4 1	–	81 18	6 0 0	14 7 7	973 5 8	4,551	2,223	6,774	2	1,728	–	–	–
County of Armagh.																						
Armagh,	1. Armagh,	3	1	a]	–	32 0 0	15 0 0	7 19 1	120 0 0	–	14 16	2 7 4	76 8 0	268 10 5	1,327	688	2,015	–	232	1	–	–
	2. Blackwatertown	3	2	1	–	39 4 7	14 10 0	4 2 3	100 0 0	–	11 5	0 5 6	0 17 6	170 4 10	842	182	1,024	3	213	–	–	–
	3. Caledon,	1	1	1	–	–	7 0 0	4 0 11	40 0 0	–	2 12	0 1 0	0 17 6	54 11 5	302	76	378	–	41	1	–	–
	4. Tynan,	3	1	1	–	42 13 8	8 10 0	5 7 8	160 0 0	–	11 19	1 5 9	0 17 6	170 13 7	255	148	403	–	259	–	–	–
	5. Keady,	5	1	1	–	25 3 0	7 0 0	4 7 9	100 0 0	–	18 12	2 9 0	3 17 6	161 9 3	626	182	808	1	358	–	–	–
	6. Markethill,	4	1	a]	–	6 1 10	9 0 0	2 7 3	100 0 0	–	14 5	3 14 3	12 1 6	147 9 10	591	337	928	–	296	–	–	–
	7. Richhill,	3	1	1	–	19 17 2	6 0 0	2 9 8	100 0 0	–	7 19	2 3 6	4 1 2	142 10 6	736	280	1,016	–	178	–	–	–
	8. Loughgall,	4	1	1	–	22 8 7	6 0 0	4 17 3	100 0 0	–	24 12	3 12 0	7 0 6	168 10 4	669	299	968	–	315	–	–	–
		26	9	8	–	187 8 10	73 0 0	35 11 10	760 0 0	–	106 0	15 18 4	106 1 2	1284 0 2	5,348	2,192	7,540	4	1,892	2	–	–
Lurgan,	1. Lurgan,	4	2	2	–	70 14 11	17 0 0	7 0 4	129 17 9	–	17 9	–	5 18 8	248 0 8	1,070	765	1,835	3	383	2	4	3
	2. Aghalee,	3	1	1	–	4 19 6	8 0 0	2 4 5	70 0 0	–	10 4	–	3 14 4	99 2 3	389	184	573	3	160	–	–	–
	3. Moira,	3	1	1	–	24 2 2	6 0 0	11 12 6	75 0 0	–	7 13	4 0 0	3 11 9	131 19 5	596	415	1,011	1	196	2	–	–
	4. Waringstown,	3	1	1	–	24 19 7	8 0 0	2 2 5	75 0 0	–	8 15	3 0 0	0 5 6	122 2 6	193	270	463	–	450	–	–	–
	5. Portadown,	3	1	1	–	35 10 9	11 0 0	8 10 6	69 0 0	–	11 19	2 0 0	12 5 4	150 5 7	2,122	784	2,906	–	439	2	–	–
	6. Tartaraghan,	3	1	1	–	19 10 9	10 0 0	4 18 8	80 0 0	–	14 8	2 0 0	7 16 8	138 14 1	568	269	837	–	269	–	–	–
		19	7	7	–	179 17 8	60 0 0	36 8 10	498 17 9	–	70 8	11 0 0	33 12 3	890 4 6	4,938	2,687	7,625	7	1,897	6	4	3

County of Cavan.																													
Bailieboro',	1. Bailieborough,	5	1	1	–	60 5 1	8 0 0	1 2 0	90 0 0	–	13 2	3 10 6	–	175 19 7	696	495	1,191	–	282	2	–	–
	2. Shercock, .	2	1	1	–	9 13 6	10 0 0	1 3 7	60 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	–	81 7 7	278	159	437	1	47	–	–	–
	3. Kingscourt, .	3	1	1	–	28 3 4	6 0 0	0 17 3	70 0 0	–	5 10	0 10 6	4 0 0	115 1 1	463	169	632	–	107	–	–	–
	4. Crossbane, .	1	1	1	–	7 3 3	6 0 0	0 9 9	30 0 0	–	2 0	0 10 6	–	46 3 6	169	65	234	1	62	–	–	–
	5. Termon, .	1	1	1	–	–	6 0 0	0 9 9	30 0 0	–	5 10	1 10 6	–	43 10 3	130	45	175	–	60	–	–	–
		12	5	5	–	105 5 2	36 0 0	4 2 4	280 0 0	–	26 2	6 12 6	4 0 0	462 2 0	1,736	933	2,669	2	558	2	–	–
Bawnboy, .	1. Ballyconnell,	7	1	1	–	24 11 11	9 0 0	5 2 0	80 0 0	–	6 16	–	3 3 0	128 12 11	336	142	478	15	192	1	–	–
	2. Ballinamore,	6	1	1	–	–	8 0 0	0 8 6	80 0 0	–	–	–	4 0 0	92 8 6	151	90	241	–	211	–	5	1
	3. Swanlinbar, .	6	1	1	–	26 7 8	7 10 0	0 13 10	80 0 0	–	11 12	–	3 0 0	129 3 6	143	57	200	–	277	–	–	–
	4. Newtowngore,	6	1	1	–	15 16 0	5 0 0	0 8 6	75 0 0	–	10 6	–	3 10 0	110 0 6	219	78	297	1	158	–	–	–
		25	4	4	–	66 15 7	29 10 0	6 12 10	315 0 0	–	28 14	–	13 13 0	460 5 5	849	367	1,216	16	838	1	5	1
Cavan, .	1. Arvagh, .	4	1	1	–	23 19 11	6 0 0	0 2 0	74 12 9	–	9 8	2 0 6	2 14 8	118 17 10	369	155	524	1	194	2	–	–
	2. Bellananagh,	4	1	1	–	9 6 7	5 0 0	0 2 0	68 18 10	–	9 6	0 10 6	2 0 0	95 3 11	335	104	439	–	190	–	–	–
	3. Ballyhaise, .	5	1	1	–	23 4 5	9 0 0	0 2 0	72 11 6	–	–	1 10 6	4 19 3	111 7 8	249	200	449	3	49	–	–	–
	4. Belturbet, .	5	1	1	–	27 11 1	–	0 2 0	82 19 7	–	5 11	3 10 6	–	119 14 2	453	245	698	–	100	2	–	–
	5. Cavan, . .	4	1	1	–	17 12 6	8 0 0	0 2 1	102 12 0	–	12 11	2 0 6	1 15 9	144 13 10	372	167	539	–	230	–	–	–
	6. Killeshandra,	3	1	1	–	1 1 0	5 0 0	0 2 0	76 0 3	–	11 2	1 10 6	–	94 15 9	345	174	519	–	125	–	–	–
	7. Kilnaleck, .	4	1	1	–	11 14 9	6 0 0	0 2 0	67 1 6	–	12 9	0 10 6	0 18 2	98 15 11	990	390	1,380	–	201	–	–	–
	8. Stradone, .	4	1	1	–	22 2 7	6 10 0	0 2 0	71 10 8	–	14 10	0 10 6	–	115 5 9	433	111	544	3	208	–	–	–
		33	8	8	–	136 12 10	45 10 0	0 16 1	616 7 1	–	74 17	12 4 0	12 7 10	893 14 10	3,546	1,546	5,092	7	1,297	4	–	–
Cootehill,	1. Cootehill, .	4	2	1	–	48 1 11	16 10 0	1 0 6	91 0 0	–	14 3	–	–	170 15 5	653	258	911	1	363	–	–	–
	2. Dawsongrove,	4	1	1	–	30 0 4	12 0 0	1 0 4	70 0 0	–	9 7	–	–	122 7 8	447	180	627	–	145	–	–	–
	3. Drum, . .	6	2	1	–	15 11 2	13 0 0	0 2 4	85 0 0	–	8 6	–	1 10 0	123 9 6	557	159	716	–	282	–	–	–
	4. Tullyvin, .	5	2	1	–	21 10 8	10 10 0	0 14 4	72 10 0	–	7 13	–	1 10 0	114 8 0	527	176	703	–	182	–	–	–
		19	7	4	–	115 4 1	52 0 0	2 17 6	318 10 0	–	39 9	–	3 0 0	531 0 7	2,184	773	2,957	1	972	–	–	–
County of Donegal.																													
Ballyshannon,	1. Ballyshannon,[b] .	6	1	1	–	23 12 2	–	1 10 0	82 10 0	–	5 15	–	10 0 8	123 7 10	790	213	1,003	–	187	–	–	–
	2. Belleek, .	5	1	1	–	19 0 2	6 0 0	0 13 0	70 0 0	–	11 9	–	4 15 0	111 17 2	285	68	353	–	160	–	–	–
	3. Church Hill,	3	1	1	–	0 10 6	12 0 0	0 13 0	40 0 0	–	1 13	–	1 10 0	55 6 6	114	13	127	–	43	–	–	–
	4. Kinlough, .	7	1	1	–	26 13 6	6 0 0	0 13 0	60 0 0	–	14 13	–	5 3 0	113 2 6	753	73	826	–	117	–	–	–
		21	4	4	–	69 16 4	24 0 0	3 9 0	252 10 0	–	33 10	–	21 8 8	404 14 0	1,942	367	2,309	–	507	–	–	–

[a] Armagh Union: Armagh and Markethill Districts.—A Midwife authorized for each of these Districts in addition to the Medical Officer.
[b] Ballyshannon Union: the District of Ballintra was added to that of Ballyshannon by order dated 13th March, 1866.

[*continued.*

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order.		Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1866.									Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1866.							
				Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Vaccination Expenses. Other Expenses incurred under the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1866.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Totals.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunacies certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Donegal—*con.*																						
Donegal,	1. Pettigo,	3	1	1	–	–	3 0 0	0 6 0	40 0 0	–	5 3	–	2 10 0	50 19 0	105	23	128	1	113	–	–	–
	2. Laby,	3	1	1	–	6 6 6	6 10 0	0 11 0	60 0 0	–	11 6	–	4 0 0	88 13 6	349	101	453	–	197	–	–	–
	3. Donegal,	5	1	1	–	–	5 0 0	0 13 6	80 0 0	–	–	–	–	85 13 6	292	124	416	–	474	–	–	–
	4. Mountcharles,	4	1	1	–	22 0 1	4 0 0	0 9 0	80 0 0	–	–	–	4 10 0	110 19 1	369	61	430	–	611	–	–	–
	5. Dunkineely,	3	1	1	–	29 10 10	5 0 0	0 7 6	86 0 0	–	–	–	4 13 0	125 11 4	480	134	614	4	130	1	–	–
		18	5	5	–	57 17 5	23 10 0	2 7 0	346 0 0	–	16 9	–	15 13 0	461 16 5	1,595	446	2,041	5	1,525	1	–	–
Dunfanaghy,	1. Dunfanaghy,	5	2	1	–	15 6 1	9 5 0	4 2 0	80 0 0	–	9 1	–	5 8 0	123 2 1	221	83	304	6	151	1	–	–
	2. Crossroads,	5	2	1	–	34 1 7	9 0 0	0 16 6	100 0 0	–	3 6	–	6 8 10	153 12 11	333	172	505	6	29	1	–	–
		10	4	2	–	49 7 8	18 5 0	4 18 6	180 0 0	–	12 7	–	11 16 10	276 15 0	554	255	809	12	180	2	–	–
Glenties,	1. Dungloe,	8	1	1	–	37 19 6	6 0 0	0 16 2	70 0 0	–	23 16	–	8 0 0	146 11 8	415	189	604	–	436	–	–	–
	2. Glenties,	5	2	1	–	31 5 10	8 0 0	0 8 10	70 0 0	–	15 2	–	1 10 0	126 6 8	259	160	419	–	156	–	–	–
	3. Carrick,	7	2	1	–	–	10 0 0	–	70 0 0	–	–	–	6 0 0	86 0 0	178	91	269	–	3	3	–	–
	4. Ardara,	5	1	1	–	12 9 5	6 0 0	–	70 0 0	–	16 0	–	0 3 6	104 12 11	141	131	272	–	101	1	–	–
	5. Killybegs	2	1	1	–	33 2 3	6 0 0	–	40 0 0	–	–	–	4 0 0	83 2 3	312	37	349	–	55	–	–	–
		27	7	5	–	114 17 0	36 0 0	1 5 0	320 0 0	–	54 18	–	19 13 6	546 13 6	1,305	608	1,913	–	751	4	–	–
Inishowen,	1. Carndonagh,	4	2	1	–	27 1 3	12 0 0	0 10 11	90 0 0	–	8 6	–	2 0 0	139 18 2	314	125	439	–	265	–	–	–
	2. Clonmany,	3	1	1	–	16 6 3	5 0 0	5 5 8	90 10 0	–	3 9	–	2 0 0	122 10 11	343	195	538	11	100	2	–	–
	3. Moville,	6	2	1	–	28 6 9	9 12 0	2 8 0	142 1 0	–	24 6	–	4 10 0	210 17 9	444	242	686	–	370	–	–	–
	4. Malin,	4	2	1	–	28 16 4	16 0 0	0 19 3	100 0 0	–	25 5	–	–	171 0 7	459	109	568	–	181	–	–	–
	5. Buncrana,	4	1	1	–	16 10 4	6 10 0	0 13 5	90 0 0	–	10 2	1 10 0	3 0 0	128 5 9	495	109	604	–	321	2	6	2
		21	8	5	–	117 0 11	49 2 0	9 17 3	512 11 0	–	71 2	1 10 0	11 10 0	772 13 2	2,055	780	2,835	11	1,237	4	6	2

LETTERKENNY,	1. Letterkenny,	5	1	1	–	26 1 3	12 0 0	0 15 0	100 0 0	–	6 6	–	–	145 2 3	722	146	868	–	137	–	5	2
	2. Manorcunningham	3	1	1	–	17 0 5	0 3 0	1 4 6	80 0 0	–	6 17	–	4 4 0	109 8 11	680	184	864	–	80	2	–	–
	3. Church Hill,	6	1	1	–	9 15 7	6 0 0	1 12 6	96 19 0	–	4 6	2 0 0	6 0 0	126 13 1	220	82	302	21	95	–	–	–
		14	3	3	–	52 17 3	18 3 0	3 12 0	276 19 0	–	17 9	2 0 0	10 4 0	381 4 3	1,622	412	2,034	21	312	2	5	2
MILFORD,	1. Rathmelton,	3	b1	1	–	23 4 1	8 0 0	0 19 10	100 0 0	–	12 7 3	0 4 0	28 17 0	173 12 2	365	229	594	–	125	–	–	–
	2. Rathmullen,	3	1	1	–	13 3 11	5 0 0	1 1 8	75 0 0	–	1 4 0	–	0 7 8	95 17 3	225	111	336	5	69	1	–	–
	3. Kilmacrenan and Milford,	4	2	1	–	30 3 3	10 0 0	0 16 7	84 0 0	–	9 1 0	–	5 16 1	139 16 11	594	90	684	–	152	3	–	–
	4. Fannett,	5	1	1	–	26 18 5	6 0 0	0 16 4	90 0 0	–	–	–	4 2 11	127 17 8	467	166	633	34	419	–	–	–
	5. Rossguill,	4	1	1	–	1 13 2	5 0 0	2 11 6	71 16 8	–	4 4 0	–	0 16 2	86 1 6	190	46	236	–	89	–	–	–
		19	6	5	–	95 2 10	34 0 0	6 5 11	420 16 8	–	26 16 3	0 4 0	39 19 10	623 5 6	1,841	642	2,483	39	854	4	–	–
STRANORLAR	1. Killygordan,	4	2	1	–	–	10 0 0	0 3 5	70 0 0	–	1 13	–	4 18 0	86 14 5	128	111	239	–	150	2	–	–
	2. Stranorlar,	3	2	c1	–	53 4 7	12 0 0	0 17 10	70 0 0	–	7 17	–	–	143 19 5	632	258	890	1	334	–	–	–
	3. Cloghan,	4	2	c1	–	20 14 8	12 0 0	0 12 5	100 0 0	–	6 6	–	–	139 13 1	230	72	302	–	167	1	–	–
		11	6	3	–	73 19 3	34 0 0	1 13 8	240 0 0	–	15 16	–	4 18 0	370 6 11	990	441	1,431	1	651	3	–	–
COUNTY OF DOWN.																													
BANBRIDGE,	1. Banbridge,	4	1	1	–	25 14 0	10 0 0	1 16 11	130 0 0	–	21 11	–	10 14 8	199 16 7	1,646	418	2,064	–	394	5	–	–
	2. Dromore,	3	1	1	–	57 0 0	10 0 0	0 19 7	100 0 0	–	16 11	0 8 0	4 1 0	188 19 7	428	400	828	17	262	–	–	–
	3. Crosgar,	3	1	1	–	10 1 10	–	1 5 6	92 10 0	–	6 8	0 5 0	6 1 1	116 11 5	521	165	686	1	131	–	–	–
	4. Ballyward,	4	1	1	–	7 18 0	8 0 0	0 18 4	100 0 0	–	17 6	1 13 0	3 0 6	138 15 10	365	188	553	–	219	–	–	–
	5. Loughbrickland	5	1	1	–	5 19 6	7 0 0	1 11 1	80 0 0	–	16 9	2 0 0	4 13 1	117 12 8	159	149	308	–	220	–	–	–
	6. Tanderagee,	4	1	1	–	35 6 7	6 0 0	1 2 9	100 0 0	–	8 14	–	4 0 0	155 3 4	793	301	1,094	–	178	–	–	–
		23	6	6	–	141 19 11	41 0 0	7 14 2	602 10 0	–	86 19	4 6 0	32 10 4	916 19 5	3,912	1,621	5,533	18	1,404	5	–	–
DOWNPATRICK,	1. Downpatrick,	3	1	1	–	35 14 0	5 0 0	4 2 9	80 0 0	–	8 11	2 0 0	16 2 1	151 9 10	830	355	1,185	–	183	–	–	–
	2. Clough,	4	2	1	–	12 0 0	11 7 0	2 11 11	90 0 0	–	9 10	–	1 10 0	126 18 11	815	268	1,083	–	157	–	–	–
	3. Ballynahinch,	4	3	1	–	17 17 3	15 0 0	3 6 11	100 0 0	–	13 17	–	6 2 6	156 3 8	323	225	548	–	246	–	–	–
	4. Killyleagh,	4	2	1	–	27 14 5	13 0 0	2 4 7	90 0 0	–	13 13	0 15 6	3 1 0	150 8 6	646	253	899	–	258	1	–	–
	5. Killough,	3	1	1	–	24 1 4	5 10 0	2 6 9	80 0 0	–	5 4	0 5 0	0 10 0	117 17 1	613	154	767	1	108	–	–	–
	6. Strangford,	3	1	1	–	55 9 0	5 0 0	4 6 3	103 9 5	–	–	1 1 0	4 19 6	174 5 2	371	215	586	1	54	–	–	–
	7. Portaferry,	3	1	d1	–	26 1 2	9 10 0	3 18 10	92 12 0	–	10 7	1 19 6	5 7 6	149 16 0	723	320	1,043	–	126	–	–	–
		24	11	7	–	198 17 2	64 7 0	22 18 0	636 1 5	–	61 2	6 1 0	37 12 7	1,026 19 2	4,321	1,790	6,111	2	1,132	1	–	–
KILKEEL,	1. Kilkeel,	5	2	e1	1	47 13 0	10 0 0	2 19 5	120 0 0	14 7 0	15 7	–	19 3 2	229 9 7	821	416	1,237	5	314	4	–	–
	2. Bryansford,	3	1	1	–	23 3 5	4 0 0	2 0 2	100 0 0	–	7 1	–	5 12 1	141 16 8	533	196	729	–	125	–	–	–
	3. Rostrevor,	2	1	1	–	28 10 3	10 0 0	0 15 5	80 0 0	–	3 9	–	3 1 6	125 16 2	308	197	505	5	81	1	–	–
		10	4	3	1	99 6 8	24 0 0	5 15 0	300 0 0	14 7 0	25 17	–	27 16 9	497 2 5	1,662	809	2,471	10	520	5	–	–

[continued.

a Inishowen Union: Moville District.—A Midwife authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officer.
b Milford Union: Rathmelton District.—A Midwife authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officer.
c Stranorlar Union: Stranorlar and Cloghan Districts.—A Midwife authorized for each of these Districts in addition to the Medical Officer, but no appointment has been made.
d Downpatrick Union: Portaferry District.—A Midwife authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officer, but no appointment appears to have been made.
e Kilkeel Union: Kilkeel District.—A Midwife authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officer.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order.		Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1866.								Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1866.							
				Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Vaccination Expenses. Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1866.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Visiting Tickets.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s.16.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during the year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Down—*con.*																						
Newry,	1. Newry,	2	1	2	–	56 8 3	14 0 0	3 4 6	165 0 0	–	22 15	–	12 8 7	273 16 4	1,453	907	2,360	–	502	2	2	2
	2. Warrenpoint,	2	1	a1	–	45 16 0	10 0 0	4 14 2	96 10 5	–	6 18	0 8 6	15 10 3	179 17 4	577	319	896	–	136	–	–	–
	3. Rathfriland,	4	1	1	–	11 10 9	9 0 0	1 12 0	82 10 0	–	10 18	0 16 0	7 5 9	123 12 6	217	148	365	–	217	–	–	–
	4. Mullaghglass,	3	1	a1	–	27 0 8	8 0 0	1 9 6	85 0 0	–	3 1	–	13 11 9	138 2 11	343	302	645	–	191	–	–	–
	5. Mountnorris,	3	2	1	–	15 0 6	15 0 0	1 9 6	85 0 0	–	6 17	–	6 8 1	129 15 1	290	173	463	–	146	1	–	–
	6. Meigh,	2	1	1	–	18 10 10	8 0 0	1 7 6	87 10 0	–	4 11	–	6 13 10	126 13 2	275	283	558	–	245	–	–	–
	7. Forkhill,	2	1	1	–	16 19 5	8 10 0	1 11 6	87 10 0	–	6 18	–	3 1 3	124 10 2	323	179	502	–	96	–	–	–
	8. Donaghmore,	3	1	1	–	22 14 5	10 10 0	1 15 6	74 7 2	–	–	1 0 0	–	110 7 1	356	126	482	–	72	–	–	–
	9. Pointzpass,	1	1	1	–	15 8 1	8 0 0	1 4 0	75 0 0	–	4 18	–	–	104 10 1	290	102	392	–	82	–	–	–
		22	10	10	–	229 8 11	91 0 0	18 8 2	838 7 7	–	66 16	2 4 6	64 19 6	1311 4 8	4,124	2,539	6,663	–	1,687	3	2	2
Newtownards,	1. Newtownards,	3	1	1	–	98 10 1	10 0 0	7 8 10	122 10 0	–	21 23	–	2 5 0	261 16 2	2,882	1,308	4,190	–	365	–	–	–
	2. Comber,	3	1	1	–	48 1 10	8 0 0	4 6 5	80 0 0	–	8 13 0	1 0 0	6 14 6	156 15 9	818	224	1,042	1	172	–	–	–
	3. Kilmood,	3	1	1	–	26 5 3	9 10 0	2 11 0	80 0 0	–	8 3 6	1 0 0	3 10 1	130 19 10	411	148	559	–	161	–	–	–
	4. Grey Abbey,	4	2	1	–	42 11 10	9 0 0	2 9 3	90 0 0	–	14 0 6	0 16 0	4 19 6	163 17 1	1,331	324	1,655	3	243	–	–	–
	5. Donaghadee,	2	1	1	–	27 16 4	7 0 0	2 18 9	80 0 0	–	12 18 3	0 14 0	4 0 0	135 7 4	654	405	1,059	–	172	–	–	–
	6. Bangor,	1	1	1	–	85 16 10	10 0 0	4 0 6	90 0 0	–	9 14 0	–	11 11 4	211 2 8	1,524	453	1,977	5	153	–	–	–
		16	7	6	–	329 2 2	53 10 0	23 14 9	542 10 0	–	74 11 6	3 10 0	33 0 5	1059 18 10	7,620	2,862	10,482	9	1,266	–	–	–
County of Fermanagh.																						
Enniskillen,	1. Enniskillen,	7	1	b1	–	68 6 3	12 0 0	6 4 2	100 0 0	–	11 14	0 10 6	42 9 5	241 4 4	860	650	1,510	6	280	6	–	–
	2. Tempo,	6	2	1	–	36 9 0	10 10 0	2 6 9	80 0 0	–	4 2	2 10 6	–	135 18 3	144	129	273	–	574	4	–	–
	3. Lisbellaw,	3	1	1	–	22 14 0	7 10 0	1 9 8	61 3 0	–	2 15	0 10 6	–	96 2 2	206	55	261	–	61	–	–	–
	4. Ely,	8	1	1	–	22 12 6	9 15 0	0 13 2	80 0 0	–	6 0	0 10 6	2 10 0	122 1 2	236	60	296	–	122	–	–	–
	5. Holywell,	10	2	1	–	20 15 10	10 10 0	0 6 6	100 0 0	–	12 12	0 10 6	8 10 0	153 4 10	684	172	856	23	227	–	–	–
	6. Florencecourt	8	1	1	–	18 7 2	10 0 0	0 6 6	80 0 0	–	6 10	0 10 6	4 16 6	120 10 8	232	101	333	5	196	1	–	–
		42	8	6	–	189 4 9	60 5 0	11 6 9	501 3 0	–	43 13	5 3 0	58 5 11	869 1 5	2,362	1,167	3,529	34	1,460	11	–	–

Irvinestown,	1. Irvinestown,	7	3	2	–	99 12 4	12 5 0	5 2 8	119 5 11	–	24 5	–	7 11 10	268 2 9	729	363	1,092	9	259	–	–	–
	2. Ederney,	8	1	1	–	44 11 2	5 0 0	4 0 11	82 14 2	–	30 6	–	6 2 6	172 14 9	765	98	863	18	405	1	–	–
	3. Clonelly,	2	1	1	–	–	3 0 0	1 12 0	35 0 0	–	2 5	–	2 10 0	44 7 0	122	22	144	–	75	–	–	–
		17	5	4	–	144 3 6	20 5 0	10 15 7	237 0 1	–	56 16	–	16 4 4	485 4 6	1,616	483	2,099	27	739	1	–	–
Lisnaskea,	1. Brookeborough	6	1	c	–	22 11 8	10 0 0	2 8 2	100 0 0	–	9 2	0 10 6	10 19 0	155 11 4	402	200	602	–	188	–	–	–
	2. Lisnaskea,	5	1	c	–	18 10 1	10 0 0	2 19 8	90 0 0	–	4 5	0 10 6	1 14 6	127 19 9	246	160	406	1	178	1	–	–
	3. Derrylin,	6	1	c	–	28 12 9	7 0 0	0 13 8	90 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	4 12 6	131 9 5	311	132	443	2	170	–	–	–
	4. Maguiresbridge,	3	1	1	–	24 6 7	10 0 0	2 12 8	65 0 0	–	6 1	0 10 6	4 10 0	113 0 9	263	201	464	2	72	–	–	–
		20	4	4	–	94 1 1	37 0 0	8 14 2	345 0 0	–	19 8	2 2 6	21 16 0	528 1 3	1,222	693	1,915	5	608	1	–	–
County of Londonderry.																											
Coleraine,	1. Coleraine,	3	2	1	–	24 2 3	17 12 0	1 18 2	90 0 0	–	10 9	–	18 13 11	162 15 4	831	608	1,439	5	137	–	13	6
	2. Bushmills,	4	2	2	–	44 5 11	18 0 0	0 19 6	120 0 0	–	16 4	–	5 0 7	204 10 0	822	274	1,096	–	313	2	–	–
	3. Articlave,	4	1	1	–	35 14 11	10 0 0	2 0 2	80 0 0	–	12 9	–	1 1 11	141 6 0	365	253	618	–	79	–	–	–
	4. Aghadowey,	5	1	1	–	31 16 5	13 0 0	0 17 6	90 0 0	–	10 0	–	2 10 6	148 4 5	633	375	1,008	–	222	–	–	–
	5. Garvagh,	4	1	1	–	13 2 6	10 0 0	0 19 6	80 0 0	–	4 3	–	–	108 5 0	178	165	343	–	138	–	–	–
		20	7	6	–	149 2 0	68 12 0	6 14 10	460 0 0	–	53 5	–	27 6 11	765 0 9	2,829	1,675	4,504	5	889	2	13	6
Londonderry,	1. City of Londonderry.	2	1	d	1	75 11 7	14 0 0	2 18 9	120 0 0	50 0 0	20 4	–	70 3 6	352 17 10	839	873	1,712	–	323	–	–	–
	2. Glendermot,	3	2	d	–	54 16 10	16 0 0	1 12 7	100 0 0	–	10 16	0 10 0	28 2 4	211 17 9	664	453	1,117	–	188	1	–	–
	3. Eglinton,	3	2	d	–	28 8 9	4 0 0	1 4 11	100 0 0	–	8 15	1 10 0	15 6 0	159 4 8	382	256	638	–	118	–	–	–
	4. Claudy,	4	2	1	–	20 17 0	5 0 0	2 2 9	100 0 0	–	3 4	0 10 6	11 5 0	142 19 3	712	136	848	4	164	–	–	–
	5. Kilderry,	4	2	d	–	35 19 1	8 10 0	1 4 11	100 0 0	–	10 11	–	17 3 0	173 8 0	858	273	1,131	–	185	–	–	–
	6. Burt,	3	3	d	–	28 10 8	3 11 0	3 6 5	100 0 0	–	5 10	–	9 16 0	150 14 1	442	143	585	–	195	–	–	–
	7. Killea,	3	1	d	–	19 12 9	8 0 0	1 4 10	100 0 0	–	9 9	–	14 10 0	152 16 7	457	179	636	–	157	3	–	–
		22	13	7	1	263 16 8	59 1 0	13 15 2	720 0 0	50 0 0	68 9	2 10 6	166 5 10	1343 18 2	4,354	2,310	6,664	4	1,330	4	–	–
Magherafelt,	1. Magherafelt,	5	2	1	–	19 9 8	0 2 0	2 7 9	80 0 0	–	5 18	–	12 3 5	120 0 10	1,003	193	1,286	10	138	–	12	6
	2. Bellaghy,	4	2	1	–	34 16 8	14 10 0	3 2 4	80 0 0	–	14 16	3 0 0	4 3 10	154 8 10	768	372	1,140	14	279	1	–	–
	3. Maghera,	5	2	1	–	–	14 0 0	1 12 3	80 0 0	–	15 14	2 10 0	5 9 6	119 5 9	339	103	442	–	195	–	–	–
	4. Draperstown,	5	1	1	–	12 5 6	0 5 0	2 1 6	80 0 0	–	14 7	2 15 0	4 12 9	116 6 9	663	104	767	–	300	–	–	–
	5. Moneymore,	6	1	1	–	16 14 2	0 5 0	2 10 10	80 0 0	–	11 0	–	3 14 0	114 4 0	710	152	862	–	194	–	–	–
		25	8	5	–	83 6 0	29 2 0	11 14 8	400 0 0	–	61 15	8 5 0	30 3 6	624 6 2	3,573	924	4,497	24	1,106	1	12	6

[continued.

a Newry Union: Warrenpoint and Mullaghglass Districts.—A Midwife authorized for each of these Districts in addition to the Medical Officer.

b Enniskillen Union: Enniskillen District.—A Midwife authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officer.

c Lisnaskea Union: Brookeborough, Lisnaskea, and Derrylin Districts.—A Midwife authorized for each of these Districts in addition to the Medical Officer, but no appointment has been made in the Derrylin District.

d Londonderry Union: City of Londonderry, Glendermot, Eglinton, Kilderry, Burt, and Killea Districts.—A Midwife authorized for each of these Districts in addition to the Medical Officer.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1866. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1866.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1866. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
Co of Londonderry—*con.*																						
Newtown-limavady,	1. N.T Limavady,	4	1	1	–	25 19 6	7 0 0	3 3 6	85 0 0	–	2 4 9	–	0 19 10	124 7 7	543	137	680	–	110	1	1	1
	2. Ballykelly, .	4	1	1	–	23 2 6	–	2 17 6	80 0 0	–	9 14 0	–	2 11 0	118 5 0	589	120	709	–	201	–	–	–
	3. Bellarena, .	4	2	1	–	–	–	2 18 0	80 0 0	–	6 0 0	–	1 0 0	89 18 0	504	89	593	–	104	–	–	–
	4. Dungiven, .	4	1	[a]1	–	48 3 7	8 0 0	2 17 6	80 0 0	–	6 2 6	–	0 5 0	145 8 7	468	49	517	–	137	–	–	–
	5. Feeny, . .	3	1	1	–	16 1 8	6 0 0	4 9 8	80 0 0	–	2 12 0	–	–	109 3 4	310	72	382	6	82	–	–	–
		19	6	5	–	113 7 3	21 0 0	16 6 2	405 0 0	–	26 13 3	–	4 15 10	587 2 6	2,414	467	2,881	6	634	1	1	1
County of Monaghan.																						
Carrickmacross, .	1. Carrickmacross	5	1	[b]1	–	41 5 7	10 10 0	0 12 0	100 0 0	–	16 11	6 3 0	18 1 0	193 2 7	339	186	525	–	265	5	15	2
	2. Donaghmoyne,	5	1	[b]1	–	30 7 8	10 0 0	1 4 6	70 0 0	–	13 5	1 10 6	15 0 4	141 8 0	275	121	396	10	201	–	–	–
	3. Raferagh, .	4	1	[b]1	–	20 11 8	5 0 0	0 12 6	60 0 0	–	11 2	2 10 6	13 19 5	113 16 1	557	115	672	4	211	–	–	–
		14	3	3	–	92 4 11	25 10 0	2 9 0	230 0 0	–	40 18	10 4 0	47 0 9	448 6 8	1,171	422	1,593	14	677	5	15	2
Castle-blayney,	1. Castleblayney,	6	1	1	–	57 12 11	10 0 0	6 3 4	100 0 0	–	17 18	–	23 14 10	215 9 1	*407	267	674	–	253	2	–	–
	2. Ballybay, .	7	1	1	–	26 12 8	8 0 0	2 13 8	100 0 0	–	17 12	2 0 0	7 6 5	164 4 9	† 704	371	1,075	8	376	–	–	–
	3. Crossmaglen,	8	2	1	–	38 18 2	16 0 0	2 14 3	100 0 0	–	15 17	0 5 0	12 12 0	186 6 5	658	304	962	1	188	1	–	–
		21	4	3	–	123 3 9	34 0 0	11 11 3	300 0 0	–	51 7	2 5 0	43 13 3	566 0 3	1,769	942	2,711	9	817	3	–	–
Clones, .	1. Clones, .	4	2	1	–	22 17 4	13 0 0	1 11 0	100 0 0	–	16 18 0	0 10 6	7 14 0	162 10 10	486	223	709	–	249	3	8	6
	2. Newtownbutler	7	1	1	–	27 15 9	5 0 0	1 1 0	90 0 0	–	15 14 0	0 10 6	6 14 0	146 15 3	508	197	705	–	320	–	–	–
	3. Rosslea, .	5	1	1	–	8 18 3	8 0 0	1 5 0	80 0 0	–	9 5 6	0 10 6	1 6 6	109 5 9	282	107	389	–	164	–	–	–
		16	4	3	–	59 11 4	26 0 0	3 17 0	270 0 0	–	41 17 6	1 11 6	15 14 6	418 11 10	1,276	527	1,803	–	733	3	8	6

MONAGHAN,	1. Monaghan,	3	1	1	–	5 19 10	15 0 0	0 10 0	80 0 0	–	8 18	2 0 0	2 2 0	114 9 10	797	201	998	–	184	–	–	–
	2 Glasslough,	5	2	1	–	22 15 2	15 0 0	0 17 2	100 0 0	–	9 3	–	4 6 0	152 1 4	974	163	1,137	2	133	–	–	–
	3. Castleshane,	4	2	1	–	–	7 4 0	1 8 9	80 0 0	–	8 2	–	6 19 9	103 14 6	530	130	660	2	213	–	–	–
	4. Scotstown,	5	1	1	–	11 2 8	6 0 0	2 4 6	80 0 0	–	10 19	2 0 0	8 13 5	120 19 7	736	212	948	21	220	–	–	–
	5. Kilmore,	4	2	1	–	14 3 3	10 0 0	0 10 0	80 0 0	–	11 9	–	5 4 0	121 6 3	362	73	435	–	230	–	–	–
		21	8	5	–	54 0 11	53 4 0	5 10 5	420 0 0	–	48 11	4 0 0	27 5 2	612 11 6	3,399	779	4,178	25	980	–	–	–
COUNTY OF TYRONE.																													
CASTLEDERG	1. Castlederg and Killeter,	10	2	2	–	26 8 8	10 0 0	0 5 6	130 0 0	–	19 11 3	–	4 18 6	191 3 11	423	176	599	2	390	2	–	–
	2. Drumquin,	4	1	1	–	–	4 0 0	–	32 0 0	–	3 10	–	4 6 3	43 7 3	72	56	128	–	83	–	–	–
		14	3	3	–	26 8 8	14 0 0	0 5 6	162 0 0	–	22 12 3	–	9 4 9	234 11 2	495	232	727	2	473	2	–	–
CLOGHER,	1. Fivemiletown,	4	1	1	–	10 17 1	6 0 0	3 13 2	70 0 0	–	6 8	–	5 0 0	101 18 3	90	128	218	–	75	–	–	–
	2. Clogher,	5	2	c1	–	6 10 6	8 0 0	1 12 7	90 0 0	–	7 1	–	17 3 6	130 7 7	433	203	636	3	174	1	3	3
	3. Ballygawley,	4	1	1	–	31 4 5	6 0 0	1 10 11	70 0 0	–	9 0	–	5 0 0	122 15 4	131	109	240	–	179	–	–	–
	4. Aughnacloy,	5	1	c2	–	10 11 9	10 0 0	3 16 11	80 0 0	–	5 10	1 0 0	7 17 0	118 15 8	394	181	575	4	177	–	–	–
		18	5	5	–	59 3 9	30 0 0	10 13 7	310 0 0	–	27 19	1 0 0	35 0 6	473 16 10	1,048	621	1,669	7	605	1	3	3
COOKSTOWN,	1. Cookstown,	6	1	1	–	32 2 11	9 15 0	0 6 8	100 0 0	–	8 7 0	–	5 10 2	156 1 9	772	286	1,058	–	171	–	–	–
	2. Pomeroy,	5	1	1	–	17 0 1	8 8 0	–	80 0 0	–	14 6 0	–	5 18 0	125 12 1	563	267	830	–	323	1	–	–
	3. Coagh,	2	1	1		12 11 4	7 0 0	0 10 0	60 0 0	–	9 19 0	–	–	90 0 4	483	229	712	–	222	–	–	–
	4. Stewartstown,	3	1	1	–	22 10 0	10 0 0	–	65 0 0	–	10 2 6	–	5 3 1	112 15 7	530	214	744	–	204	–	–	–
		16	4	4	–	84 4 4	35 3 0	0 16 8	305 0 0	–	42 14 6	–	16 11 3	484 9 9	2,348	996	3,344	–	920	1	–	–
DUNGANNON,	1. Dungannon,	5	1	d1	–	34 0 8	6 15 0	2 1 8	100 0 0	–	13 0 4	4 4 10	17 10 0	177 12 6	601	450	1,051	–	277	4	4	3
	2. Benburb,	3	2	1	–	32 17 2	15 0 0	0 5 2	100 0 0	–	12 1 0	1 0 0	6 14 2	167 17 6	506	189	695	–	193	–	–	–
	3. Coal Island,	4	1	d1	–	33 0 7	3 8 0	8 9 4	100 0 0	–	–	1 0 0	16 11 1	162 9 0	836	492	1,328	–	179	3	–	–
	4. Clonavaddy,	5	1	d1	–	27 7 9	12 0 0	0 15 0	100 0 0	–	13 3 3	3 5 0	19 10 0	176 1 0	446	241	687	1	284	1	–	–
	5. Ballymagran,	2	1	1	–	15 17 2	8 0 0	0 4 0	40 0 0	–	2 5 0	–	0 5 0	66 11 2	124	35	159	–	71	–	–	–
		19	6	5	–	143 3 4	45 3 0	11 15 2	440 0 0	–	40 9 7	9 9 10	60 10 3	750 11 2	2,513	1,407	3,920	1	1,004	8	4	3
GORTIN,	1. Gortin,	6	1	e1	–	0 11 6	10 0 0	1 12 2	70 0 0	–	14 13	2 0 0	3 4 1	102 0 9	275	119	394	–	154	–	–	–
	2. Plumb Bridge,	7	2	1	–	21 5 7	11 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	13 0	–	2 10 0	127 15 7	382	93	475	7	176	–	–	–
		13	3	2	–	21 17 1	21 0 0	1 12 2	150 0 0	–	27 13	2 0 0	5 14 1	229 16 4	657	212	869	7	330	–	–	–

[*continued.*

a Newtownlimavady Union: Dungiven District.—A Midwife authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officer, but no appointment appears to have been made.

b Carrickmacross Union: Carrickmacross, Donaghmoyne, and Raferagh Districts.—A Midwife authorized for these Districts in addition to the Medical Officer, but only one person acts for the three Districts.

c Clogher Union: Clogher and Aughnacloy Districts.—A Midwife authorized for each of these Districts in addition to the Medical Officer, but appointment not yet made for Aughnacloy.

d Dungannon Union: Dungannon, Coal Island, and Clonavaddy Districts.—A Midwife authorized for each of these Districts in addition to the Medical Officer.

e Gortin Union: Gortin District.—A Midwife authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officer, but no appointment appears to have been made.

* Castleblayney Union: Castleblayney District.—The return of the numbers relieved is defective, the books not having been kept by the previous Medical Officer during the months of July and August.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1866. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Vaccination Expenses. Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1866.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1866. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Tyrone—*con.*																						
Omagh,	1. Omagh,	9	2	a	–	39 10 11	18 10 0	2 9 0	115 0 0	–	18 12	3 10 0	20 9 2	218 1 1	815	430	1,245	–	450	–	–	–
	2. Fintona,	7	1	a	–	19 6 3	7 10 0	2 15 0	90 0 0	–	10 4	2 9 0	7 17 10	110 2 1	608	198	806	–	240	1	–	–
	3. Dromore,	4	1	1	–	–	5 0 0	0 2 6	80 0 0	–	11 2	1 0 0	4 10 10	101 15 4	434	138	572	–	127	2	–	–
	4. Drumquin,	4	2	1	–	–	7 10 0	0 2 6	80 0 0	–	7 2	–	6 8 3	101 2 9	169	128	297	–	131	–	–	–
	5. Sixmilecross,	9	2	a	–	20 3 7	10 0 0	2 3 0	90 0 0	–	13 10	1 10 0	15 9 8	152 16 3	378	225	603	–	231	3	–	–
		33	8	5	–	79 0 9	48 10 0	7 12 0	455 0 0	–	60 10	8 9 0	54 15 9	713 17 6	2,404	1,119	3,523	–	1,179	6	–	–
Strabane,	1. Dunnamanagh	5	2	b	–	17 6 4	10 11 0	1 16 7	96 9 10	–	11 3 0	0 10 0	6 16 6	144 13 3	382	166	548	–	171	–	–	–
	2. Strabane,	4	1	b	–	28 4 5	–	4 2 9	96 9 10	–	12 13 0	1 0 0	25 7 6	167 17 6	547	245	792	–	266	–	–	–
	3. Newtn. Stewart	5	2	b	–	48 11 11	8 0 0	2 7 1	96 9 10	–	7 16 0	4 10 0	11 2 0	178 16 10	489	413	902	1	298	1	–	–
	4. Castle Finn,	5	2	b	–	41 12 2	13 0 0	2 15 2	96 9 10	–	5 0 0	0 10 0	13 7 6	172 14 8	646	310	956	1	193	–	–	–
	5. Raphoe,	5	2	b	–	18 13 5	14 5 0	3 8 5	96 9 10	–	10 17 6	–	12 7 6	156 1 8	324	245	569	3	166	–	–	–
		24	9	5	–	154 8 3	45 16 0	14 10 0	482 9 2	–	47 9 6	6 10 0	69 1 0	820 3 11	2,388	1,379	3,767	5	1,093	1	–	–
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER. County of Clare.																						
Ballyvaghan,	1. Ballyvaghan,	11	2	1	–	26 17 8	4 10 0	–	85 0 0	–	–	1 1 0	2 8 0	119 16 8	438	109	547	–	102	2	–	–
		11	2	1	–	26 17 8	4 10 0	–	85 0 0	–	–	1 1 0	2 8 0	119 16 8	438	109	547	–	102	2	–	–
Corrofin,	1. Corrofin,	9	2	1	–	29 3 9	4 0 0	1 6 6	90 0 0	–	5 3 0	–	0 12 6	130 5 9	820	108	928	–	171	–	–	–
		9	2	1	–	29 3 9	4 0 0	1 6 6	90 0 0	–	5 3 0	–	0 12 6	130 5 9	820	108	928	–	174	–	–	–

Ennis,	1. Ennis,	4	2	2	–	58 19 5	6 0 0	3 19 4	200 0 0	–	19 14	–	1 12 1	290 4 10	2,556	645	3,201	–	376	4	–	–
	2. Crusheen,	5	3	1	–	21 11 1	13 0 0	2 8 7	90 0 0	–	7 4	–	1 0 0	135 3 8	466	111	577	–	137	–	–	–
	3. Killaniv,	5	1	1	–	4 16 9	5 0 0	2 8 7	90 0 0	–	8 17	–	3 1 0	114 3 4	402	93	495	–	164	2	–	–
	4. Newmarket,	6	3	1	–	32 15 10	20 0 0	2 8 8	110 0 0	–	6 16	–	7 13 4	179 13 10	119	30	149	–	84	1	2	1
		20	9	5	–	118 3 1	44 0 0	11 5 2	490 0 0	–	42 11	–	13 6 5	719 5 8	3,543	879	4,422	–	761	7	2	1
Ennistymon,	1. Roadford,	8	2	1	–	45 3 5	16 0 0	5 3 10	86 0 0	–	9 5 0	1 17 6	10 9 0	173 18 9	323	177	500	1	196	–	–	–
	2. Ennistymon,	6	2	1	–	34 10 10	11 10 0	7 8 10	80 0 0	–	16 11 3	–	11 3 4	161 4 3	1,044	300	1,344	10	266	–	10	2
	3. Miltown Malbay	6	2	1	–	46 5 10	13 0 0	5 3 10	83 3 0	–	12 1 0	–	14 17 0	174 10 8	515	296	811	9	214	–	–	–
		20	6	3	–	126 0 1	40 10 0	17 16 6	249 3 9	–	37 17 3	1 17 6	36 9 4	509 13 8	1,882	773	2,655	20	676	–	10	2
Killa-dysert,	1. Labasheeda,	5	1	1	–	15 4 4	6 0 0	2 1 9	119 4 9	–	–	1 18 8	2 9 6	146 19 0	373	76	449	–	20	–	–	–
	2. Ballynacally,	6	2	1	–	33 9 10	3 10 0	2 1 9	88 15 0	–	–	1 1 4	2 12 3	131 10 2	1,032	102	1,134	–	420	–	–	–
		11	3	2	–	48 14 2	9 10 0	4 3 6	207 19 9	–	–	3 0 0	5 1 9	278 9 2	1,405	178	1,583	–	440	–	–	–
Kilrush,	1. Kilrush,	3	1	c1	–	48 15 8	–	3 3 4	112 8 5	–	9 12	0 10 6	7 16 5	182 6 4	1,271	615	1,886	–	127	1	3	1
	2. Kilmibil,	6	2	1	–	–	6 0 0	0 11 8	100 0 0	–	11 9	0 10 6	5 12 6	124 3 8	517	101	618	–	221	–	–	–
	3. Cragaknock,	7	2	1	–	26 7 0	9 11 8	2 11 2	109 9 4	–	6 8	0 10 6	4 11 6	159 9 2	988	302	1,290	1	157	–	–	–
	4. Kilkee,	6	1	1	–	10 5 8	10 0 0	0 11 8	100 0 0	–	9 6	0 10 6	0 6 3	131 0 1	703	268	971	–	158	–	–	–
	5. Carrigaholt,	5	1	1	–	18 10 2	10 0 0	3 17 2	102 10 10	–	9 13	2 10 6	1 10 11	148 12 7	758	292	1,050	–	216	–	–	–
		27	7	5	–	103 18 6	35 11 8	10 15 0	524 8 7	–	46 8	4 12 6	19 17 7	745 11 10	4,237	1,578	5,815	1	879	1	3	1
Scariff,	1. Mountshannon	5	2	1	–	8 1 7	8 10 0	0 5 6	80 0 0	–	–	0 10 0	3 2 8	100 9 9	332	85	417	–	136	–	–	–
	2. Feakle,	8	1	1	–	12 15 0	8 10 0	0 4 0	82 2 0	–	15 7 0	1 13 6	3 9 10	124 1 4	189	105	294	–	206	–	–	–
	3. Annacarriga,	4	2	1	–	18 12 11	13 0 0	0 7 6	80 0 0	–	5 13 9	1 0 0	3 7 0	122 1 2	434	149	583	–	157	1	1	1
		17	5	3	–	39 9 6	30 0 0	0 17 0	242 2 0	–	21 0 9	3 3 6	9 19 6	346 12 3	955	339	1,294	–	499	1	1	1
Tulla,	1. Tulla,	7	2	1	–	13 10 4	8 0 0	1 1 1	100 0 0	–	11 14 3	0 13 1	7 17 6	142 16 3	456	147	603	–	136	–	2	2
	2. Quin,	6	2	1	–	19 4 1	9 0 0	2 18 6	128 17 0	–	5 6 6	1 6 1	6 2 6	172 14 8	213	71	284	–	63	–	–	–
	3. Kilkishen,	5	2	d1	–	25 7 3	7 10 0	1 1 0	100 0 0	–	6 17 0	0 13 1	7 6 6	148 14 10	465	155	620	–	113	1	–	–
		18	6	3	–	58 1 8	24 10 0	5 0 7	328 17 0	–	23 17 9	2 12 3	21 6 6	464 5 9	1,134	373	1,507	–	312	1	2	2
County of Cork.																						
Bandon,	1. Bandon,	3	1	1	1	41 6 11	–	2 0 2	100 0 0	20 0 0	12 14	0 10 6	21 15 3	198 6 10	1,470	224	1,694	–	198	–	–	–
	2. Innishannon,	4	1	1	–	23 15 5	8 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	6 1	0 10 6	4 2 2	122 9 1	359	136	495	3	101	–	–	–
	3. Templemartin,	4	1	1	–	23 7 10	8 0 0	–	85 0 0	–	9 3	1 9 6	3 0 9	130 1 1	274	89	363	–	97	–	–	–
	4. Murragh,	4	1	1	–	20 0 4	8 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	7 14	4 10 6	1 12 0	121 16 10	200	85	375	–	349	–	–	–
	5. Kilbrittain,	5	1	1	–	9 18 5	9 10 0	–	70 16 8	–	4 12	0 10 6	2 12 8	98 0 3	139	120	259	2	90	–	–	–
		20	6	5	1	118 8 11	33 10 0	2 0 2	415 16 8	20 0 0	40 4	7 11 6	33 2 10	670 14 1	2,532	654	3,186	5	835	–	–	–

[*continued.*

a Omagh Union: Omagh, Fintona, and Sixmilecross Districts.—A Midwife authorized for each of these Districts in addition to the Medical Officer.

b Strabane Union.—Two Midwives authorized for each District in addition to the respective Medical Officers, but only one appears to have been appointed for Strabane District.

c Kilrush Union: Kilrush District.—A Midwife authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officer.

d Tulla Union: Kilkishen District.—A Midwife authorized for this District, by Order dated 27th May, 1864, but no appointment appears to have been made.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1866. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Vaccination Expenses. Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1866.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1866. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER —*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Cork—*con.*																						
Bantry, .	1. Bantry, . .	4	1	1	–	36 18 5	4 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	12 15	–	13 10 8	147 4 1	566	265	831	4	213	3	20	8
	2. Glengarriff, .	5	1	1	–	11 14 9	5 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	7 13	–	7 2 2	111 9 11	409	100	509	–	310	–	–	–
	3. Durrus and Kilcrohane,	5	1	1	–	23 11 0	4 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	7 17	–	7 0 10	122 8 10	459	118	577	–	69	–	–	–
		14	3	3	–	72 4 2	13 0 0	–	240 0 0	–	28 5	–	27 13 8	381 2 10	1,434	483	1,917	4	592	3	20	8
Castletown	1. Castletown, .	4	2	1	–	29 5 9	11 0 0	2 0 0	92 0 0	–	10 0	–	8 1 10	152 7 7	916	275	1,191	2	178	–	–	–
	2. Kilcatherine,	3	2	1	–	30 17 7	4 5 9	1 18 0	80 0 0	–	22 16	–	3 18 10	143 16 2	638	59	697	1	340	–	–	–
		7	4	2	–	60 3 4	15 5 9	3 18 0	172 0 0	–	32 16	–	12 0 8	296 3 9	1,554	334	1,888	3	518	–	–	–
Clonakilty,	1. Rosscarbery,	6	1	1	–	17 5 11	5 0 0	0 12 6	82 10 0	–	12 18	1 5 6	3 0 0	122 11 11	853	237	1,090	–	261	1	–	–
	2. Clonakilty, .	7	1	1	–	18 4 5	2 0 0	0 12 6	77 10 0	–	10 9	2 7 6	5 8 10	116 12 3	389	235	624	–	244	1	20	12
	3. Timoleague, .	7	1	1	–	19 10 1	3 0 0	0 12 6	77 10 0	–	14 15	1 10 6	3 1 8	119 19 9	153	306	459	–	340	–	–	–
		20	3	3	–	55 0 5	10 0 0	1 17 6	237 10 0	–	38 2	5 3 6	11 10 6	359 3 11	1,395	778	2,173	–	845	2	20	12
Cork, .	1. Dripsey, .	3	1	1	–	28 7 11	6 6 0	2 19 7	100 0 0	–	8 0 0	–	4 17 6	150 11 0	1,271	276	1,547	2	164	1	–	–
	2. Blarney, .	4	2	1	–	33 16 9	19 0 0	4 14 8	111 1 9	–	–	–	13 5 10	181 19 0	655	142	797	–	10	–	–	–
	3. Carrignavar,	7	4	2	–	79 10 11	21 10 0	3 10 0	200 0 0	–	7 19 0	–	26 10 9	338 0 8	1,006	263	1,269	–	189	1	–	–
	4. Whitechurch,	2	2	1	–	14 3 11	11 0 0	1 10 0	100 0 0	–	5 1 0	–	25 13 0	157 7 11	398	123	521	–	120	–	–	–
	5. Cork, . .	1	4	9	2	590 14 7	87 0 0	38 13 6	730 0 0	180 0 0	59 0 3	–	106 6 5	1741 14 9	23,906	6,881	30,787	–	1,309	13	–	–
	6. Carrigaline,	2	2	1	–	48 4 8	20 5 0	5 16 0	150 16 9	–	5 15 0	–	4 8 6	235 5 11	1,137	388	1,525	–	59	1	–	–
	7. Douglas, .	2	1	1	–	23 5 11	8 0 0	1 10 0	80 0 0	–	3 11 0	–	7 12 7	123 19 6	658	127	785	–	74	–	–	–
	8. Ballygarvan,	3	1	1	–	8 17 6	7 0 0	1 10 0	80 0 0	–	3 16 0	–	4 13 7	105 17 1	189	108	297	2	51	1	–	–
	9. Ballincollig,	3	1	1	–	14 10 2	5 0 0	2 6 10	100 0 0	–	8 15 0	–	9 10 10	149 2 10	579	232	811	–	140	1	–	–
	10. Queenstown,	1	1	1	1	60 2 2	13 0 0	4 18 7	100 0 0	58 9 0	12 3 0	–	21 6 2	269 18 11	2,312	881	3,193	1	193	2	6	4
		28	19	19	3	851 14 6	198 1 0	67 9 2	1751 18 6	238 9 0	114 0 3	–	224 5 2	3445 17 7	32,111	9,421	41,532	5	2,309	20	6	4

DUNMANWAY	1. Dunmanway,	4	1	1	–	10 7 5	4 0 0	–	92 2 0	–	11 12 6	1 10 0	4 10 0	124 1 11	652	245	897	3	183	–	5	2
	2. Coolmountain,	6	2	1	–	15 1 1	8 0 0	3 7 4	100 4 4	–	17 18 0	0 10 6	7 7 4	152 8 7	588	166	754	–	171	–	–	–
	3. Ballineen, .	5	1	1	–	9 14 1	4 0 0	0 17 2	91 1 0	–	6 12 0	2 0 6	6 0 0	120 4 9	451	168	619	–	219	–	–	–
		15	4	3	–	35 2 7	16 0 0	4 4 6	283 7 4	–	36 26	4 1 0	17 17 4	396 15 3	1,691	579	2,270	3	573	–	5	2
FERMOY, .	1. Fermoy, .	3	2	1	–	48 4 2	11 0 0	–	107 0 0	–	10 10	–	8 5 9	184 19 11	692	345	1,037	–	162	–	–	–
	2. Rathcormack,	4	2	1	–	23 15 10	6 5 0	–	100 0 0	–	4 19	–	8 13 2	143 13 0	834	218	1,052	3	172	–	–	–
	3. Ballyhooly, .	6	2	1	–	24 9 0	14 0 0	0 10 4	100 0 0	–	–	–	4 15 1	143 14 5	527	197	724	–	380	1	–	–
	4. Kilworth, .	6	2	1	–	25 13 5	12 4 0	0 1 8	100 0 0	–	1 5	–	9 4 10	148 8 11	568	135	703	–	94	–	–	–
	5. Ballynoe, .	5	2	1	–	32 10 11	7 15 0	0 7 5	100 0 0	–	2 12	–	8 2 0	151 7 4	513	167	680	–	490	–	–	–
		24	10	5	–	154 13 4	51 4 0	0 19 5	507 0 0	–	19 6	–	39 0 10	772 3 7	3,134	1,062	4,196	3	1,298	1	–	–
KANTURK, .	1. Newmarket, .	8	2	1	–	11 4 7	6 10 0	2 5 9	90 0 0	–	7 12	–	5 7 0	122 19 4	1,073	163	1,236	–	223	1	–	–
	2. Kanturk, .	11	2	a1	1	18 3 9	3 0 0	2 15 9	90 0 0	25 0 0	8 18	–	23 1 8	170 19 2	1,460	420	1,880	–	257	1	–	–
	3. Milford, .	7	2	a1	–	18 5 10	6 0 0	1 10 9	90 0 0	–	7 3	–	26 19 6	149 19 1	1,614	81	1,695	–	213	2	–	–
	4. Boherboy, .	7	3	1	–	15 4 1	7 10 0	1 10 9	90 0 0	–	10 16	–	5 11 2	130 12 0	705	186	891	–	423	–	–	–
		33	9	4	1	62 18 3	23 0 0	8 3 0	360 0 0	25 0 0	34 9	–	60 19 4	574 9 7	4,852	850	5,702	–	1,116	4	–	–
KINSALE, .	1. Courceys, .	4	1	1	–	15 18 6	8 0 0	0 3 8	70 0 0	–	4 14 0	–	5 1 1	103 17 3	130	96	226	–	89	–	–	–
	2. Kinsale, .	1	1	1	–	20 5 9	–	0 10 0	70 0 0	–	14 10 6	0 6 0	4 5 0	109 17 3	1,049	325	1,374	–	192	2	2	1
	3. Ballymartle, .	4	1	1	–	5 14 0	4 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	6 17 0	–	3 15 6	100 6 6	148	79	227	–	268	2	–	–
	4. Carrigaline, .	4	1	1	–	7 13 6	4 0 0	–	70 0 0	–	10 0 6	–	3 3 0	94 17 0	179	97	276	–	117	2	–	–
	5. Ballyfeard, .	6	1	1	–	2 14 4	6 0 0	–	70 0 0	–	11 1 0	–	0 1 10	89 17 2	312	128	440	5	149	–	–	–
		19	5	5	–	52 6 1	22 0 0	0 13 8	360 0 0	–	47 3 0	0 6 0	16 6 5	498 15 2	1,818	725	2,543	5	815	6	2	1
MACROOM, .	1. Macroom, .	5	1	1	–	54 2 7	10 0 0	0 3 0	100 0 0	–	16 7 0	–	11 17 2	192 9 9	1,124	365	1,489	–	232	–	–	–
	2. Clonmoyle, .	5	1	1	–	15 16 0	6 0 0	0 3 0	100 0 0	–	13 2 0	–	4 0 0	139 1 0	994	171	1,165	–	227	–	–	–
	3. Slievereagh, .	5	2	1	–	20 11 5	4 0 0	0 3 0	100 0 0	–	11 13 0	–	5 6 4	141 13 9	841	116	960	–	223	1	–	–
	4. Inchigeelagh,	5	1	1	–	9 16 5	4 15 0	0 3 0	90 0 0	–	9 0 0	–	4 0 0	117 14 5	380	113	493	–	177	–	–	–
	5. Cannaway, .	5	1	1	–	15 9 6	5 0 0	0 3 0	90 0 0	–	9 11 6	–	4 0 0	124 4 0	639	243	882	–	126	–	–	–
		25	6	5	–	115 15 11	29 15 0	0 15 0	480 0 0	–	59 13 6	–	29 3 6	715 2 11	3,981	1,008	4,989	–	985	1	–	–
MALLOW, .	1. Kilshannig, .	2	2	1	–	70 15 11	9 5 0	3 12 6	100 0 0	–	5 10 0	0 10 6	6 1 0	195 14 11	725	146	871	–	162	–	–	–
	2. Mallow, .	2	1	1	–	80 14 7	8 0 0	1 13 4	100 0 0	–	8 13	0 10 6	1 9 6	200 9 2	750	498	1,248	2	176	–	–	–
	3. Rahan, .	3	1	1	–	42 16 11	5 0 0	0 7 10	92 10 0	–	5 15 0	2 10 6	6 19 0	155 19 3	319	101	420	–	124	–	–	–
	4. Buttevant, .	5	3	b2	–	53 13 3	14 10 0	3 11 3	140 0 0	–	7 10 0	0 10 6	38 9 0	258 4 0	1,752	293	2,045	–	148	–	–	–
	5. Ballyclogh, .	3	2	1	–	31 9 11	8 10 0	0 7 10	90 0 0	–	2 18 0	0 10 6	15 13 0	149 9 3	440	177	617	–	67	2	–	–
	6. Doneraile, .	6	2	1	1	38 14 2	8 10 0	0 7 10	100 0 0	20 0 0	7 8 0	0 10 6	5 10 8	181 1 2	1,128	138	1,266	–	129	–	–	–
		21	11	7	1	318 4 9	53 15 0	10 0 7	622 10 0	20 0 0	37 23	5 3 0	74 2 2	1140 17 9	5,114	1,353	6,467	2	806	2	–	–

[a] Kanturk Union: Kanturk and Milford Districts.—A Midwife authorized for each of these Districts in addition to the Medical Officer.
[b] Mallow Union: Buttevant District.—A Midwife authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officer.

[continued.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions—*continued*.

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1866. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Vaccination Expenses. Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1866.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1866. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER —*continued*.						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Cork—*con.*																						
Midleton,	1. Midleton,	3	2	2	–	37 17 3	6 0 0	1 14 7	200 0 0	–	6 16	0 10 0	19 13 11	272 11 9	1,966	757	2,723	–	193	2	12	2
	2. Walshetown-more, East,	5	1	1	–	17 2 2	4 10 0	0 18 1	100 0 0	–	5 10	1 5 0	9 17 7	139 2 10	556	181	737	–	109	–	–	–
	3. Castlemartyr,	4	1	1	–	34 15 6	7 0 0	0 15 4	100 0 0	–	7 11	–	6 10 0	156 11 10	945	222	1,167	–	121	–	–	–
	4. Aghada,	4	1	1	–	21 5 1	6 0 0	0 17 6	100 0 0	–	11 7	–	7 19 3	147 8 10	399	188	587	–	415	3	–	–
	5. Cloyne,	3	1	1	–	20 3 7	8 0 0	0 17 4	100 0 0	–	7 8	–	9 7 0	145 15 11	476	235	711	–	416	3	–	–
		19	6	6	–	131 3 7	31 10 0	5 2 10	600 0 0	–	38 12	1 15 0	53 7 9	861 11 2	4,342	1,583	5,925	–	1,257	8	12	2
Millstreet	1. Cullen,	6	1	1	–	19 15 3	2 17 6	0 8 4	60 0 0	–	10 17	0 7 6	2 0 0	96 5 7	585	192	777	–	219	–	–	–
	2. Millstreet,	6	1	1	–	57 2 4	10 0 0	0 8 4	80 0 0	–	17 5	0 7 8	9 6 4	174 9 8	956	139	1,095	–	310	–	–	–
		12	2	2	–	76 17 7	12 17 6	0 16 8	140 0 0	–	28 2	0 15 2	11 6 4	270 15 3	1,541	331	1,872	–	529	–	–	–
Mitchels-town,	1. Mitchelstown,	6	2	1	–	24 4 9	10 0 0	1 0 8	100 0 0	–	13 13	–	17 3 5	166 1 10	1,137	280	1,417	–	193	2	4	4
	2. Kildorrery,	6	1	1	–	34 16 10	14 5 0	8 11 10	125 0 0	–	4 1	0 15 0	7 14 6	195 4 2	928	190	1,118	–	101	–	–	–
	3. Galbally,	6	2	1	–	16 1 4	13 0 0	0 17 5	106 0 0	–	–	–	13 19 3	149 18 0	759	175	934	–	79	–	–	–
		18	5	3	–	75 2 11	37 5 0	10 9 11	331 0 0	–	17 14	0 15 0	38 17 2	511 4 0	2,824	645	3,469	–	373	2	4	4
Skibbereen	1. Skibbereen,	4	1	1	1	34 6 10	9 0 0	4 18 6	100 0 0	40 0 0	1 18	0 10 6	13 15 1	204 8 11	871	161	1,032	–	185	–	–	–
	2. Union Hall,	6	1	1	–	26 12 11	8 0 0	4 18 4	100 0 0	–	24 0	0 10 6	8 18 0	172 19 9	615	82	697	–	239	–	–	–
	3. Dromdaleague,	8	1	1	–	30 2 0	5 0 0	4 18 4	100 0 0	–	13 18	0 10 6	5 11 4	160 0 2	1,043	108	1,151	–	291	–	–	–
	4. Tullagh,	5	3	1	–	24 9 11	9 0 0	4 18 4	100 0 0	–	20 8	0 10 6	6 18 3	166 5 0	135	106	241	–	447	–	–	–
		23	6	4	1	115 11 8	31 0 0	19 13 6	400 0 0	40 0 0	60 4	2 2 0	35 2 8	703 13 10	2,664	457	3,121	–	1,162	–	–	–

Skull,	1. Skull,	6	1	1	–	16 17 4	6 0 0	0 17 10	100 0 0	–	9 8	–	4 7 9	137 10 11	895	219	1,114	–	194	1	–	–
	2. Goleen,	5	1	1	–	11 12 8	6 0 0	2 5 0	100 0 0	–	4 0	–	4 0 6	127 18 2	395	67	462	–	210	–	–	–
		11	2	2	–	28 10 0	12 0 0	3 2 10	200 0 0	–	13 8	–	8 8 3	265 9 1	1,290	286	1,576	–	404	1	–	–
Youghal,	1. Youghal,	1	1	1	–	30 0 9	8 5 10	1 18 7	130 0 0	–	8 10	–	14 7 5	192 13 7	1,328	454	1,782	–	190	–	–	–
	2. Killeagh,	3	1	1	–	32 12 2	7 0 0	1 18 7	100 0 0	–	3 11 0	–	8 16 9	153 18 6	531	232	763	–	57	–	–	–
	3. Templemichael	3	1	1	–	12 14 5	5 0 0	0 19 6	90 0 0	–	3 5 0	–	10 9 4	122 8 3	151	73	224	–	85	–	–	–
	4. Ardmore,	4	1	1	–	25 13 10	6 0 0	1 0 1	100 0 0	–	5 3 0	1 0 0	5 0 0	143 16 11	595	127	722	2	61	–	–	–
	5. Clashmore,	3	1	1	–	16 9 10	5 0 0	1 4 7	100 0 0	–	4 9 3	0 10 6	5 8 11	133 3 1	439	221	660	–	80	2	–	–
		14	5	5	–	117 11 0	31 5 10	7 1 4	520 0 0	–	24 9 3	1 10 6	44 2 5	746 0 4	3,044	1,107	4,151	2	473	2	–	–
County of Kerry.																														
Caherci-veen,	1. Caher,	4	1	1	–	26 7 2	5 5 0	1 0 8	60 0 0	–	30 19	–	3 12 0	127 3 10	242	45	287	–	42	12	–	–
	2. Glanbehy,	5	2	1	–	42 19 11	12 0 0	1 3 3	70 0 0	–	29 0	–	4 12 0	159 15 2	600	240	840	–	3	1	–	–
	3. Valencia,	2	2	1	–	26 12 1	11 10 0	0 8 9	60 0 0	–	1 9	–	4 0 0	103 19 10	380	87	467	–	9	–	–	–
	4. Emlagh,	7	2	1	–	29 9 2	7 0 0	4 5 5	91 5 7	–	21 11	–	4 6 6	157 17 8	500	40	540	–	211	–	–	–
	5. Darrynane,	4	2	1	–	16 5 2	10 0 0	1 0 3	74 0 0	–	26 7	–	4 8 0	132 0 5	455	78	533	–	247	1	–	–
		22	9	5	–	141 13 6	45 15 0	7 18 4	355 5 7	–	109 6	–	20 18 6	680 16 11	2,177	490	2,667	–	512	14	–	–
Dingle,	1. Dingle,	7	1	a	1	18 13 7	7 0 0	0 7 2	100 0 0	20 0 0	14 10	0 10 6	19 16 4	180 17 7	1,176	272	1,448	3	295	6	2	1
	2. Castlegregory,	6	2	1	–	26 17 3	4 10 0	–	100 0 0	–	8 16	0 10 6	9 15 6	150 9 3	830	167	997	33	172	–	–	–
	3. Awenascale,	6	1	1	–	34 2 9	2 5 0	–	100 0 0	–	0 19	1 0 6	9 2 6	147 9 9	540	98	638	1	84	1	–	–
		19	4	3	1	79 13 7	13 15 0	0 7 2	300 0 0	20 0 0	24 5	2 1 6	38 14 4	478 16 7	2,546	537	3,083	37	551	7	2	1
Kenmare,	1. Kenmare,	4	1	1	–	19 9 9	10 0 0	0 15 0	90 0 0	–	9 1	–	8 12 3	137 18 0	1,256	179	1,435	–	55	1	–	–
	2. Kilgarvan,	4	1	1	–	14 10 3	6 0 0	1 5 6	70 0 0	–	9 0	0 10 6	6 12 6	107 18 9	1,222	127	1,349	–	218	–	–	–
	3. Tuosist,	4	2	1	–	25 6 2	8 0 0	0 10 0	88 0 0	–	11 3	0 10 6	7 7 0	140 16 8	501	24	525	–	152	–	–	–
	4. Sneem,	4	1	1	–	9 10 10	6 0 0	0 10 0	70 0 0	–	10 17	0 10 6	8 17 6	106 5 10	103	22	125	–	98	–	–	–
		16	5	4	–	68 17 0	30 0 0	3 0 6	318 0 0	–	40 1	1 11 6	31 9 3	492 19 3	3,082	352	3,434	–	523	1	–	–
Killarney,	1. Killarney,	6	1	2	–	64 5 11	–	–	200 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	17 12 2	282 8 7	1,524	387	1,911	–	331	3	8	1
	2. Molahiffe,	8	2	1	–	3 10 10	1 10 0	–	100 0 0	–	15 0 3	0 10 6	8 3 5	128 15 0	432	119	551	3	274	–	–	–
	3. Milltown,	4	1	1	–	10 10 8	8 0 0	–	100 0 0	–	24 12 0	0 10 6	8 2 6	151 15 8	1,847	278	2,125	–	162	–	–	–
	4. Killorglin,	6	1	1	–	32 18 11	5 10 0	–	100 0 0	–	42 14 0	0 10 6	7 0 0	188 13 5	1,923	309	2,232	–	348	–	–	–
	5. Coom,	7	2	1	–	17 13 3	10 10 0	–	100 0 0	–	4 4 0	0 10 6	27 18 0	160 15 9	327	131	458	–	242	–	–	–
		31	7	6	–	128 19 7	25 10 0	–	600 0 0	–	86 10 3	2 12 6	68 16 1	912 8 5	6,053	1,224	7,277	3	1,357	3	8	1
Listowel,	1. Ballylongford,	10	2	1	–	38 19 4	11 0 0	0 10 1	100 0 0	–	3 17	0 10 6	1 8 6	156 5 5	338	268	606	–	118	–	–	–
	2. Listowel,	11	2	1	1	93 16 4	5 0 0	0 9 10	102 3 10	29 8 2	18 17	0 10 6	3 12 11	253 18 7	712	510	1,222	–	247	4	8	8
	3. Ballyduff,	11	2	1	–	51 9 11	9 0 0	0 10 5	103 3 0	–	2 12	0 10 6	0 13 6	167 19 4	407	246	653	3	75	–	–	–
		32	6	3	1	184 5 7	25 0 0	1 10 4	305 6 10	29 8 2	25 6	1 11 6	5 14 11	578 3 4	1,457	1,024	2,481	3	440	4	8	8

a Dingle Union: Dingle District.—A Midwife authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officer.

[continued.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1866. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Vaccination Expenses. Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1866.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1866. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER —*continued.*																						
County of Kerry—*con.*																						
Tralee,	1. Tralee,	9	1	2	–	127 1 2	14 0 0	2 7 11	200 0 0	–	43 4	–	25 2 2	411 15 3	2,356	1,064	3,420	2	432	1	–	–
	2. Castle Island,	6	1	1	–	31 18 11	–	2 0 0	100 0 0	–	12 4	2 0 0	7 9 6	155 12 5	1,320	356	1,676	2	239	1	1	1
	3. Kilgobban,	7	3	1	–	37 17 10	11 0 0	2 17 8	100 0 0	–	9 0	–	22 1 6	182 17 0	480	121	601	–	136	–	–	–
	4. Brosna,	9	2	1	–	23 8 11	12 0 0	2 2 9	108 0 0	–	17 1	0 15 0	12 7 2	175 14 10	729	149	878	–	264	–	–	–
	5. Ardfert,	8	2	1	–	102 6 9	4 0 0	2 18 8	100 0 0	–	21 9	–	19 2 1	249 16 6	672	283	955	–	277	–	–	–
		39	9	6	–	322 13 7	41 0 0	12 7 0	608 0 0	–	102 18	2 15 0	86 2 5	1175 16 0	5,557	1,973	7,530	4	1,348	2	1	1
County of Limerick.																						
Croom,	1. Croom,	8	2	1	1	49 2 7	9 0 0	1 10 9	104 4 0	30 0 0	9 5	–	10 16 2	213 18 6	744	72	816	–	166	–	–	–
	2. Castletown,	6	2	1	–	15 6 9	10 0 0	1 7 1	108 8 0	–	4 8	0 15 0	9 17 11	150 2 9	360	107	467	–	190	–	–	–
	3. Adare,	6	2	1	–	26 14 2	14 0 0	1 3 3	100 0 0	–	6 10	–	6 19 0	155 6 5	467	191	658	–	130	–	–	–
		20	6	3	1	91 3 6	33 0 0	4 1 1	312 12 0	30 0 0	20 3	0 15 0	27 13 1	519 7 8	1,571	370	1,941	–	486	–	–	–
Glin,	1. Shanagolden,	6	2	1	–	40 18 9	15 0 0	0 17 3	104 4 0	–	6 6	–	1 5 11	168 11 11	730	307	1,037	–	183	–	–	–
	2. Tarbert,	7	2	1	–	27 2 2	14 0 0	1 10 0	100 0 0	–	15 14	0 10 0	–	158 16 2	724	358	1,082	2	240	–	–	–
		13	4	2	–	68 0 11	29 0 0	2 7 3	204 4 0	–	22 0	0 10 0	1 5 11	327 8 1	1454	665	2,119	2	423	–	–	–
Kilmallock	1. Kilmallock,	4	1	1	–	16 3 3	6 0 0	1 4 8	100 0 0	–	4 6	2 0 6	14 5 2	143 19 7	1,168	201	1,369	–	155	–	–	–
	2. Bruff,	4	1	1	1	26 0 9	8 0 0	0 9 3	100 0 0	20 0 0	10 11	0 10 6	8 6 9	173 18 3	973	143	1,116	–	160	–	2	1
	3. Hospital,	4	1	1	–	33 3 10	5 0 0	2 15 8	100 0 0	–	7 17	0 10 6	12 4 11	161 11 11	1,102	197	1,299	–	141	1	–	–
	4. Kilfinnane,	7	1	1	1	25 0 7	13 10 0	2 2 3	110 0 0	25 0 0	7 18	0 10 6	15 4 10	199 6 2	1,854	407	2,261	–	267	1	2	2
	5. Charleville,	4	1	1	1	12 19 5	–	2 3 6	100 0 0	20 0 0	5 16	0 10 6	14 19 4	156 8 9	1,031	224	1,255	–	134	1	–	–
	6. Bruree,	4	1	1	–	16 2 8	6 2 2	1 17 0	112 0 0	–	2 3	1 10 6	13 5 2	153 0 6	1,194	160	1,354	–	111	–	–	–
		27	6	6	3	129 10 6	38 12 2	10 12 4	622 0 0	65 0 0	38 11	5 13 0	78 6 2	988 5 2	7,322	1,332	8,654	–	968	3	4	3

LIMERICK,	1. Clarina,	5	1	1	–	8 3 3	5 0 0	1 5 6	100 0 0	–	4 17	–	2 0 8	121 6 5	366	140	506	–	112	–	–	–	–
	2. Caherconlish,	5	1	1	–	30 14 3	4 0 0	9 10 1	110 13 3	–	10 10	–	3 6 0	168 13 7	495	129	624	–	113	1	–	–	–
	3. Annacotty,	3	2	1	–	20 13 5	11 0 0	0 6 0	100 0 0	–	–	–	2 0 6	133 19 11	582	193	775	–	143	1	–	–	–
	4. Murroe,	5	1	1	–	20 8 11	14 0 0	0 6 0	100 0 0	–	–	–	0 1 6	134 16 5	708	169	877	–	109	–	–	–	–
	5. City of Limerick	1	2	4	1	172 0 11	41 0 0	6 8 6	400 0 0	100 0 0	24 4	–	33 9 2	777 2 7	10,504	3,214	13,718	1	619	–	–	–	–
	6. Bridgetown,	8	3	1	–	21 6 6	14 0 0	0 6 0	100 0 0	–	9 3	–	3 11 10	148 7 4	463	142	605	–	197	–	–	–	–
	7. Coolacasey,	7	3	1	–	24 8 10	20 0 0	0 6 0	103 3 0	–	3 11	–	3 9 6	154 18 4	372	137	509	–	96	–	–	–	–
		34	13	10	1	297 16 1	109 0 0	18 8 1	1013 16 3	100 0 0	52 5	–	47 19 2	1639 4 7	13,490	4,124	17,614	1	1,389	2	–	–	–
NEWCASTLE,	1. Ardagh,	5	2	1	–	1 0 2	13 0 0	0 9 6	100 0 0	–	5 14	–	9 0 1	129 3 9	250	128	378	–	154	–	–	–	–
	2. Abbeyfeale,	7	2	1	–	21 10 4	11 0 0	1 4 0	103 19 4	–	–	–	10 15 11	148 9 7	*283	134	417	–	83	–	–	–	–
	3. Newcastle,	4	1	1	1	25 10 1	9 6 1	1 10 0	100 0 0	30 0 0	6 19	2 0 0	10 15 3	186 0 5	792	251	1,043	3	140	–	–	–	–
	4. Feenagh,	5	2	1	–	5 18 2	8 12 0	1 0 0	100 0 0	–	6 15	2 0 0	7 0 0	131 5 2	429	81	510	–	117	1	–	–	–
	5. Broadford,	7	2	1	–	3 13 3	7 0 0	1 0 0	100 0 0	–	9 1	–	10 13 4	131 7 7	403	65	468	3	276	–	–	–	–
		28	9	5	1	57 12 0	48 18 1	5 3 6	503 19 4	30 0 0	28 9	4 0 0	48 4 7	726 6 6	2,167	659	2,826	6	770	1	–	–	–
RATHKEALE,	1. Askeaton,	6	1	1	–	26 1 0	6 0 0	1 10 7	100 0 0	–	6 17	3 10 6	5 10 7	149 9 8	530	265	795	–	152	1	–	–	–
	2. Pallaskenry,	5	1	1	–	14 7 11	4 10 0	2 8 6	100 0 0	–	6 0	1 10 6	2 15 10	131 12 9	474	254	728	–	121	–	–	–	–
	3. Rathkeale,	7	2	2	1	45 15 2	16 0 0	1 11 11	200 0 0	52 0 0	8 15	2 10 6	24 7 6	351 0 1	1,340	702	2,042	–	204	2	–	–	–
		18	4	4	1	86 4 1	26 10 0	5 11 0	400 0 0	52 0 0	21 12	7 11 6	32 13 11	632 2 6	2,344	1,221	3,565	–	477	3	–	–	–
COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.																														
BORRISOKANE,	1. Terryglass,	4	2	1	–	33 12 6	9 0 0	5 11 10	99 15 0	–	5 18	0 10 6	13 12 8	168 0 6	†236	61	297	–	83	–	–	–	–
	2. Borrisokane,	5	1	1	–	24 15 0	10 0 0	0 5 6	90 0 0	–	7 7	2 10 6	9 16 4	144 14 4	225	149	374	–	129	6	26	17	–
	3. Cloghjordan,	4	1	1	–	24 8 2	5 0 0	0 13 6	90 0 0	–	4 17	1 10 6	6 10 0	132 19 2	585	108	693	–	107	–	–	–	–
		13	4	3	–	82 15 8	24 0 0	6 10 10	279 15 0	–	18 2	4 11 6	29 19 0	445 14 0	1,016	318	1,364	–	319	6	26	17	
CARRICK-ON-SUIR,	1. Carrick-on-Suir	5	1	1	1	49 5 11	–	4 17 6	100 0 0	28 4 1	6 4	5 10 6	13 17 0	207 19 0	2,027	710	2,737	–	281	4	19	11	
	2. Garrangibbon,	1	1	1	–	12 18 1	3 0 0	0 11 0	60 0 0	–	2 4	–	1 3 7	79 16 8	347	64	411	–	29	–	–	–	
	3. Whitecburch,	8	3	1	–	13 3 4	10 0 0	–	100 0 0	–	11 9	0 10 6	19 9 0	154 11 10	142	112	254	–	122	–	–	–	
	4. Rathgormuck,	6	2	1	–	11 6 9	13 0 0	0 11 0	90 0 0	–	4 17	0 10 6	7 19 0	128 4 3	425	96	521	2	80	–	–	–	
	5. Portlaw,	2	1	1	–	30 0 0	–	–	80 0 0	–	3 14	0 10 6	–	114 4 6	402	155	557	–	583	–	–	–	
		22	8	5	1	16 14 1	26 0 0	5 19 6	430 0 0	28 4 1	28 8	7 2 0	42 8 7	684 16 3	3,343	1,137	4,480	2	1,095	4	19	11	
CASHEL,	1. Kilpatrick,	5	2	a1	–	29 4 9	10 0 0	0 15 6	100 0 0	–	9 13	0 12 6	32 15 6	183 1 3	386	286	672	–	158	–	–	–	
	2. Cashel,	5	2	1	–	44 19 4	11 0 0	0 15 8	100 0 0	–	12 4	0 12 6	7 12 8	177 4 2	410	425	835	3	136	2	56	14	
	3. Tullamain,	5	1	1	–	6 2 0	10 0 0	0 15 6	102 0 0	–	5 0	3 2 6	5 3 0	132 3 0	357	146	503	1	127	1	–	–	
	4. Fethard,	5	1	1	–	41 10 8	6 0 0	0 15 6	100 0 0	–	8 1	0 12 6	6 0 5	163 0 1	1,363	416	1,779	–	152	–	–	–	
	5. Killonaule,	4	1	1	–	11 5 1	6 0 0	0 15 6	100 0 0	–	8 7	0 12 6	3 7 3	130 7 4	217	128	345	–	144	–	–	–	
		24	7	5	–	133 1 10	43 0 0	3 17 8	502 0 0	–	43 5	5 12 6	54 18 10	785 15 10	2,733	1,401	4,134	4	717	3	56	14	

a Cashel Union: Kilpatrick District — A Midwife authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officer.
* Newcastle Union: Abbeyfeale District.—Return incomplete. Books not properly kept by former Medical Officer.
† Borrisokane Union: Terryglass District.—Return incomplete. Books imperfectly kept by former Medical Officer.

[continued.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1866. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Vaccination Expenses. Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1866.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1866. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER —*continued.*																						
County of Tipperary—*con.*																						
Clogheen,	1 Caher,	4	1	1	–	28 5 6	10 0 0	0 9 0	100 0 0	–	10 0 9	1 0 0	2 2 7	151 17 10	823	333	1,156	–	201	6	4	1
	2. Ardfinnan,	6	2	1	–	17 9 7	14 0 0	2 11 6	100 0 0	–	8 0 0	1 0 0	8 3 6	151 4 7	542	192	734	–	141	1	–	–
	3. Clogheen,	4	2	a1	–	47 1 6	19 0 0	1 2 4	100 0 0	–	11 11 0	–	10 7 9	189 2 7	1,561	296	1,857	–	207	2	1	1
		14	5	3	–	92 16 7	43 0 0	4 2 10	300 0 0	–	29 11 9	2 0 0	20 13 10	492 5 0	2,926	821	3,747	–	549	9	5	2
Clonmel,	1. Clonmel,	1	1	1	1	55 14 8	–	4 5 10	100 0 0	40 0 0	10 18	0 12 0	10 17 4	222 7 10	2,321	1,001	3,322	–	230	4	–	–
	2. Marlfield,	2	2	1	–	24 7 5	15 0 0	1 2 9	100 0 0	–	4 1	–	14 13 9	159 4 11	858	258	1,116	–	76	–	–	–
	3. Kiltinan,	2	1	1	–	5 16 2	8 0 0	0 12 9	50 0 0	–	1 0	–	4 0 10	69 9 9	299	33	332	–	30	–	–	–
	4. Kilsheelan,	4	1	1	–	23 15 10	5 0 0	2 8 0	100 0 0	–	5 9	2 0 0	4 9 9	143 2 7	705	238	943	–	92	–	–	–
	5. St. Mary's,	2	1	1	–	8 4 2	12 0 0	0 10 11	80 0 0	–	2 3	–	4 18 2	107 16 3	558	229	787	–	212	–	–	–
	6. Ballymacarbry,	3	1	1	–	8 7 1	6 10 0	1 4 1	60 0 0	–	2 5	–	4 12 3	82 18 5	230	85	315	1	52	–	–	–
		14	7	6	1	126 5 4	46 10 0	10 4 4	490 0 0	40 0 0	25 16	2 12 0	43 12 1	784 19 9	4,971	1,844	6,815	1	692	4	–	–
Nenagh,	1. Nenagh,	6	1	2	–	38 0 1	12 0 0	2 10 6	212 0 0	–	10 18 9	2 0 0	6 4 10	283 14 2	977	403	1,380	1	298	–	–	–
	2. Newport,	6	1	1	–	21 12 9	8 0 0	1 7 0	103 3 0	–	12 9 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	154 2 9	789	241	1,030	–	446	1	3	1
	3. Portroe,	5	2	1	–	19 3 2	12 0 0	1 14 0	102 2 0	–	9 13 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	150 12 2	498	157	655	1	217	–	–	–
	4. Silvermines,	5	1	1	–	0 10 6	6 0 0	0 18 6	100 0 0	–	7 14 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	121 3 0	321	85	406	–	160	–	–	–
	5. Toomevarra,	6	1	1	–	38 19 0	10 0 0	1 5 0	114 0 0	–	8 11 0	–	5 0 10	177 15 10	545	171	716	–	154	–	–	–
		28	6	6	–	118 5 6	48 0 0	7 15 0	631 5 0	–	49 5 9	9 11 0	23 5 8	887 7 11	3,130	1,057	4,187	2	1,275	1	3	1
Roscrea,	1. Roscrea,	7	2	b2	–	76 4 1	5 0 0	9 3 1	140 0 0	–	8 10	1 1 0	29 17 3	269 15 5	1,062	342	1,404	5	180	4	4	4
	2. Shinrone,	8	2	2	–	54 11 5	10 10 0	4 14 7	110 0 0	–	9 8	1 10 6	14 8 4	205 2 10	817	262	1,079	4	321	–	–	–
	3. Bourney,	6	3	1	–	39 17 1	15 0 0	3 19 1	100 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	–	159 6 8	200	84	284	1	82	1	–	–
		21	7	5	–	170 12 7	30 10 0	17 16 9	350 0 0	–	17 18	3 2 0	44 5 7	634 4 11	2,079	688	2,767	10	583	5	4	4

THURLES, .	1. Thurles, .	3	1	1	–	33 12 11	6 10 0	–	100 0 0	–	10 11 0	–	6 19 1	157 13 0	832	309	1,141	1	200	4	–	–
	2. Holycross, .	3	1	1	–	20 15 7	7 3 0	–	80 0 0	–	3 9 0	–	–	111 7 7	437	72	479	9	93	–	–	–
	3. Littleton, .	6	1	1	–	20 18 8	6 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	4 7 6	–	4 0 0	115 6 2	415	96	511	–	110	–	–	–
	4. Moyne, . .	3	2	1	–	22 16 2	11 10 0	–	100 0 0	–	4 7 0	–	0 6 0	138 19 2	511	199	710	–	112	–	–	–
	5. Templemore,	2	1	1	–	23 2 6	5 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	4 3 6	1 0 0	3 10 0	116 16 0	289	239	528	–	49	2	1	1
	6. Borrisoleigh,	5	2	1	–	12 2 5	10 10 0	–	80 0 0	–	6 18 0	–	2 18 6	112 8 11	350	169	519	–	204	–	–	–
		22	8	6	–	133 8 3	46 13 0	–	520 0 0	–	33 16 0	1 0 0	17 13 7	752 10 10	2,804	1,084	3,888	10	768	6	1	1
TIPPERARY,	1. Bansha, .	5	2	1	–	33 12 0	13 0 0	4 1 9	100 0 0	–	11 0 0	–	8 5 6	169 19 3	1,267	256	1,523	1	246	1	–	–
	2. Golden, . .	5	1	1	–	44 14 7	6 0 0	0 4 1	90 0 0	–	6 18 0	0 10 0	6 19 2	155 5 10	788	198	986	–	96	–	–	–
	3. Tipperary, .	4	1	1	–	76 8 3	12 0 0	4 5 6	100 0 0	–	15 18 6	–	11 11 8	220 3 11	2,501	624	3,125	–	236	–	8	8
	4. Cappagh, .	6	2	1	–	26 7 7	18 0 0	–	116 0 0	–	9 1 0	–	8 14 7	173 3 2	607	260	867	–	151	–	–	–
	5. Grean, . .	4	1	1	–	26 15 3	8 0 0	0 10 6	104 0 0	–	10 13 0	–	7 16 0	157 14 9	922	144	1,066	–	208	1	–	–
	6. Emly, . .	6	1	1	–	33 9 8	12 0 0	0 11 7	90 0 0	–	4 8 0	0 15 0	10 7 7	151 11 10	499	211	710	–	74	–	–	–
		30	8	6	–	241 7 4	69 0 0	9 13 5	600 0 0	–	57 18 6	1 5 0	53 14 6	1,032 18 9	6,584	1,693	8,277	1	1,011	2	8	8
COUNTY OF WATERFORD.																						
DUNGARVAN,	1. Ringville, .	4	2	1	–	33 13 1	2 0 0	2 3 9	100 0 0	–	4 14 0	0 15 0	9 5 9	152 11 7	730	200	930	–	121	1	–	–
	2. Seskinane, .	5	1	1	–	8 2 6	6 0 0	1 9 2	90 0 0	–	3 3 0	1 10 0	9 12 8	119 17 4	405	67	472	–	86	–	–	–
	3. Whitechurch,	5	1	1	–	27 15 5	2 2 0	1 13 6	100 0 0	–	4 18 0	2 0 0	5 6 6	143 15 5	550	182	732	–	112	–	–	–
	4. Dungarvan, .	4	1	1	–	43 9 9	12 0 0	3 2 10	100 0 0	–	13 3 0	2 0 0	18 11 4	192 6 11	2,961	426	3,387	–	260	3	–	–
		18	5	4	–	113 0 9	22 2 0	8 9 3	390 0 0	–	25 18 0	6 5 0	42 16 3	608 11 3	4,646	875	5,521	–	579	4	–	–
KILMAC-THOMAS, .	1. Kilmacthomas,	8	3	1	–	18 16 5	15 12 6	1 14 0	100 0 0	–	9 4 9	–	0 19 6	146 7 2	1,157	246	1,403	–	226	–	–	–
	2. Bunmahon, .	8	3	1	–	12 18 3	19 12 6	1 14 0	100 0 0	–	12 3 6	–	5 19 4	152 7 7	1,387	300	1,687	–	245	–	–	–
		16	6	2	–	31 14 8	35 5 0	3 8 0	200 0 0	–	21 8 3	–	6 18 10	298 14 9	2,544	546	3,090	–	471	–	–	–
LISMORE, .	1. Ballyduff, .	5	1	1	–	15 4 4	6 10 0	0 15 2	100 0 0	–	7 4 0	–	2 8 6	132 2 0	425	131	556	–	77	–	–	–
	2. Cappoquin, .	4	1	1	–	28 3 2	4 0 0	1 3 11	100 0 0	–	3 3 0	–	7 9 0	143 19 1	865	197	1,062	3	60	–	–	–
	3. Lismore, .	3	1	1	–	17 9 0	–	0 19 11	105 15 5	–	–	–	5 3 10	129 8 2	748	166	914	–	77	–	3	1
	4. Tallow, . .	4	2	1	–	7 19 0	9 0 0	0 17 3	100 0 0	–	4 3 0	–	4 19 0	126 18 3	488	113	601	–	88	–	–	–
		16	5	4	–	68 15 6	19 10 0	3 16 3	405 15 5	–	14 10 0	–	20 0 4	532 7 6	2,526	607	3,133	3	302	–	3	1
WATERFORD,	1. Waterford, .	4	2	2	–	190 0 2	30 3 10	7 3 6	214 17 0	–	20 16 0	–	65 3 3	528 3 9	3,992	2,212	6,204	2	497	5	49	49
	2. Ullid, . .	6	2	1	–	24 6 8	21 5 0	0 11 1	100 0 0	–	13 17 0	–	0 2 0	160 1 9	346	210	556	–	168	–	–	–
	3. Kilmakevoge,	8	2	c]	–	45 6 11	19 0 0	3 5 5	109 12 6	–	9 8 0	–	12 8 0	199 0 10	282	201	486	3	157	–	–	–
	4. Woodstown, .	5	3	c]	–	50 11 8	21 5 0	2 10 0	100 0 0	–	5 12 0	–	4 15 6	184 14 2	787	323	1,110	3	83	–	–	–
	5. Tramore, .	3	1	1	–	49 10 0	16 0 0	1 14 0	100 0 0	–	3 10 0	–	7 4 1	177 18 1	863	422	1,285	–	121	1	–	–
	6. Kilmeaden, .	4	1	1	–	83 14 8	8 18 0	0 17 6	100 0 0	–	2 6 0	–	2 9 0	196 5 2	223	245	468	–	93	1	–	–
		30	11	7	–	443 10 1	116 11 10	16 1 6	724 9 6	–	55 9 0	–	92 1 10	1,448 3 9	6,493	3,616	10,109	8	1,119	7	49	49

[a] Clogheen Union: Clogheen District.—A Midwife authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officer. Office at present vacant.

[b] Roscrea Union: Roscrea District.—A Midwife authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officer.

Waterford Union: Kilmakevoge and Woodstown Districts.—A Midwife authorized for each of these Districts in addition to the Medical Officer.

[*continued.*

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order.		Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1866.								Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1866.							
				Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries.		Vaccination Expenses.		Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1866.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
									Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.			Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.					
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Carlow.																						
Carlow,	1. Carlow,	7	1	1	–	90 8 1	15 0 0	2 10 4	100 0 0	–	13 3 0	0 12 0	42 14 10	264 8 3	1,699	696	2,395	–	248	1	–	–
	2. Tullow,	8	1	a1	–	27 17 7	–	1 14 7	100 0 0	–	9 2 6	0 12 0	28 13 2	167 19 10	674	265	939	–	172	1	–	–
	3. Borris,	6	1	1	–	13 19 0	4 10 0	0 19 7	100 0 0	–	6 18 0	0 12 0	6 15 0	133 13 7	310	125	435	–	108	–	–	–
	4. Fennagh and Myshall,	7	2	1	–	13 16 9	13 0 0	0 19 7	100 0 0	–	5 0 0	0 12 0	21 18 4	155 6 8	350	142	492	–	118	–	–	–
	5. Leighlinbridge	4	1	1	–	22 10 7	10 0 0	0 19 7	100 0 0	–	6 17 0	0 12 0	12 11 3	153 10 5	558	212	770	1	104	–	–	–
	6. Bagenalstown,	4	1	a1	–	9 9 5	9 0 0	0 19 7	100 0 0	–	6 16 0	0 12 0	30 4 2	157 1 2	897	342	1,239	–	117	–	–	–
	7. Ballickmoyler and Newtown,	9	2	a1	–	3 0 7	24 0 0	0 19 7	100 0 0	–	9 9 6	0 12 0	18 10 0	156 11 8	261	144	435	–	87	2	–	–
		45	9	7	–	181 2 0	75 10 0	9 2 10	700 0 0	–	57 6 0	4 4 0	161 6 9	1,188 11 7	4,779	1,926	6,705	1	954	4	–	–
County of Dublin.																						
Balrothery	1. Balbriggan,	3	2	b1	–	45 4 0	9 0 0	0 1 8	100 0 0	–	6 10	2 0 0	28 0 4	190 16 0	1,207	409	1,616	–	107	2	–	–
	2. Holmpatrick,	1	1	b1	–	12 13 2	–	2 4 0	90 0 0	–	4 6	1 0 0	6 19 1	117 2 3	753	221	974	–	78	1	–	–
	3. Lusk,	1	2	b1	–	31 16 4	13 0 0	–	100 0 0	–	2 10	–	30 5 2	177 11 6	702	263	965	–	102	2	–	–
	4. Swords,	2	2	b1	–	51 1 5	12 0 0	1 4 6	100 0 0	–	11 2	–	39 8 0	214 15 11	447	299	746	–	63	1	–	–
	5. Kilsallaghan,	3	2	1	–	20 5 1	11 0 0	–	90 0 0	–	–	–	7 10 8	128 15 9	135	72	207	–	31	–	–	–
	6. Malahide,	2	2	1	–	11 10 5	15 0 0	–	90 0 0	–	3 9	–	4 6 6	124 5 11	600	202	802	–	74	–	–	–
		12	11	6	–	172 10 5	60 0 0	3 10 2	570 0 0	–	27 17	3 0 0	116 9 9	953 7 4	3,844	1,466	5,310	–	455	6	–	–
Dublin, North,	1. North City,	1	3	6	3	464 13 5	104 0 0	38 2 10	614 8 0	29819 1	60 12 0	–	264 19 0	1845 14 4	19,259	7,916	27,175	–	1,367	–	–	–
	2. Blanchardstn. & Castleknock	2	2	1	–	22 1 11	24 3 1	0 15 7	100 0 0	–	8 11 0	–	0 6 6	155 18 1	654	321	975	–	76	–	–	–
	3. Finglas and Glasnevin,	2	2	c1	–	54 0 10	14 10 0	2 5 9	100 0 0	–	4 3 6	1 15 0	10 15 0	187 10 1	729	361	1,090	–	74	2	–	–
	4. Clontarf and Howth,	2	3	2	–	5 14 9	30 0 0	1 2 10	185 12 4	–	3 3 0	–	0 5 4	225 18 3	1,645	295	1,940	–	159	1	–	–
	5. Coolock and Drumcondra,	2	3	2	–	19 17 2	30 0 0	0 5 0	131 1 0	–	6 0 0	–	0 15 10	187 19 0	691	454	1,145	–	208	–	–	–
		9	13	12	3	566 8 1	202 13 1	42 12 0	1,131 1 4	298 19 1	82 9 6	1 15 0	277 1 8	2,602 19 9	22,978	9,347	32,325	–	1,884	3	–	–

DUBLIN, SOUTH, .	1. South City, .	1	4	8	4	236 3 11	166 8 4	78 7 1	837 10 0	420 0 0	114 9	–	241 5 6	2,094 3 10	35,377	8,501	43,878	9	2,576	6	1	1
	2. Donnybrook,	1	1	d2	–	44 10 7	28 18 4	1 2 0	183 6 8	–	14 19	2 0 0	10 1 2	284 17 9	1,637	1,009	2,646	–	242	–	–	–
	3. Rathmines, .	1	1	1	–	20 5 3	25 16 10	–	100 0 0	–	6 17	0 7 7	7 10 8	160 17 4	970	368	1,338	–	177	1	–	–
	4. Rathfarnham,	2	3	2	–	46 4 3	44 1 8	–	200 0 0	–	6 12	1 0 0	14 13 1	312 11 0	1,760	633	2,393	–	204	2	–	–
	5. Tallaght, .	1	1	1	–	19 18 3	10 4 0	1 9 10	110 4 0	–	3 2	–	4 6 0	149 4 1	963	165	1,128	–	90	–	–	–
	6. Clondalkin, .	1	1	1	–	17 14 8	16 6 0	–	100 0 0	–	3 4	4 0 0	2 0 5	143 5 1	479	169	648	–	71	2	–	–
	7. Palmerstown,	1	2	1	–	7 11 5	28 0 0	–	100 0 0	–	9 8	–	13 10 8	158 10 1	507	260	767	–	102	–	–	–
		8	13	16	4	392 8 4	319 15 2	80 18 11	1,631 0 8	420 0 0	153 11	7 7 7	293 7 6	3,303 9 2	41,693	11,105	52,798	9	3,462	11	1	1
RATHDOWN,	1. Dundrum and Glencullen, .	2	2	e2	–	36 8 7	11 0 0	3 15 11	190 10 0	–	4 9	–	38 16 0	284 19 6	1,371	681	2,052	–	153	1	–	–
	2. Blackrock and Stillorgan, .	2	2	2	–	28 14 2	19 10 0	2 0 2	180 0 0	–	11 7	–	22 19 4	264 10 8	1,201	601	1,802	–	151	–	–	–
	3. Killiney, .	1	2	e1	–	30 14 6	17 10 0	3 2 3	100 0 0	–	3 13	–	27 18 0	182 17 9	1,004	379	1,383	–	88	–	–	–
	4. Kingstown, .	1	1	e2	–	58 17 9	17 0 0	7 0 9	180 0 0	–	15 19	5 0 0	16 13 0	300 10 6	2,899	864	3,763	2	239	–	–	–
	5. Bray and Rathmichael, .	2	2	e2	–	50 19 4	18 0 0	2 6 1	180 0 0	–	9 6	–	22 2 2	282 13 7	1,209	391	1,600	–	173	–	–	–
	6. Powerscourt,	1	1	e1	–	23 14 9	12 0 0	1 15 6	90 0 0	–	3 11	2 10 0	16 4 0	149 15 3	461	85	546	–	76	–	–	–
	7. Delgany, .	1	2	1		12 10 3	9 0 0	1 0 11	100 0 0	–	3 13	–	13 11 11	139 16 1	445	503	948	–	65	–	–	–
		10	12	11	–	241 19 4	104 0 0	21 1 7	1020 10 0	–	51 18	7 10 0	158 4 5	1,605 3 4	8,590	3,504	12,094	2	945	1	–	–
COUNTY OF KILDARE.																						
ATHY, .	1. Athy, . .	6	1	f1	1	28 0 7	10 9 2	1 19 6	120 0 0	30 0 0	–	1 0 0	23 8 3	214 17 6	1,664	345	2,009	–	215	–	–	–
	2. Monasterevan,	7	2	f1	–	11 10 6	16 0 0	–	120 0 0	–	8 19	1 0 0	28 5 10	185 15 4	1,449	80	1,529	1	201	–	–	–
	3. Fontstown, .	6	3	1	–	14 8 5	14 0 0	–	100 0 0	–	4 13	–	4 0 0	137 1 5	250	150	400	1	73	–	–	–
	4. Castledermot,	7	2	1	–	59 8 6	13 10 0	2 18 0	99 7 1	–	2 16	–	5 1 0	183 0 7	527	115	642	–	31	–	–	–
	5. Stradbally, .	6	2	1	–	40 7 8	10 0 0	0 6 0	100 0 0	–	7 6	–	1 0 0	158 19 8	814	190	1,004	–	130	–	–	–
	6. Ballylynan, .	6	1	1	–	13 4 9	8 0 0	–	100 0 0	–	4 10	1 0 0	8 6 0	135 0 9	641	260	901	–	76	–	–	–
		38	11	6	1	167 0 5	71 19 2	5 3 6	639 7 1	30 0 0	28 4	3 0 0	70 1 1	1,014 15 3	5,345	1,140	6,485	2	726	–	–	–
CELBRIDGE.	1. Lucan, . .	3	2	g1	–	29 3 2	17 0 0	0 14 0	100 0 0	–	3 3	0 10 6	14 8 0	164 18 8	854	185	1,039	–	43	–	–	–
	2. Celbridge, .	3	2	g1	–	45 15 8	16 0 0	0 19 0	100 0 0	–	6 2	0 10 6	13 10 0	182 17 2	1,495	238	1,733	–	100	–	–	–
	3. Maynooth, .	2	2	g1	–	4 3 1	20 0 0	0 9 7	100 0 0	–	3 7	0 10 6	7 15 0	136 5 2	945	239	1,184	–	58	–	–	–
	4. Rathcoole, .	3	2	g1	–	25 8 4	10 0 0	0 17 4	100 0 0	–	6 6	0 10 6	22 6 11	165 9 1	986	283	1,269	–	81	–	–	–
	5. Kilcock, .	4	3	g	–	26 7 10	30 0 0	1 1 0	100 0 0	–	10 6	0 10 6	–	168 5 4	453	161	614	2	107	3	–	–
	.	15	11	g	–	130 18 1	93 0 0	4 0 11	500 0 0	–	29 4	2 12 6	57 19 11	817 15 5	4,733	1,106	5,839	2	389	3	–	–

[*continued.*

[a] Carlow Union:—A Midwife authorized for each of the Bagenalstown, Tullow, and Ballickmoyler and Newtown Districts, in addition to the Medical Officers; but in only one District, that of Bagenalstown, is such appointment at present made.

[b] Balrothery Union: Balbriggan, Holmpatrick, Lusk, and Swords Districts.—A Midwife authorized for each of these Districts in addition to the Medical Officer.

[c] North Dublin Union: Finglas and Glasnevin District.—A Midwife authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officer.

[d] South Dublin Union: Donnybrook District.—A second Medical Officer was authorized for this District, by order dated 7th November, 1865.

[e] Rathdown Union:—In addition to the Medical Officers, two Midwives are authorized for the Dundrum and Glencullen District, and one Midwife for each of the Districts of Killiney, Kingstown, Bray and Rathmichael, and Powerscourt.

[f] Athy Union: Athy and Monasterevan Districts.—A Midwife authorized for each of these Districts, in addition to the Medical Officer.

[g] Celbridge Union: Lucan, Celbridge, Maynooth, and Rathcoole Districts.—A Midwife authorized for each of these Districts in addition to the Medical Officer.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions—*continued*.

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order.		Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1866.									Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1866.							
				Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Vaccination Expenses. Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1866.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Visiting Tickets.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committees during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s.15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER —*continued*.						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Kildare—*con.*																						
Naas, .	1. Blessington & Ballymore, .	6	2	1	-	16 12 10	15 0 0	0 14 2	100 0 0	-	23 19	-	6 5 0	162 11 0	910	181	1,091	-	150	2	-	-
	2. Robertstown and Kilmeague,	5	1	1	-	14 12 10	4 0 0	0 14 1	80 0 0	-	2 14	-	8 0 0	110 0 11	197	140	337	-	103	-	-	-
	3. Rathmore, .	4	2	1	-	15 19 3	14 0 0	0 14 1	75 0 0	-	2 11	-	-	108 4 4	434	71	505	-	61	-	-	-
	4. Kilcullen, .	5	1	1	-	12 3 1	10 0 0	1 6 1	100 0 0	-	6 7	-	8 8 4	138 4 6	665	391	1,056	-	138	-	-	-
	5. Naas & Carragh,	5	1	1	-	23 2 7	10 0 0	1 3 7	131 5 0	-	11 15	-	-	177 6 2	700	322	1,022	-	125	-	-	-
	6. Clane and Timahoe, North,	5	2	1	-	10 16 0	20 0 0	1 4 1	90 0 0	-	5 2	2 0 0	-	129 2 1	360	170	530	1	70	-	-	-
	7. Newbridge and Kildare, .	7	2	1	-	52 18 4	22 0 0	0 16 11	100 0 0	-	9 17	-	5 2 6	190 14 9	*706	452	1,158	-	109	-	-	-
		37	11	7	-	146 4 11	95 0 0	6 13 0	676 5 0	-	62 5	2 0 0	27 15 10	1,016 3 9	3,972	1,727	5,699	1	756	2	-	-
County of Kilkenny.																						
Callan, .	1. Ballingarry, .	4	1	1	-	11 10 1	3 0 0	0 1 0	100 0 0	-	3 14 0	0 10 6	6 16 0	125 11 7	372	160	532	-	181	-	-	-
	2. Mullinahone,	4	1	1	-	20 1 7	-	0 1 0	80 0 0	-	1 11 0	0 10 6	4 11 10	106 15 11	438	92	530	-	136	-	-	-
	3. Kilmoganny,	6	2	1	-	26 2 7	11 0 0	0 1 0	100 0 0	-	2 2 0	0 10 6	1 13 0	141 9 1	501	254	755	-	90	-	-	-
	4. Callan, . .	6	1	1	-	31 9 10	8 0 0	0 1 0	100 0 0	-	3 15 3	2 9 6	0 11 10	146 7 5	1,519	470	1,989	-	161	1	2	1
		20	5	4	-	89 4 1	22 0 0	0 4 0	380 0 0	-	11 2 3	4 1 0	13 12 8	520 4 0	2,830	976	3,806	-	568	1	2	1
Castle-comer, .	1. Castlecomer,	4	3	2	-	60 18 0	19 0 0	1 18 0	140 0 0	-	11 4	-	18 9 6	251 9 6	1,741	357	2,098	-	240	2	-	-
	2. Ballyragget, .	3	1	1	-	30 1 2	6 0 0	0 9 10	90 0 0	-	6 7	2 0 0	9 0 2	143 18 2	980	151	1,131	1	133	1	-	-
		7	4	3	-	90 19 2	25 0 0	2 7 10	230 0 0	-	17 11	2 0 0	27 9 8	395 7 8	2,721	508	3,229	1	373	3	-	-
Kilkenny,	1. Kilkenny, .	5	1	a2	1	115 7 5	18 0 0	3 7 8	130 0 0	70 0 0	9 18 0	2 12 8	34 8 2	383 13 11	3,077	1,321	4,398	9	201	-	-	-
	2. Gowran, .	4	1	1	-	20 4 0	7 0 0	0 3 6	80 0 0	-	4 18 6	0 14 7	11 1 11	124 2 6	526	241	767	3	60	3	-	-

	3. Tiscoffin,	4	1	1	–	16	10	8	10	0	0	–			100	0	0	–	3	5	0	0	14	7	6	13	10	137	4	1	123	72	195	–	73	–	–	–
	4. Freshford,	4	1	1	–	8	12	6	8	0	0	–			80	0	0	–	3	9	0	2	12	6	5	12	4	108	6	4	596	128	724	–	77	–	–	–
	5. Tullaroan,	4	1	1	–	8	1	5	6	0	0	0	11	0	75	0	0	–	1	12	0	1	0	10	5	18	0	98	3	3	275	43	318	–	37	–	–	–
		21	5	6	1	168	16	0	49	0	0	4	2	2	405	0	0	70	0	0	23	25	7	15	2	63	14	3	851	10	1	4,597	1,805	6,402	12	448	3	–	–
THOMASTOWN,	1. Graigue,	6	2	1	–	18	13	0	9	0	0	0	10	4	100	0	0	–	7	5	0	–			0	13	0	136	1	4	1,582	338	1,920	–	123	–	–	–
	2. Inistioge,	6	1	1	–	13	14	6	5	0	0	0	12	9	95	0	0	–	4	15	3	2	0	0	0	3	9	121	6	3	521	227	748	1	89	–	–	–
	3. Thomastown,	7	1	1	–	20	10	2	5	0	0	0	10	2	84	0	0	–	4	10	0	2	0	0	–			116	10	4	795	256	1,051	–	120	1	–	–
	4. Knocktopher,	8	2	1	–	15	0	6	7	0	0	0	10	2	95	0	0	–	6	9	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	128	19	8	491	210	701	–	123	–	–	–
		27	6	4	–	67	18	2	26	0	0	2	3	5	374	0	0	–	22	19	3	5	0	0	4	16	9	502	17	7	3,389	1,031	4,420	1	455	1	–	–
URLINGFORD	1. Balleen,	4	1	1	–	26	15	6	3	10	0	–			80	0	0	–	3	3		–			5	4	0	118	12	6	308	100	408	–	67	–	–	–
	2. Johnstown,	4	1	1	–	17	7	2	5	0	0	–			80	0	0	–	3	8		–			3	19	8	109	14	10	216	151	367	–	62	–	–	–
	3. Urlingford,	4	1	1	–	21	19	7	6	0	0	–			80	0	0	–	4	7		–			0	13	9	113	0	4	580	123	703	–	80	–	–	–
	4. Kilcooley,	4	1	1	–	31	2	10	5	0	0	0	2	6	80	0	0	–	1	14		–			3	17	6	121	16	10	331	110	441	–	148	–	–	–
		16	4	4	–	97	5	1	19	10	0	0	2	6	320	0	0	–	12	12		–			13	14	11	463	4	6	1,435	484	1,919	–	357	–	–	–
	KING'S COUNTY.																																					
EDENDERRY,	1. Johnstown,	4	1	1	–	10	3	5	11	0	0	0	13	8	96	2	10	–	2	15		0	10	6	2	0	0	123	5	5	557	135	692	–	45	–	–	–
	2. Carbury,	6	1	1	–	5	13	1	10	0	0	1	3	7	98	4	10	–	2	13		0	10	6	–			118	5	0	300	80	380	1	45	–	–	–
	3. Rathangan,	5	1	1	–	11	7	11	8	0	0	0	6	2	96	2	10	–	–			3	10	6	1	10	0	120	17	5	209	162	371	–	76	–	–	–
	4. Edenderry,	5	1	1	–	17	10	4	15	0	0	0	15	2	96	2	10	–	3	4		2	0	6	0	16	8	135	9	6	1,045	178	1,223	–	62	–	–	–
	5. Rhode,	5	1	1	–	7	2	4	6	0	0	0	6	1	96	2	10	–	4	2		1	10	6	3	0	0	118	3	9	166	65	231	–	39	–	–	–
	6. Ballyboggan,	4	1	1	–	15	11	4	6	0	0	0	6	1	97	3	10	–	4	8		2	10	6		–		125	19	9	452	114	566	1	84	2	–	–
		29	6	6	–	67	8	5	56	0	0	3	10	9	580	0	9	–	17	2		10	13	0	7	6	8	742	0	10	2,729	734	3,463	2	351	2	–	–
PARSONSTOWN,	1. Parsonstown,	2	1	1	–	17	2	3		–		0	6	6	90	0	0	–	10	19		0	10	6	8	12	4	127	10	7	542	164	706	–	170	–	21	11
	2. Killyon,	3	2	1	–	9	10	5	10	0	0	0	6	5	52	0	0	–		–		0	10	6	0	15	2	73	2	6	79	28	107	–	71	–	–	–
	3. Kinnitty,	6	1	1	–	22	1	10	6	0	0	0	8	2	85	0	0	–	3	5		0	10	6	3	12	5	120	17	11	572	98	670	–	79	–	–	–
	4. Frankford,	5	1	1	–	22	19	8	9	0	0	0	6	5	90	0	0	–	2	15		0	10	6	0	14	3	126	5	10	515	128	643	–	59	–	–	–
	5. Banagher,	7	1	1	–	63	6	8	6	0	0	2	6	7	121	4	4	–	–			0	10	6	8	6	4	201	14	5	681	190	871	–	203	1	–	–
	6. Ferbane,	10	1	1	–	47	9	0	6	0	0	1	7	6	100	0	0	–	14	4		0	10	6	10	16	4	180	7	4	486	188	674	1	277	–	–	–
	7. Riverstown,	6	1	1	–	7	12	10	10	0	0	0	6	6	90	0	0	–	9	2		0	10	6	4	11	6	122	3	4	136	59	195	–	39	1	–	–
		39	8	7	–	190	2	8	47	0	0	5	8	1	628	4	4	–	40	5		3	13	6	37	8	4	952	1	11	3,011	855	3,866	1	898	2	21	11
TULLAMORE,	1. Killoughey,	7	2	1	–	19	17	5	11	0	0	0	16	0	90	0	0	–	7	17		0	10	6	11	18	0	141	18	11	235	116	351	–	138	–	–	–
	2. Philipstown,	6	2	1	–	24	18	5	15	10	0	0	18	0	90	0	0	–	7	4		2	10	6	9	3	0	150	3	11	969	193	1,162	–	82	2	–	–
	3. Kilbeggan,	5	1	1	–	19	1	9	10	0	0	1	5	10	90	0	0	–	–			0	10	6	10	14	10	131	12	11	286	119	405	–	57	1	–	–
	4. Clara,	5	1	1	–	14	13	6	10	0	0	0	13	0	90	0	0	–	10	18		1	0	6	10	3	0	137	8	0	610	280	890	2	183	1	–	–
	5. Tullamore,	5	1	1	–	10	8	10	10	0	0	1	10	4	115	4	0	–	13	16		2	10	6	17	4	2	170	13	10	1,489	350	1,839	41	244	–	–	–
		28	7	5	–	88	19	11	56	10	0	5	3	2	475	4	0	–	39	15		7	2	6	59	3	0	731	17	7	3,589	1,058	4,647	43	704	4	–	–

[*continued.*

a Kilkenny Union: Kilkenny District.—A Midwife authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officers; but no appointment appears to have been made.
* Naas Union: Newbridge and Kildare District.—An incomplete Return.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1866. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Vaccination Expenses. Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Mineral Waters, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1866.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1866. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER —*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Longford.																						
Ballymahon	1. Abbeyshrule,	5	1	1	–	14 3 2	10 0 0	0 18 3	80 0 0	–	10 6 0	1 11 6	2 0 0	118 18 11	415	136	551	2	197	–	–	–
	2. Ballymahon,	5	2	1	–	38 10 5	17 10 0	0 18 4	100 0 0	–	16 18 0	0 10 6	6 19 7	181 6 10	898	195	1,093	1	411	–	–	–
	3. Ballymore,	8	1	1	–	14 18 2	10 0 0	0 18 3	80 0 0	–	9 7 6	1 8 6	–	116 12 5	837	135	972	–	136	–	–	–
		18	4	3	–	67 11 9	37 10 0	2 14 10	260 0 0	–	36 11 6	3 10 6	8 19 7	416 18 2	2,150	466	2,616	3	744	–	–	–
Granard,	1. Granard,	8	1	1	–	40 16 1	8 0 0	2 0 8	100 0 0	–	10 12	4 0 0	7 15 0	173 3 9	659	347	1,006	7	150	–	–	–
	2. Street,	7	2	1	–	52 7 10	12 0 0	1 2 3	92 0 0	–	11 0	–	3 8 8	171 18 9	137	212	349	–	202	3	–	–
	3. Ballinalee,	8	1	1	–	16 6 0	9 0 0	1 2 2	80 0 0	–	9 1	2 0 0	4 11 0	122 0 2	445	182	627	–	194	–	–	–
	4. Scrabby,	5	1	1	–	29 5 11	8 0 0	1 15 8	81 0 0	–	14 17	4 0 0	6 4 0	145 2 7	316	240	556	–	247	–	–	–
	5. Finnea,	5	1	1	–	30 8 5	8 0 0	1 2 2	80 0 0	–	13 8	2 0 0	5 2 4	140 0 11	897	218	1,115	–	240	–	–	–
	6. Coole,	3	1	1	–	15 8 2	7 0 0	1 2 2	34 14 6	–	2 3	–	2 15 10	63 3 8	89	61	150	–	30	–	–	–
		36	7	6	–	184 12 5	52 0 0	8 5 1	467 14 6	–	61 1	12 0 0	29 16 10	815 9 10	2,543	1,260	3,803	7	1,063	3	–	–
Longford,	1. Longford,	6	1	1	–	23 11 5	14 0 0	0 13 1	80 0 0	–	1 19	–	1 0 6	121 4 0	815	226	1,041	–	278	–	–	–
	2. Drumlish,	7	1	1	–	31 6 11	8 10 0	7 8 5	80 0 0	–	9 19	–	–	137 4 4	707	315	1,022	33	105	–	–	–
	3. Killashee,	6	1	1	–	19 1 8	10 0 0	0 13 2	80 0 0	–	5 7	–	–	115 1 10	306	121	427	1	225	–	–	–
		19	3	3	–	74 0 6	32 10 0	8 14 8	240 0 0	–	17 5	–	1 0 6	373 10 2	1,828	662	2,490	34	608	–	–	–
County of Louth.																						
Ardee,	1. Ardee,	3	2	[a]1	–	47 15 0	3 15 0	6 0 0	145 15 0	–	11 15	–	6 0 6	221 0 6	1,244	465	1,709	–	214	–	20	8
	2. Drumconrath,	2	2	1	–	8 19 9	9 10 0	1 19 7	110 0 0	–	4 9	0 10 0	3 0 0	138 8 4	421	158	579	1	89	1	–	–
	3. Collon,	2	2	1	–	10 13 6	12 0 0	0 15 4	98 0 0	–	6 7	0 10 0	1 17 6	130 3 4	179	140	319	–	128	–	–	–
	4. Dunleer,	3	2	1	–	9 10 7	12 15 0	1 7 4	82 14 10	–	3 3	–	–	109 10 9	245	161	406	–	85	–	–	–
	5. Castlebellingham,	3	2	1	–	30 4 11	12 10 0	3 18 2	81 2 6	–	5 5	–	0 2 1	133 2 8	381	205	586	–	68	–	–	–
		13	10	5	–	107 3 9	50 10 0	14 0 5	517 12 4	–	30 19	1 0 0	11 0 1	732 5 7	2,470	1,129	3,599	1	584	1	20	8

Drogheda,	1. Stamullen,	2	3	1	–	16	17	2	12	0	0	0	18	4	100	0	0	–	1	3	–	4	17	6	135	16	0	167	129	296	–	40	–	–	–
	2. Duleek,	2	2	1	–	14	1	0	10	0	0	1	9	0	100	0	0	–	2	19	1 0 0	3	17	8	133	6	8	706	121	827	–	60	–	–	–
	3. St. Mary's,	1	1	1	–	18	14	9	10	10	0	1	10	10	70	0	0	–	7	9	0 9 0	7	7	6	116	1	1	615	331	946	–	151	–	–	–
	4. Drogheda,	1	1	2	–	53	8	11	14	0	0	2	15	10	125	0	0	–	14	14	0 17 6	12	13	7	223	9	10	1,027	600	1,627	–	288	1	–	–
	5 Termonfeckin,	3	3	b1	–	17	18	6	12	0	0	1	15	7	100	0	0	–	7	13	–	6	14	4	146	1	5	370	149	519	3	119	1	–	–
	6. Monasterboice	3	2	1	–	20	1	6	10	0	0	0	6	9	100	0	0	–	4	16	–	2	10	0	137	14	3	573	185	758	–	90	1	–	–
		12	12	7	–	141	1	10	68	10	0	8	16	4	595	0	0	–	38	14	2 6 6	38	0	7	892	9	3	3,458	1,515	4,973	3	748	3	–	–
Dundalk,	1. Dundalk,	3	1	c1	–	59	16	9	20	0	0	3	5	7	120	0	0	–	18	10	0 10 0	28	3	2	250	5	6	1,533	771	2,304	1	347	–	–	–
	2. Louth,	4	1	1	–	38	0	2	8	0	0	4	7	0	90	0	0	–	4	0	–	6	1	0	150	8	2	542	336	878	2	91	1	–	–
	3. Barronstown,	4	1	1	–	67	16	6	5	0	0	3	11	3	100	0	0	–	3	14	1 12 0	9	16	7	191	10	4	1,296	75	1,371	–	75	–	–	–
	4. Dromiskin,	2	1	1	–	39	13	6	5	0	0	1	0	0	50	0	0	–	2	17	–	3	6	3	101	16	9	221	212	433	–	79	–	–	–
	5. Ravensdale,	3	1	1	–	39	3	8	10	0	0	1	7	0	100	0	0	–	5	14	0 10 0	8	2	0	164	16	8	546	148	694	–	138	1	–	–
	6. Carlingford,	3	2	1	–	58	4	6	15	0	0	1	7	0	100	0	0	–	9	5	3 0 0	8	12	11	195	9	5	430	253	683	1	113	4	–	–
		19	7	6	–	302	15	1	63	0	0	14	17	10	560	0	0	–	44	0	5 12 0	64	1	11	1054	6	10	4,568	1,795	6,363	4	843	6	–	–
County of Meath.																																			
Dunshaughlin,	1. Dunboyne,	3	2	1	–	21	12	3	11	0	0	0	4	8	95	0	0	–	4	4	–	4	19	0	136	19	11	207	69	276	1	82	–	–	–
	2. Ratoath,	3	2	1	–	19	17	6	7	12	0	0	12	2	95	0	0	–	3	14	–	3	14	9	130	10	5	725	230	955	–	69	–	–	–
	3. Killeen,	3	2	1	–	26	1	4	12	0	0	0	16	7	95	0	0	–	7	8	–	0	7	6	141	13	5	256	251	507	–	73	–	–	–
	4. Garristown,	3	2	1	–	13	10	2	12	0	0	0	4	7	95	0	0	–	3	6	–	1	7	6	125	8	3	445	115	560	–	83	–	–	–
		12	8	4	–	81	1	3	42	12	0	1	18	0	380	0	0	–	18	12	–	10	8	9	534	12	0	1,633	665	2,298	1	307	–	–	–
Kells,	1. Kells,	6	1	1	–	28	16	8	7	17	6	0	14	3	93	10	0	–	7	6	2 10 0	4	19	10	145	14	3	781	216	997	–	140	–	–	–
	2. Moynalty,	6	2	1	–	18	11	9	9	10	0	0	10	9	80	0	0	–	3	18	2 0 0	9	14	6	124	5	0	458	215	673	–	121	–	–	–
	3. Kilskeer,	7	1	1	–	17	15	5	6	0	0	1	0	10	80	0	0	–	5	7	1 0 0	7	16	0	118	19	3	727	144	871	–	135	–	–	–
	4. Nobber,	6	2	1	–	23	1	8	10	0	0	3	5	3	80	0	0	–	5	15	2 0 0	3	15	3	127	17	2	637	206	843	–	128	–	–	–
		25	6	4	–	88	5	6	33	7	6	5	11	1	333	10	0	–	22	6	7 10 0	26	5	7	516	15	8	2,603	781	3,384	–	524	–	–	–
Navan,	1. Navan,	4	1	1	–	38	13	5	–			0	18	5	100	0	0	–	9	18	1 4 0	0	1	0	150	14	10	1,330	575	1,905	1	155	–	2	1
	2. Painestown,	4	1	1	–	0	10	6	7	0	0	0	12	9	100	0	0	–	4	2	4 0 0	0	12	0	116	17	3	104	116	220	–	60	–	–	–
	3. Castletown,	4	2	d1	–	17	10	6	11	0	0	0	10	2	100	0	0	–	5	12	–	16	9	0	151	1	8	649	233	882	–	111	–	–	–
		12	4	3	–	56	14	5	18	0	0	2	1	4	300	0	0	–	19	12	5 4 0	17	2	0	418	13	9	2,083	924	3,007	1	326	–	2	1
Oldcastle,	1. Crossakeel,	4	2	1	–	39	19	0	10	0	0	2	8	0	90	12	8	–	3	4	0 10 6	8	4	6	154	18	8	163	56	219	–	107	–	–	–
	2. Oldcastle,	4	1	1	–	20	3	5	5	0	0		–		80	0	0	–	7	10	0 10 6	5	5	0	118	8	11	510	118	628	–	122	–	–	–
	3. Virginia,	3	1	1	–	26	13	11	8	0	0		–		92	0	0	–	9	7	0 10 6	4	0	0	140	11	5	355	220	575	–	170	2	–	–
	4. Ballyjamesduff	3	2	1	–	35	6	10	12	10	0	0	10	10	80	0	0	–	13	14	2 10 6	6	19	6	151	11	8	530	198	728	–	128	1	–	–
		14	6	4	–	122	3	2	35	10	0	2	18	10	342	12	8	–	33	15	4 2 0	24	9	0	565	10	8	1,558	592	2,150	–	527	3	–	–

a Ardee Union: Ardee District.—A Midwife authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officer.
b Drogheda Union: Termonfeckin District.—A Midwife authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officer.
c Dundalk Union: Dundalk District.—A Midwife authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officer.
d Navan Union: Castletown District.—A Midwife authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officer.

[continued.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order.		Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1866.									Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1866.							
				Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Vaccination Expenses. Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1866.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER —*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Meath—*con.*																						
Trim,	1. Athboy,	6	2	1	–	27 15 6	8 0 0	–	114 0 0	–	7 17	0 10 6	0 9 2	158 12 2	959	215	1,174	–	150	2	–	–
	2. Trim,	5	1	1	–	40 3 9	12 0 0	0 9 6	100 0 0	–	4 13	0 10 6	6 4 0	164 0 9	1,284	301	1,585	–	85	1	–	–
	3. Summerhill,	5	2	1	–	14 2 2	15 0 0	–	100 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	–	129 12 8	623	200	823	–	92	–	–	–
	4. Innfield,	4	2	1	–	8 18 10	20 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	1 9	0 10 6	–	110 18 4	284	96	380	–	85	–	–	–
		20	7	4	–	91 0 3	55 0 0	0 9 6	394 0 9	–	13 19	2 2 0	6 13 2	563 3 11	3,150	812	3,962	–	412	3	–	–
Queen's County.																						
Abbeyleix,	1. Abbeyleix,	4	1	1	–	7 14 2	10 10 0	1 10 10	90 0 0	–	6 14	0 10 6	8 7 11	125 7 5	608	110	718	–	107	–	–	–
	2. Ballyroan,	4	2	1	–	10 19 1	2 10 0	1 10 10	108 0 0	–	7 12	0 10 6	14 0 6	145 2 11	391	158	549	–	144	–	–	–
	3. Durrow,	5	1	1	–	14 5 0	5 0 0	1 10 10	94 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	10 0 7	125 6 11	226	183	409	1	94	–	–	–
	4. Castletown,	4	1	1	–	24 8 9	6 0 0	1 10 10	90 0 0	–	2 11	–	9 18 8	134 9 3	416	122	538	2	336	–	–	–
	5. Ballinakill,	5	2	1	–	15 0 7	4 0 0	1 10 10	100 0 0	–	4 19	0 10 6	11 6 1	137 7 0	904	344	1,248	–	158	1	–	–
		22	7	5	–	72 7 7	28 0 0	7 14 2	482 0 0	–	21 16	2 2 0	53 13 9	667 13 6	2,545	917	3,462	3	839	1	–	–
Donaghmore,	1. Borris-in-Ossory,	7	1	1	–	–	9 0 0	–	90 0 0	–	1 18	–	3 5 0	104 3 0	420	75	495	–	76	8	24	10
	2. Rathdowney,	6	1	1	–	23 16 4	13 0 0	0 9 6	103 15 0	–	4 17	0 15 0	0 11 0	147 3 10	635	218	853	–	133	–	–	–
		13	2	2	–	23 16 4	22 0 0	0 9 6	193 15 0	–	6 15	0 15 0	3 16 0	251 6 10	1,055	293	1,348	–	209	8	24	10
Mountmelick,	1. Mountmelick,	7	1	1	–	32 11 2	10 10 0	0 13 3	100 0 0	–	0 9 0	1 0 0	1 1 11	146 5 4	1,098	218	1,316	–	119	–	–	–
	2. Clonaslee,	6	1	1	–	14 19 9	7 0 0	0 13 2	118 18 0	–	–	–	2 18 3	144 9 2	653	198	851	–	41	–	–	–
	3. Coolrain,	6	1	1	–	15 13 6	10 12 0	0 13 2	92 2 0	–	4 7 3	1 0 0	2 10 6	126 18 5	212	66	278	–	51	–	–	–
	4. Mountrath,	5	1	1	–	7 1 10	5 5 0	0 13 3	100 2 0	–	8 15 0	2 0 0	3 5 3	127 2 4	1,156	310	1,466	–	136	–	–	–
	5. Maryborough,	6	2	1	–	3 9 9	14 0 0	0 13 2	100 0 0	–	10 9 0	1 2 9	1 15 0	131 9 8	563	223	786	–	107	–	–	–

	6. Emo,	6	2	1	–	19 15 10	10 0 0	0 13 2	100 0 0	–	4 17 0	0 19 3	2 9 5	138 14 8	678	268	946	–	84	–	–	–
	7. Clonygowan,	6	2	1	–	20 16 6	14 0 0	0 13 2	121 11 5	–	5 4 9	–	6 11 8	168 17 6	863	293	1,156	–	93	–	–	–
		42	10	7	–	114 8 4	71 7 0	4 12 4	732 13 5	–	34 2 0	6 2 0	20 12 0	983 17 1	5,223	1,576	6,799	–	631	–	–	–
County of Westmeath.																													
Athlone,	1. Athlone,	5	1	2	–	37 2 2	–	6 9 10	160 0 0	–	13 18 0	3 10 6	10 13 0	231 13 6	1,105	429	1,534	1	232	3	–	–
	2. Brideswell,	7	1	1	–	27 17 0	4 0 0	3 8 7	80 0 0	–	14 11 0	4 10 6	6 5 6	140 12 7	461	94	555	3	248	–	–	–
	3. Kiltoom,	6	1	1	–	33 6 4	7 0 0	4 7 7	80 0 0	–	8 15 0	2 12 6	4 7 0	140 8 5	485	86	571	3	159	2	–	–
	4. Glassan,	6	1	1	–	15 11 2	–	4 18 8	80 0 0	–	7 14 3	1 10 6	11 0 3	120 14 10	216	84	300	1	90	–	–	–
	5. Moate,	7	1	1	–	19 10 11	6 0 0	3 2 1	80 0 0	–	6 6 0	2 10 6	12 8 8	129 18 2	310	107	417	–	184	1	–	–
		31	5	6	–	133 7 7	17 0 0	22 6 9	480 0 0	–	51 4 3	14 14 6	44 14 5	763 7 6	2,577	800	3,377	8	913	6	–	–
Delvin,	1. Castlepollard,	6	2	1	–	43 18 6	8 16 0	0 6 9	98 18 11	–	8. 2	–	–	160 2 2	453	152	605	–	117	–	–	–
	2. Delvin,	7	3	1	–	103 0 1	15 0 0	0 14 6	83 15 0	–	–	–	–	202 9 7	531	156	687	–	278	2	–	–
	3. Clonmellon,	6	3	1	–	89 14 7	15 0 0	3 19 0	100 19 8	–	5 2	–	–	214 15 3	223	87	310	–	72	–	–	–
		19	8	3	–	236 13 2	38 16 0	5 0 3	283 13 7	–	13 4	–	–	577 7 0	1,207	395	1,602	–	467	2	–	–
Mullingar,	1. Mullingar,	8	1	1	–	30 16 3	12 0 0	1 9 0	120 0 0	–	6 3	–	10 11 10	181 0 1	814	292	1,106	–	137	–	–	–
	2. Multyfarnham	6	2	1	–	9 15 11	9 0 0	1 10 8	114 3 0	–	7 3	–	8 3 1	149 15 8	465	116	581	–	105	1	–	–
	3. Ballynacarigy,	7	1	1	–	8 8 7	8 0 0	1 4 7	90 0 0	–	8 4	2 0 0	5 14 11	123 12 1	196	60	256	–	73	–	–	–
	4. Castletown Geoghegan,	7	1	1	–	9 9 0	10 0 0	0 13 5	90 0 0	–	7 10	2 0 0	3 11 1	123 3 6	624	142	766	–	138	–	–	–
	5. Tyrrellspass,	7	1	1	–	11 3 4	–	0 13 5	90 0 0	–	9 7	1 15 5	9 16 0	122 15 2	908	100	1,008	2	194	2	–	–
	6. Milltown,	6	1	1	–	5 16 4	7 0 0	0 14 0	90 0 0	–	3 5	3 0 0	5 14 1	115 9 5	594	191	785	–	78	–	–	–
	7. Killucan,	7	2	1	–	12 8 8	6 4 0	1 0 9	100 0 0	–	5 19	–	10 3 6	135 15 11	1,235	258	1,493	1	122	–	–	–
		48	9	7	–	87 18 1	52 4 0	7 5 10	694 3 0	–	47 11	8 15 5	53 14 6	951 11 10	4,836	1,159	5,995	3	847	3	–	–
County of Wexford.																													
Enniscorthy,	1. Newtownbarry,	5	1	1	–	16 7 4	6 0 0	0 11 5	70 0 0	–	10 14	2 2 11	5 7 11	111 3 7	532	241	773	3	163	–	–	–
	2. Killann,	5	1	1	–	23 13 0	6 0 0	0 11 5	66 11 6	–	5 1	0 10 6	4 0 0	106 7 5	500	109	609	–	125	–	–	–
	3. Ferns,	6	1	1	–	15 19 3	6 10 0	0 11 5	65 0 0	–	8 8	3 3 9	1 0 0	100 12 5	780	167	947	–	117	–	–	–
	4. Enniscorthy,	5	3	2	–	88 4 0	10 10 0	0 11 5	130 0 0	–	18 12	1 4 3	65 7 6	314 9 2	1,535	560	2,095	2	289	2	3	1
	5. Oulart,	6	1	1	–	17 6 5	9 0 0	0 11 5	70 5 0	–	4 10	3 10 6	13 11 7	118 14 11	549	234	783	–	106	–	–	–
	6. Clonroche,	5	2	1	–	28 6 2	14 5 0	1 1 5	75 0 0	–	6 2	0 11 3	4 1 6	129 7 4	529	134	663	–	132	–	–	–
		32	9	7	–	189 16 2	52 5 0	3 18 6	476 16 6	–	53 7	11 3 2	93 8 6	880 14 10	4,425	1,445	5,870	5	932	2	3	1
Gorey,	1. Gorey,	5	1	1	–	47 8 0	7 0 0	4 14 6	100 0 0	–	11 12	3 9 6	0 3 6	174 7 6	685	300	985	1	241	2	4	4
	2. Coolgreany,	5	2	1	–	30 15 11	13 0 0	3 14 4	100 0 0	–	4 7	4 14 6	0 10 0	157 1 3	347	155	502	–	149	–	–	–
	3. Camolin,	7	2	1	–	21 4 2	10 0 0	3 14 10	100 0 0	–	5 19	0 18 0	1 6 1	143 2 1	122	109	231	–	120	–	–	–
	4. Killenagh and Wells,	8	2	1	–	32 16 6	13 0 0	3 18 3	100 0 0	–	9 3	1 18 0	–	160 15 9	488	214	702	–	160	3	–	–
		25	7	4	–	132 4 7	43 0 0	16 1 11	400 0 0	–	31 1	10 19 6	1 19 7	635 6 7	1,642	778	2,420	1	670	5	4	4

[continued.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1866. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Vaccination Expenses. Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1866.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1866. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER —*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Wexford—*con.*																						
New Ross, .	1. New Ross, .	1	1	1	–	9 12 3	4 0 0	–	100 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	11 10 3	125 13 0	851	440	1,291	–	111	–	2	2
	2. Old Ross, .	8	2	a]	–	25 14 2	11 15 0	–	100 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	15 11 1	153 10 9	996	170	1,166	–	117	1	–	–
	3. Dysartmoon,	7	3	1	–	16 10 1	10 0 0	–	105 0 0	–	10 0	0 10 6	10 9 2	146 9 9	431	157	588	–	94	1	–	–
	4. St. Mullins, .	5	1	1	–	7 16 8	6 2 0	–	70 0 0	–	4 16	0 10 6	–	89 5 2	148	42	190	–	96	–	–	–
	5. Templeudigan,	4	1	1	–	16 1 8	9 2 0	–	50 0 0	–	2 7	0 10 6	1 7 2	79 8 4	493	70	563	14	62	–	–	–
	6. Carrickbyrne,	8	1	a]	–	21 3 10	7 0 0	–	100 0 0	–	5 3	0 10 6	25 0 0	158 17 4	721	311	1,032	–	125	–	–	–
	7. Fethard, .	6	4	a2]	–	21 18 4	26 10 0	0 5 8	160 0 0	–	8 4	0 10 6	25 0 0	242 8 6	427	388	815	–	235	3	–	–
		39	13	8	–	112 17 0	74 9 0	0 5 8	685 0 0	–	30 10	3 13 6	88 17 8	995 12 10	4,067	1,578	5,645	14	840	5	2	2
Wexford, .	1. Wexford, .	3	1	1	1	37 0 8	15 0 0	2 6 9	120 0 0	36 5 0	9 19 9	1 0 0	2 11 6	224 3 8	1,317	425	1,742	–	215	1	–	–
	2. Broadway, .	6	2	b]	–	22 7 11	12 17 6	2 4 9	91 13 4	–	9 8 3	1 10 0	4 5 2	144 6 11	606	144	750	–	20	–	–	–
	3. Bridgetown, .	7	2	1	–	34 7 3	9 0 0	2 4 9	100 0 0	–	2 17 0	1 0 0	7 13 2	157 2 2	759	250	1,009	–	133	1	–	–
	4. Bannow, .	6	1	1	–	26 2 6	8 0 0	2 4 9	100 0 0	–	7 9 0	3 0 0	0 12 2	147 8 5	755	276	1,031	–	98	1	–	–
	5. Taghmon and Glynn, .	7	2	1	–	18 0 6	9 10 0	2 4 9	100 0 0	–	5 6 0	1 0 0	6 0 0	142 1 3	818	330	1,148	–	97	–	–	–
	6. Crossabeg, .	4	1	1	–	17 17 5	10 0 0	2 4 9	80 0 0	–	4 14 0	2 0 0	1 11 6	118 7 8	484	189	673	–	70	–	–	–
		33	9	6	1	155 16 3	64 7 6	13 10 6	591 13 4	36 5 0	39 14 0	9 10 0	22 13 6	933 10 1	4,739	1,614	6,353	–	63	3	–	–
County of Wicklow.																						
Baltinglass	1. Baltinglass, .	7	3	1	–	71 16 2	16 0 0	0 7 4	120 0 0	–	7 5	0 10 6	8 7 6	224 6 6	803	241	1,044	–	15	1	18	11
	2. Kiltegan, .	8	2	1	–	27 7 3	18 0 0	0 7 4	100 0 0	–	6 10	0 10 6	–	152 15 1	387	86	473	–	160	–	–	–
	3. Dunlavin, .	8	3	1	–	15 17 8	28 0 0	0 15 5	100 0 0	–	6 15	2 10 6	–	153 18 7	381	97	478	–	117	–	–	–
	4. Rathvilly, .	5	2	1	–	29 19 9	18 0 0	2 10 10	100 0 0	–	9 10	0 10 6	6 11 4	167 2 5	298	110	408	–	94	1	–	–
		28	10	4	–	145 0 10	80 0 0	4 0 11	420 0 0	–	30 0	4 2 0	14 18 10	698 2 7	1,869	534	2,403	–	522	2	18	11

RATHDRUM,	1. Newcastle, .	4	1	1	–	15 4 11	4 0 0	0 18 8	90 0 0	–	7 12 0	3 10 6	5 17 11	127 4 0	364	184	548	1	141	–	–	–
	2. Ashford, .	3	2	1	–	58 18 1	16 0 0	0 11 3	100 0 0	–	22 19 0	0 10 6	14 3 0	213 1 10	882	253	1,135	–	155	–	–	–
	3. Anamoe, .	7	1	1	–	9 13 1	10 0 0	0 11 3	90 0 0	–	4 5 6	2 6 6	–	116 16 4	479	91	570	4	241	–	–	–
	4. Dunganstown,	4	1	1	–	12 8 0	10 0 0	0 11 3	80 0 0	–	6 9 0	0 10 6	14 1 2	123 19 11	134	122	256	–	26	–	–	–
	5. Arklow, . .	1	1	1	–	52 6 3	–	1 14 3	80 0 0	–	36 12 0	1 15 6	23 19 8	196 7 8	495	441	936	–	652	–	–	–
	6 Newbridge, .	4	1	1	–	21 10 7	–	0 11 3	80 0 0	–	15 10 0	0 10 6	13 6 6	131 8 10	175	96	271	–	129	1	–	–
	7. Rathdrum, .	4	1	1	–	15 8 6	5 0 0	2 1 8	75 0 0	–	5 19 0	0 10 6	6 17 8	110 17 4	242	121	363	–	68	–	–	–
	8. Aughrim, .	3	2	1	–	12 17 5	11 10 0	0 11 3	75 0 0	–	8 17 0	0 10 6	4 11 8	113 17 10	416	58	474	–	71	–	–	–
		30	10	8	–	198 6 10	56 10 0	7 10 10	670 0 0	–	108 3 6	10 5 0	82 17 7	1,133 13 9	3,187	1,366	4,553	5	1,486	1	–	–
SHILLELAGH	1. Coolattin and Clonegal, .	8	3	1	–	30 8 0	15 10 0	0 18 1	106 6 0	–	8 19	–	7 0 0	169 1 1	779	136	915	–	160	–	–	–
	2. Coolkenno and Hacketstown,	7	2	1	–	20 17 6	14 0 0	0 18 1	100 0 0	–	8 12	–	–	144 7 7	881	244	1,125	1	154	–	–	–
	3. Tinahely, .	6	2	1	–	8 5 11	12 0 0	0 18 0	100 0 0	–	6 10	–	0 15 0	128 8 11	274	113	387	1	122	1	2	1
		21	7	3	–	59 11 5	41 10 0	2 14 2	306 6 0	–	24 1	–	7 15 0	441 17 7	1,934	493	2,427	2	436	1	2	1
	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.																												
	COUNTY OF GALWAY.																												
BALLINASLOE.	1. Ahascragh, .	2	1	1	–	13 2 0	6 0 0	0 14 11	50 0 0	–	3 0	0 10 6	4 15 4	78 2 9	733	53	786	–	70	–	–	–
	2. Ballinasloe, .	3	1	1	1	45 4 6	10 0 0	1 4 8	80 0 0	20 0 0	10 16	3 14 6	13 16 9	184 16 5	936	193	1,123	1	174	8	8	8
	3. Killaan, .	4	1	1	–	30 11 9	10 0 0	0 16 7	80 0 0	–	4 18	3 10 6	2 12 0	132 8 10	529	98	627	–	82	–	–	–
	4. Creagh, . .	6	1	1	–	11 19 9	10 0 0	0 11 7	80 0 0	–	16 6	3 5 6	0 16 3	122 19 1	263	133	396	–	204	–	–	–
	5. Laurencetown,	5	1	1	–	23 18 5	10 0 0	1 0 1	80 0 0	–	11 7	4 10 6	4 7 0	135 3 0	191	124	315	–	230	–	–	–
	6. Kiltormer, .	5	1	1	–	17 1 11	10 0 0	6 6 2	80 5 8	–	5 2	1 10 6	5 13 8	125 19 11	276	127	403	–	18	1	–	–
		25	6	6	1	141 18 4	56 0 0	10 14 0	450 5 8	20 0 0	51 9	17 2 0	32 1 0	779 10 0	2,922	728	3,650	1	778	9	8	8
CLIFDEN, .	1. Clifden, . .	7	2	2	–	42 0 9	3 0 0	1 0 1½	140 0 0	–	25 2	–	10 4 0	221 6 10½	2,153	390	2,543	–	452	–	–	–
	2. Rinvyle, .	4	1	1	–	13 2 10	8 0 0	1 0 0	90 0 0	–	9 19	–	–	122 1 10	613	145	758	2	112	–	–	–
	3. Roundstone, .	8	2	1	–	–	13 0 0	1 0 0	110 0 0	–	–	–	2 4 6	126 4 6	1,149	137	1,286	–	356	–	–	–
		19	5	4	–	55 3 7	24 0 0	3 0 1⅓	340 0 0	–	35 1	–	12 8 6	469 13 2½	3,915	672	4,587	2	920	–	–	–
GALWAY, .	1. Galway, .	3	1	2	1	45 5 0	–	7 17 0	186 0 0	70 0 0	31 9	–	45 5 11	385 16 11	1,445	890	2,335	–	453	2	–	–
	2. Arran, . .	1	1	1	–	41 8 11	10 0 0	0 15 6	80 0 0	–	8 2	–	–	140 6 5	327	171	498	–	171	2	–	–
	3. Oranmore, .	6	1	1	–	6 19 5	8 0 0	1 7 6	90 0 0	–	9 4	–	5 0 0	120 10 11	699	198	897	8	186	–	–	–
	4. Turloughmore,	8	1	1	–	22 6 5	5 0 0	1 7 6	90 0 0	–	3 2	–	5 18 0	127 13 11	601	173	774	–	117	–	–	–
	5. Western, .	8	3	2	–	32 0 7	21 0 0	1 7 6	110 13 6	–	7 19	–	1 0 0	174 0 7	693	82	775	–	137	–	–	–
		26	7	7	1	148 0 4	44 0 0	12 15 0	556 13 6	70 0 0	59 16	–	57 3 11	948 8 9	3,765	1,514	5,279	8	1,064	4	–	–

[continued.

a New Ross Union: Old Ross and Carrigbyrne Districts.—A Midwife authorized for each of these Districts in addition to the Medical Officers. Two Midwives authorized for the Fethard District.
b Wexford Union: Broadway District.—A Midwife authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officer, but no appointment appears to have been made.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1866. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Vaccination Expenses. Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1866.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1866. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—*continued.* COUNTY OF GALWAY—*con.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.									
Glennamaddy,	1. Dunmore,	3	1	1	–	7 9 7	2 10 0	–	43 5 1	–	–	1 10 6	5 1 2	59 16 4	215	67	282	–	142	–	–	–	–
	2. Glennamaddy,	7	1	1	–	47 8 8	–	0 5 6	85 0 0	–	12 11	1 0 6	4 1 2	150 6 10	559	142	701	–	315	3	–	–	–
	3. Williamstown,	8	1	1	–	22 3 5	10 0 0	0 5 4	100 0 0	–	14 2	2 0 6	7 1 6	155 12 9	681	133	814	–	302	1	–	–	–
		18	3	3	–	77 1 8	12 10 0	0 10 10	228 5 1	–	26 13	4 11 6	16 3 10	365 15 11	1,455	342	1,797	–	759	4	–	–	
Gort,	1. Gort,	10	2	1	1	57 8 7	7 0 0	–	80 0 0	30 0 0	18 9	–	0 9 6	193 7 1	1,008	430	1,438	–	233	1	16	4	
	2. Ballinderreen,	10	3	1	1	22 17 6	22 0 0	1 1 0	120 0 0	–	18 12	–	0 5 0	184 15 6	1,180	416	1,596	–	206	1	–	–	
		20	5	2	2	80 6 1	29 0 0	1 1 0	200 0 0	30 0 0	37 1	–	0 14 6	378 2 7	2,188	846	3,034	–	439	2	16	4	
Loughrea,	1. Loughrea,	5	2	1	–	14 8 3	9 0 0	0 7 0	80 0 0	–	6 14	–	1 5 0	111 14 3	323	167	490	–	200	4	24	15	
	2. Bullaun,	10	2	1	–	19 17 7	5 10 0	0 6 9	80 0 0	–	8 17	–	5 14 0	120 5 4	340	91	431	–	170	–	–	–	
	3. Athenry,	11	2	1	–	10 11 1	12 0 0	0 6 9	80 0 0	–	9 7	–	5 0 0	117 4 10	658	143	801	–	175	–	–	–	
	4. Woodford,	8	2	1	–	40 1 6	9 0 0	0 10 9	80 0 0	–	12 14	–	–	142 6 3	177	124	301	–	262	1	5	2	
		34	8	4	–	84 18 5	35 10 0	1 11 3	320 0 0	–	37 12	–	11 19 0	491 10 8	1,498	525	2,023	–	807	5	29	17	
Mount Bellew,	1. Killeroran,	4	1	1	–	33 14 10	5 0 0	0 8 2	100 0 0	–	12 2	1 5 6	6 10 0	159 0 6	1,212	182	1,394	–	217	–	–	–	
	2. Clonbrock,	5	1	1	–	32 1 6	5 0 0	0 8 2	100 0 0	–	8 8	1 5 6	5 16 11	153 0 1	1,214	147	1,361	–	153	–	–	–	
	3. Mount Bellew,	5	1	1	–	55 10 5	6 0 0	0 17 8	100 0 0	–	11 17	2 0 6	5 3 6	181 9 1	1,160	184	1,344	–	172	2	10	3	
		14	3	3	–	121 6 9	16 0 0	1 14 0	300 0 0	–	32 7	4 11 6	17 10 5	493 9 8	3,586	513	4,099	–	542	2	10	3	

OUGHTERARD,	1. Cloonbur,	5	2	1	–	21 7 4	10 0 0	–	135 6 0	–	14 1	0 7 0	2 10 0	183 11 4	442	164	606	–	226	1	–	–
	2. Oughterard,	4	1	1	–	13 16 11	–	–	80 0 0	–	4 13	0 7 0	3 9 3	102 6 2	253	93	346	3	122	1	–	–
	3. Lettermore,	5	3	1	–	48 2 1	18 0 0	–	122 7 6	–	9 15	0 7 0	6 10 0	205 1 7	604	113	717	–	224	1	–	–
		14	6	3	–	83 6 4	28 0 0	–	337 13 6	–	28 9	1 1 0	12 9 3	490 19 1	1,299	370	1,669	3	572	3	–	–
PORTUMNA,	1. Portumna,	8	3	2	–	29 9 7	19 0 0	–	133 6 8	–	12 5 6	1 11 0	9 5 1	204 17 10	642	314	956	1	278	–	–	–
	2. Eyrecourt,	7	2	1	–	23 10 7	13 0 0	–	100 0 0	–	4 19 0	0 10 6	4 12 0	146 12 1	346	210	556	–	90	–	–	–
		15	5	3	–	53 0 2	32 0 0	–	233 6 8	–	17 4 6	2 1 6	13 17 1	351 9 11	988	524	1,512	1	368	–	–	–
TUAM,	1. Tuam,	13	2	2	–	105 10 7	27 10 0	6 13 6	190 0 0	–	35 5	2 11 0	31 13 0	399 3 1	3,662	755	4,417	–	630	5	7	7
	2. Dunmore,	5	1	1	–	42 19 7	10 0 0	1 18 6	112 17 6	–	8 19	0 10 6	13 4 6	190 9 7	1,600	193	1,793	–	140	–	–	–
	3. Headford,	9	2	1	–	29 16 7	10 0 0	1 13 0	120 0 0	–	10 16	0 10 6	16 15 0	189 11 1	825	282	1,107	–	181	–	–	–
	4. Abbey,	7	1	1	–	22 13 10	5 0 0	1 6 9	90 0 0	–	7 3	1 10 6	8 12 0	136 6 1	389	78	467	1	139	–	–	–
		34	6	5	–	201 0 7	52 10 0	11 11 9	512 17 6	–	62 3	5 2 6	70 4 6	915 9 10	6,476	1,308	7,784	1	1,096	5	7	7
COUNTY OF LEITRIM.																							
CARRICK-ON-SHANNON,	1. Drumshambo,	8	2	1	–	29 8 0	20 0 0	1 1 7	100 0 0	–	15 5	–	–	165 14 7	643	123	766	2	311	–	–	–
	2. Leitrim,	6	2	1	–	66 4 9	17 0 0	1 16 8	85 0 0	–	16 19	–	0 19 11	188 0 4	680	141	821	–	461	–	–	–
	3. Jamestown,	5	2	1	–	19 6 2	30 0 0	–	90 0 0	–	12 2	–	0 16 1	152 4 3	582	221	803	–	241	3	–	–
	4. Aughrim,	6	1	1	–	22 3 4	9 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	8 4	–	–	119 7 4	461	120	581	7	140	–	–	–
		25	7	4	–	137 2 3	76 0 0	2 18 3	355 0 0	–	52 10	–	1 16 0	625 6 6	2,366	605	2,971	9	1,153	3	–	–
MANORHAMILTON,	1. Manorhamilton,	6	1	1	–	31 16 8	6 0 0	3 11 6	117 1 10	–	21 17	0 2 6	8 0 0	188 9 6	1,176	177	1,353	–	457	4	–	1
	2. Lurganboy,	6	1	1	–	21 2 7	6 0 0	1 17 0	90 0 0	–	14 17	–	8 0 0	141 16 7	822	70	892	–	191	–	–	–
	3. Drumahaire,	5	1	1	–	30 7 8	6 0 0	1 17 0	90 0 0	–	23 1	0 10 6	8 0 0	159 16 2	819	137	956	–	236	1	–	–
	4. Drumkeeran,	5	1	1	–	31 18 1	9 0 0	1 17 2	90 0 0	–	13 8	0 10 0	8 0 0	154 13 3	892	99	991	8	255	–	–	–
		22	4	4	–	115 5 0	27 0 0	9 2 8	387 1 10	–	73 3	1 3 0	32 0 0	644 15 6	3,709	483	4,192	8	1,202	5	–	1
MOHILL,	1. Mohill,	6	1	1	–	63 5 3	–	1 15 5	90 0 0	–	16 19	1 15 0	2 0 0	175 14 8	890	214	1,104	1	299	1	–	–
	2. Rynn,	7	1	1	–	15 19 1	6 6 0	1 15 5	75 0 0	–	16 14	2 0 0	8 8 0	126 2 6	529	176	705	–	349	–	–	–
	3. Rowan,	5	1	1	–	22 9 6	15 0 0	1 15 4	80 0 0	–	14 9	2 0 0	6 3 4	141 17 2	347	128	475	–	284	–	–	–
	4. Carrigallen,	5	1	1	–	32 18 3	6 0 0	1 15 4	90 0 0	–	16 15	4 0 0	6 5 0	157 13 7	285	184	469	2	404	–	–	–
		23	4	4	–	134 12 1	27 6 0	7 1 6	335 0 0	–	64 17	9 15 0	22 16 4	601 7 11	2,051	702	2,753	3	1,336	1	–	–
COUNTY OF MAYO.																							
BALLINA,	1. Ballina,	11	1	1	1	65 13 10	8 0 0	0 12 6	135 0 0	40 0 0	23 14	0 6 0	9 3 6	282 9 10	1,382	306	1,688	–	452	1	–	–
	2. Crossmolina,	9	1	1	–	53 6 3	8 0 0	0 12 6	120 0 0	–	8 1	–	11 2 6	201 2 3	741	201	942	–	232	2	–	–
		20	2	2	1	119 0 1	16 0 0	1 5 0	255 0 0	40 0 0	31 15	0 6 0	20 6 0	483 12 1	2,123	507	2,630	–	684	3	–	–

a Gort Union: Ballinderreen District.—Services of Apothecary discontinued since 25th March, 1862.

[*continued.*

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order.		Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1866.								Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1866.							
				Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Vaccination Expenses. Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1866.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Visiting Tickets.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Mayo—*con.*																						
Ballinrobe	1. Ballinrobe,	8	2	2	–	32 2 8	8 0 0	2 7 0	155 0 0	–	22 12	1 0 0	19 13 0	240 14 8	1,126	266	1,392	–	537	4	–	–
	2. Cong,	4	2	1	–	34 7 1	8 0 0	2 2 0	95 0 0	–	8 18	–	11 6 0	159 13 1	572	143	715	–	210	–	–	–
	3. Hollymount,	6	1	1	–	39 18 6	8 0 0	4 7 7	95 5 6	–	9 18	1 10 0	7 13 0	166 12 7	516	298	814	1	256	–	–	–
		18	5	4	–	106 8 3	24 0 0	8 16 7	345 5 6	–	41 8	2 10 0	38 12 0	567 0 4	2,214	707	2,921	1	1,003	4	–	–
Belmullet	1. Binghamstown	3	1	1	–	24 7 8	7 10 0	–	90 0 0	–	3 11	0 10 6	5 1 10	131 1 0	415	46	461	–	173	–	–	–
	2. Bangor,	12	2	1	–	13 16 0	13 0 0	2 0 0	90 0 0	–	5 3	0 10 6	6 1 0	130 10 6	338	169	507	1	196	–	–	–
		15	3	2	–	38 3 8	20 10 0	2 0 0	180 0 0	–	8 14	1 1 0	11 2 10	261 11 6	753	215	968	1	369	–	–	–
Castlebar	1. Castlebar,	9	2	1	–	57 3 7	8 4 8	5 0 5	103 10 0	–	17 12	2 12 0	–	194 2 8	1,071	206	1,277	–	263	–	–	–
	2. Balla,	9	2	1	–	–	15 0 0	6 0 0	110 0 0	–	–	0 15 0	5 11 11	137 6 11	331	213	544	–	481	–	–	–
		18	4	2	–	57 3 7	23 4 8	11 0 5	213 10 0	–	17 12	3 7 0	5 11 11	331 9 7	1,402	419	1,821	–	744	–	–	–
Clare-morris	1. Claremorris,	7	1	1	–	22 2 10	–	1 8 3	75 0 0	–	18 4	1 12 10	3 10 7½	121 18 6½	262	215	477	4	340	–	–	–
	2. Ballindine,	6	1	1	–	16 8 0	4 15 0	1 7 1	75 0 0	–	11 3	0 10 6	6 0 0	115 3 7	449	262	711	–	214	–	–	–
	3. Ballyhaunis,	6	1	1	–	11 9 8	5 0 0	1 7 2	100 0 0	–	33 0	6 10 6	7 3 0	164 10 4	638	137	775	–	461	2	–	–
		19	3	3	–	50 0 6	9 15 0	4 2 6	250 0 0	–	62 7	8 13 10	16 13 7½	401 12 5½	1,349	614	1,963	4	1,015	2	–	–
Killala	1. Killala,	3	1	1	–	47 2 9	6 0 0	0 14 2	100 0 0	–	4 15 3	0 10 6	4 3 0	163 5 8	197	42	239	–	162	2	–	–
	2. Ballycastle,	5	2	1	–	47 9 10	9 10 0	1 1 11	105 0 0	–	9 11 0	0 10 6	4 8 0	177 11 3	313	143	456	10	211	–	–	–
		8	3	2	–	94 12 7	15 10 0	1 16 1	205 0 0	–	14 6 3	1 1 0	8 11 0	340 16 11	510	185	695	10	373	2	–	–

NEWPORT,	1. Newport,	5	1	1	–	29 10 7	10 0 0	0 15 1	90 0 0	–	11 19 2	10 0	2 17 11	147 12 7	930	153	1,145	1	307	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2. Ballycroy,	2	1	1	–	19 19 6	5 0 0	0 9 1	50 0 0	–	2 14	–	5 18 0	84 0 7	86	24	110	13	82	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	3. Achill,	4	2	1	–	32 5 4	5 0 0	3 10 6	76 17 0	–	28 12	–	6 0 0	152 4 10	308	322	630	8	148	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		11	4	3	–	81 15 5	20 0 0	4 14 8	216 17 0	–	43 5	2 10 0	14 15 11	383 18 0	1,384	499	1,883	22	437	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SWINEFORD,	1. Swineford,	4	1	1	–	27 5 9	9 0 0	2 5 5	78 6 8	–	15 11 11	–	3 0 0	135 9 9	827	87	914	–	333	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2. Foxford,	3	1	1	–	17 9 1	8 0 0	1 9 5	75 0 0	–	6 12 0	–	3 0 0	111 10 6	791	83	874	–	234	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	3. Kiltamagh,	5	1	1	–	41 13 11	13 10 0	3 6 7	75 0 0	–	–	–	8 0 0	141 10 6	557	57	614	–	202	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	4. Lowpark,	4	1	1	–	23 0 7	10 0 0	1 9 3	75 0 0	–	29 18 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	144 7 10	871	132	1,003	–	474	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	5. Kilkelly,	5	1	1	–	22 9 9	10 0 0	2 3 5	100 0 0	–	40 18 0	–	3 7 6	178 18 8	732	179	911	–	845	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		21	5	5	–	131 19 1	50 10 0	10 14 1	403 6 8	–	92 19 11	2 0 0	20 7 6	711 17 3	3,778	538	4,316	–	2,088	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
WESTPORT,	1. Westport,	5	1	1	–	40 4 0	–	5 1 0	130 2 0	–	17 8	3 0 0	114 14 0	310 9 0	751	203	954	–	334	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2. Louisburgh,	10	1	1	–	27 5 11	12 0 0	4 3 0	100 0 0	–	20 1	–	13 18 4	177 8 3	477	156	633	–	192	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	3. Islandeady,	5	1	1	–	41 16 7	6 0 0	4 11 0	95 15 7	–	11 18	–	14 11 11	174 13 1	728	109	837	–	111	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		20	3	3	–	109 6 6	18 0 0	13 15 0	325 17 7	–	49 7	3 0 0	143 4 3	662 10 4	1,956	468	2,424	–	637	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.																												
BOYLE,	1. Boyle,	9	1	2	1	54 17 8	5 0 0	1 14 8	180 0 0	45 0 0	24 15 0	2 10 6	13 8 4	327 6 2	1,380	449	1,829	1	478	3	–	5	3	–	–	–	–	–
	2. Ballinameen,	7	1	1	–	33 4 2	4 0 0	0 7 0	100 0 0	–	15 0 0	5 10 6	8 10 0	166 11 8	924	161	1,085	–	484	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	3. Gurteen,	6	1	1	–	48 17 9	10 0 0	2 4 0	102 2 0	–	21 14 0	1 5 6	9 0 0	195 3 3	272	187	459	10	494	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	4. Keadue,	6	1	1	–	28 8 2	2 0 0	3 16 4	100 0 0	–	12 15 0	0 10 6	10 11 8	158 1 8	274	115	389	–	218	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	5. Ballyfarnan,	5	1	1	–	7 14 10	5 0 0	2 8 10	100 0 0	–	15 2 6	0 10 6	7 10 0	138 6 8	169	105	274	–	192	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		33	5	6	1	173 2 7	26 0 0	10 10 10	582 2 0	45 0 0	89 6 6	10 7 6	49 0 0	985 9 5	3,019	1,017	4,036	11	1,866	8	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
CASTLEREA,	1. Ballaghaderin,	5	2	1	–	26 15 2	14 10 0	–	110 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	5 0 0	156 15 8	814	100	914	–	180	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2. Frenchpark,	5	1	1	–	17 1 5	10 0 0	–	100 0 0	–	20 0	0 10 6	4 0 0	151 11 11	1,068	115	1,183	–	345	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	3. Castlerea,	5	2	1	–	16 16 0	16 0 0	–	111 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	4 0 0	148 6 6	1,845	156	2,001	–	425	4	–	37	10	–	–	–	–	–
	4. Castleplunket,	4	1	1	–	16 15 11	6 0 0	–	60 0 0	–	3 10	0 10 6	5 0 0	91 16 5	406	45	451	–	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		19	6	4	–	77 8 6	46 10 0	–	381 0 0	–	23 10	2 2 0	18 0 0	548 10 6	4,133	416	4,549	–	1,048	4	37	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
ROSCOMMON,	1. Athleague,	6	1	1	–	81 13 9	12 0 0	–	90 0 0	–	11 6 0	3 17 8	1 7 0	200 4 5	769	142	911	–	185	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2. Roscommon,	5	1	1	–	79 9 9	8 8 0	–	90 0 0	–	15 3 6	1 12 6	7 15 9	202 9 6	1,147	139	1,286	–	259	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	3. Ballyleague,	7	1	1	–	61 6 7	9 0 0	–	90 0 0	–	13 8 0	–	6 1 6	179 16 1	941	90	1,031	–	307	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		18	3	3	–	222 10 1	29 8 0	–	270 0 0	–	39 17 6	5 10 2	15 4 3	582 10 0	2,857	371	3,228	–	751	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[continued.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1866. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1866.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1866. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medicine or Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Days on which Attendance was not given.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s.15.	No. of Days on which Attendance was given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT *-continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Roscommon—*con.*																						
Strokestown,	1. Strokestown,	7	1	1	–	44 15 0	8 0 0	4 6 0	80 0 0	–	12 10	–	7 16 4	157 7 4	806	182	988	3	248	–	8	2
	2. Rooskey,	7	1	1	–	33 15 10	8 5 0	3 0 0	80 0 0	–	13 14	–	7 13 0	146 7 10	1,057	136	1,193	3	233	–	–	–
	3. Elphin,	6	1	1	–	52 9 4	8 0 0	5 3 4	82 5 6	–	7 2	3 16 9	8 17 10	167 14 9	775	349	1,124	4	163	–	–	–
		20	3	3	–	131 0 2	24 5 0	12 9 4	242 5 6	–	33 6	3 16 9	24 7 2	471 9 11	2,638	667	3,305	10	644	–	8	2
County of Sligo.																						
Dromore West,	1. Easkey,	6	1	1	–	48 13 2	–	–	60 0 0	–	15 13	0 10 6	0 13 6	125 10 2	1,572	110	1,682	2	274	2	–	–
	2. Skreen,	8	1	1	–	7 6 2	8 0 0	0 12 0	80 0 0	–	12 7	0 10 6	2 0 0	110 15 8	548	104	652	10	234	2	–	–
	3. Castleconnor,	3	1	1	–	24 6 5	–	–	40 0 0	–	6 8	0 10 6	6 0 0	77 4 11	426	29	455	–	139	–	–	–
		17	3	3	–	80 5 9	8 0 0	0 12 0	180 0 0	–	34 8	1 11 6	8 13 6	313 10 9	2,546	243	2,789	12	647	4	–	–
Sligo,	1. Carney,	9	2	2	–	65 6 7	13 0 0	3 13 9	200 0 0	–	15 9	8 10 6	18 16 1	329 15 11	1,056	249	1,305	–	358	1	–	–
	2. Sligo,	6	1	2	1	62 11 3	6 0 0	8 8 2	200 0 0	50 0 0	9 18	2 4 0	39 3 3	378 4 8	2,089	669	2,758	7	273	3	–	–
	3. Collooney,	5	1	1	–	29 10 9	10 0 0	2 0 11	100 0 0	–	7 2	0 10 6	7 14 0	156 18 2	531	185	716	–	298	–	–	–
	4. Ballymote,	4	1	1	–	45 7 6	5 5 0	2 5 11	100 0 0	–	11 9	2 0 6	10 4 3	176 12 2	626	137	763	2	202	–	–	–
	5. Riverstown,	5	1	1	–	7 10 10	17 0 0	1 14 2	100 0 0	–	11 9	2 3 0	6 0 0	145 17 0	344	137	481	–	138	1	–	–
		29	6	7	1	210 6 11	56 5 0	18 2 11	700 0 0	50 0 0	55 7	15 8 6	81 17 7	1187 7 11	4,646	1,377	6,023	9	1,269	5	–	–
Tobercurry	1. Tobercurry,	7	1	1	–	28 8 7	–	5 13 11	100 10 2	–	37 7	2 0 0	1 11 9	175 11 5	*1,043	244	1,287	2	147	–	–	–
	2. Coolaney,	8	1	1	–	20 5 9	10 0 0	0 16 8	100 0 0	–	10 2	–	4 0 0	145 4 5	695	254	949	22	220	2	–	–
	3. Aclare,[a]	6	1	1	–	62 17 4	7 0 0	–	54 4 3	–	–	–	9 4 1	133 5 8	423	138	561	–	131	–	–	–
		21	3	3	–	111 11 8	17 0 0	6 10 7	254 14 5	–	47 9	2 0 0	14 15 10	454 1 6	2,161	636	2,797	24	498	2	–	–

[a] Tobercurry Union: Aclare District.—The Union was divided into three Districts, with a Medical Officer for each, by Orders dated 7th and 9th March, 1866, to take effect from 25th March, 1866.

* Tobercurry Union: Tobercurry Dispensary District.—The Return of the numbers relieved includes cases only from the 1st January to 30th September, 1866, as the book kept by the former Medical Officer, deceased, could not be found.

SUMMARY OF FOREGOING TABLE, No. 2.

PROVINCES.	Number of Unions.	Number of Dispensary Districts.	Number of Electoral Divisions.	Number of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations.	Number of Officers authorized by Sealed Order.			Expenses of year ended 29th September, 1866.									Medical Relief afforded in year ended 30th September, 1866.							
											Salaries.		Vaccination Expenses.				Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.							
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Acts.	Fuel, attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenses of Dispensary Districts, for year ended 29th Sept., 1866.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committees during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during the year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
ULSTER, .	44	213	875	276	226	4	47	5,842 2 7	1,947 0 4	470 7 9	18,711 15 10	284 7 0	2,075 3 10	180 6 10	1,637 5 11	31,148 10 1	123,510	55,252	178 762	366	44,712	114	135	86
MUNSTER, .	50	203	1,023	315	225	18	11	6,520 15 6	1,850 2 10	366 14 3	21,205 1 9	738 1 3	1,939 3 0	117 11 11	1,826 15 10	34,464 6 4	134,780	55,651	240,431	150	37,457	155	284	162
LEINSTER, .	40	202	944	316	228	10	30	5,837 18 8	2,452 15 5	362 4 1	21,127 2 9	855 4 1	1,510 6 9	197 3 4	2,116 12 6	34,459 7 7	187,585	62,321	249,906	172	29,246	104	99	51
CONNAUGHT,	29	98	596	130	107	7	–	3,227 16 11	864 13 8	168 10 4	9,561 2 5	255 0 0	1,263 3 8	110 13 3	792 7 8½	16,243 7 11½	73,687	18,011	91,698	140	25,109	81	121	56
TOTALS, .	163	716	3,438	1037	786	39	88	21,428 13 8	7,114 12 3	1,367 16 5	79,605 2 9	2,132 12 4	6,687 17 3	605 15 4	6,373 1 11½	116,315 11 11½	569,562	191,235	760,797	828	137,124	454	639	355

No. 3.—General Summary of previous Tables, in Provinces:—containing, 1. Dispensary Districts formed under § 6 of the Medical Charities Act, 14 & of Dispensaries, Officers, &c.:—2. Financial Statement; showing the 1865, to 29th September, 1866:—and 3. Relief Return; showing the Home, respectively; the Number of Cases in which Tickets for Medical Vaccination performed; Number of Cases of Dangerous Lunatics certified; year ended 30th September, 1866.

Heads of Particulars in foregoing Tables.	Ulster.		Munster.	
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Statistics of Unions and Districts:				
Population of Unions, in Provinces,—1861,	. .	1,907,264	. .	1,528,877
Area of Unions and Dispensary Districts, in statute acres,	. .	5,316,689	. .	6,005,403
Poor Law Valuation of Unions, in Provinces,—1866,	. .	£3,858,455	. .	£3,321,525
Number of Unions,	. .	44	. .	50
„ Electoral Divisions,	. .	875	. .	1,023
„ Dispensary Districts,	. .	213	. .	203
„ Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations therein,	. .	276	. .	315
„ Medical Officers authorized to be appointed for Dispensary Districts,	. .	226	. .	225
„ Apothecaries,	. .	4	. .	18
„ Midwives,	. .	47	. .	11
Expenditure in Year ended 29th September, 1866:—				
	£		£	
Medicines and Medical Appliances,	5,842	. .	6,521	. .
Rent of Dispensary Buildings,	1,947	. .	1,850	. .
Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising,	471	. .	367	. .
Salaries of Medical Officers,	18,712	. .	21,205	. .
„ Apothecaries,	284	. .	738	. .
Vaccination Expenses,	2,256	. .	1,956	. .
Fuel, Attendance, and Incidental Expenses,	1,637	. .	1,827	. .
Total Expenditure in year ended 29th September, 1866,	. .	£31,149	. .	£34,464
Relief Returns, and Duties of Medical Officers for year ended 30th September, 1866:—				
Number of Cases attended on Dispensary Tickets,	123,510	. .	184,780	. .
„ „ on Visiting Tickets,	55,252	. .	55,651	. .
Total New Cases in the year,	. .	178,762	. .	240,431
Number of Cases in which Tickets for Medical Relief were cancelled in the year,	. .	366	. .	150
Number of Cases of Vaccination under Medical Charities Act in the year,	. .	44,712	. .	37,457
Number of Cases of dangerous Lunatics certified in the year,	. .	114	. .	155
Number of Patients attended in Bridewells or Houses of Correction during the year,	. .	86	. .	162

STATISTICAL STATEMENT; showing the number of Unions, Electoral Divisions, and 15 Vic., c. 68; the total and average Population, Area, and Valuation; Number Expenditure under the Medical Charities Act for the year from 29th September, Number of Cases of Medical Relief afforded at the Dispensary and at the Patient's Relief have been Cancelled by the Dispensary Committee; the Number of Cases of Number of Patients Attended at Bridewells or Houses of Correction, &c.; during the

LEINSTER.		CONNAUGHT.		TOTAL FOR IRELAND.		AVERAGE.		
						For UNIONS.	For DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	For MEDICAL OFFICERS.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13	14.
. .	1,493,009	. .	869,414	. .	5,798,564	35,574	8,099	7,377
. .	4,940,319	. .	4,060,232	. .	20,322,643	124,679	23,384	—
. .	£4,457,799	. .	£1,351,247	. .	£12,989,026	£79,687	£18,141	—
. .	40	. .	29	. .	163	—	—	—
. .	944	. .	596	. .	3,438	21	5	4
. .	202	. .	98	. .	716	4	—	—
. .	316	. .	130	. .	1,037	6	—	—
. .	228	. .	107	. .	786	5	—	—
. .	10	. .	7	. .	39	—	—	—
. .	30	. .	—	. .	88	—	—	—
£		£		£		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
5,838	. .	3,228	. .	21,429	. .	131 9	29 19	27 5
2,153	. .	865	. .	7,115	. .	43 13	9 19	—
362	. .	168	. .	1,368	. .	8 8	1 18	—
21,127	. .	9,561	. .	70,605	. .	433 3	98 12	89 17
855	. .	255	. .	2,132	. .	—	—	54 13
1,707	. .	1,374	. .	7,293	. .	44 15	10 4	—
2,117	. .	792	. .	6,373	. .	39 2	8 18	—
. .	£34,459	. .	£16,243	. .	£116,315	£713 12	£162 9	—
187,585	. .	73,687	. .	569,562	. .	3,494	795	725
62,321	. .	18,011	. .	191,235	. .	1,173	267	243
. .	249,906	. .	91,698	. .	760,797	4,667	1,062	968
. .	172	. .	140	. .	828	5	1	1
. .	29,846	. .	25,109	. .	137,124	841	192	174
. .	104	. .	81	. .	454	—	—	—
. .	51	. .	56	. .	355	—	—	—

No. 4.—Vaccination:—Return of the Number of Persons Vaccinated in the Workhouses and Auxiliary Establishments of the several Unions in Ireland, by the Medical Officers of those Institutions; and of the Number Vaccinated in the several Dispensary Districts, by the Medical Officers of Dispensaries under the Medical Charities Act, in the Year ended 30th September, 1866:—abstracted from Returns made by the respective Medical Officers.—Also a Return of the Expenses incurred in each Union for Vaccination in the several Dispensary Districts, under the Act 21 & 22 Vic., cap. 64.

Names of Unions.	No. Vaccinated in *Workhouses* by the Medical Officers thereof.			No. of Cases Vaccinated by Medical Officers of *Dispensary Districts.*	Total No. of Cases returned in Columns 4 and 5.	Vaccination Expenses in each Union.					
	Successful Cases.	Unsuccessful Cases.	Total.			Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.			Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.			Total Vaccination Expenses.		
Column 1.	2.	3.	4	5.	6.	7.			8.			9.		
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.														
Co. of Antrim.														
Antrim,	3	–	3	905	908	47	5	0	1	10	0	48	15	0
Ballycastle,	5	–	5	346	351	30	0	3		—		30	0	3
Ballymena,	8	–	8	1,755	1,763	7	1	0	4	15	0	11	16	0
Ballymoney,	22	2	24	777	801	37	5	0		—		37	5	0
Belfast,	29	8	37	3,388	3,425	144	19	0	34	10	0	179	9	0
Larne,	12	–	12	756	768	35	12	5	4	11	8	40	3	11
Lisburn,	9	4	13	1,728	1,741	81	18	0	6	0	0	87	18	0
Co. of Armagh.														
Armagh,	33	–	33	1,892	1,925	106	0	0	15	18	4	121	18	4
Lurgan,	25	1	26	1,897	1,923	70	8	0	11	0	0	81	8	0
Co. of Cavan.														
Bailieborough,	9	–	9	558	567	26	2	0	6	12	6	32	14	6
Bawnboy,	17	–	17	838	855	28	14	0		—		28	14	0
Cavan,	7	1	8	1,297	1,305	74	17	0	12	4	0	87	1	0
Cootehill,	20	–	20	972	992	39	9	0		—		39	9	0
Co. of Donegal.														
Ballyshannon,	13	1	14	507	521	33	10	0		—		33	10	0
Donegal,	5	–	5	1,525	1,530	16	9	0		—		16	9	0
Dunfanaghy,	2	–	2	180	182	12	7	0		—		12	7	0
Glenties,	–	–	–	751	751	54	18	0		—		54	18	0
Inishowen,	7	–	7	1,237	1,244	71	2	0	1	10	0	72	12	0
Letterkenny,	6	–	6	312	318	17	9	0	2	0	0	19	9	0
Milford,	11	–	11	854	865	26	16	3	0	4	0	27	0	3
Stranorlar,	–	3	3	651	654	15	16	0		—		15	16	0
Co. of Down.														
Banbridge,	9	–	9	1,404	1,413	86	19	0	4	6	0	91	5	0
Downpatrick,	22	–	22	1,132	1,154	61	2	0	6	1	0	67	3	0
Kilkeel,	2	–	2	520	522	25	17	0		—		25	17	0
Newry,	32	–	32	1,687	1,719	66	16	0	2	4	6	69	0	6
Newtownards,	–	–	–	1,266	1,266	74	11	6	3	10	0	78	1	6
Co. of Fermanagh.														
Enniskillen,	5	–	5	1,460	1,465	43	13	0	5	3	0	48	16	0
Irvinestown,	5	–	5	739	744	56	16	0		—		56	16	0
Lisnaskea,	19	–	19	608	627	19	8	0	2	2	0	21	10	0

[*continued.*

No. 4.—RETURN of Number of Persons VACCINATED, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES OF UNIONS.	No. Vaccinated in *Workhouses* by the Medical Officers thereof.			No. of Cases Vaccinated by Medical Officers of *Dispensary Districts.*	Total No. of Cases returned in Columns 4 and 5.	Vaccination Expenses in each Union.		
	Successful Cases.	Unsuccessful Cases.	Total.			Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Total Vaccination Expenses.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*con.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Co. OF LONDONDERRY								
Coleraine,	9	–	9	889	898	53 5 0	—	53 5 0
Londonderry,	20	–	20	1,330	1,350	68 9 0	2 10 6	70 19 6
Magherafelt,	4	–	4	1,106	1,110	61 15 0	8 5 0	70 0 0
Newtownlimavady,	10	2	12	634	646	26 13 3	—	26 13 3
Co. OF MONAGHAN.								
Carrickmacross,	3	–	3	677	680	40 18 0	10 4 0	51 2 0
Castleblayney,	4	–	4	817	821	51 7 0	2 5 0	53 12 0
Clones,	20	–	20	733	753	41 17 6	1 11 6	43 9 0
Monaghan,	5	–	5	980	985	48 11 0	4 0 0	52 11 0
Co. OF TYRONE.								
Castlederg,	3	–	3	473	476	22 12 3	—	22 12 3
Clogher,	7	–	7	605	612	27 19 0	1 0 0	28 19 0
Cookstown,	–	–	–	920	920	42 14 6	—	42 14 6
Dungannon,	7	–	7	1,004	1,011	40 9 7	9 9 10	49 19 5
Gortin,	5	–	5	330	335	27 13 0	2 0 0	29 13 0
Omagh,	2	–	2	1,179	1,181	60 10 0	8 9 0	68 19 0
Strabane,	37	–	37	1,093	1,130	47 9 6	6 10 0	53 19 6
Total of Ulster,	473	22	495	44,712	45,207	2,075 3 10	180 6 10	2,255 10 8
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.								
Co. OF CLARE.								
Ballyvaghan,	7	1	8	102	110	—	1 1 0	1 1 0
Corrofin,	–	–	–	174	174	5 3 0	—	5 3 0
Ennis,	–	18	18	761	779	42 11 0	—	42 11 0
Ennistymon,	14	2	16	676	692	37 17 3	1 17 6	39 14 9
Killadysert,	2	–	2	440	442	—	3 0 0	3 0 0
Kilrush,	12	–	12	879	891	46 8 0	4 12 6	51 0 6
Scariff,	6	–	6	499	505	21 0 9	3 3 6	24 4 3
Tulla,	5	3	8	312	320	23 17 9	2 12 3	26 10 0
Co. OF CORK.								
Bandon,	7	–	7	835	842	40 4 0	7 11 6	47 15 6
Bantry,	–	–	–	592	592	28 5 0	—	28 5 0
Castletown,	–	–	–	518	518	32 16 0	—	32 16 0
Clonakilty,	7	–	7	845	852	38 2 0	5 3 6	43 5 6
Cork,	10	12	22	2,309	2,331	114 0 3	—	114 0 3
Dunmanway,	–	–	–	573	573	36 2 6	4 1 0	40 3 6
Fermoy,	12	–	12	1,298	1,310	19 6 0	—	19 6 0
Kanturk,	24	7	31	1,116	1,147	34 9 0	—	34 9 0
Kinsale,	9	–	9	815	824	47 3 0	0 6 0	47 9 0
Macroom,	7	–	7	985	992	59 13 6	—	59 13 6
Mallow,	8	–	8	806	814	37 2 3	5 3 0	42 5 3
Midleton,	13	1	14	1,257	1,271	38 12 0	1 15 0	40 7 0
Millstreet,	4	–	4	529	533	28 2 0	0 15 2	28 17 2
Mitchelstown,	11	–	11	373	384	17 14 0	0 15 0	18 9 0
Skibbereen,	13	–	13	1,162	1,175	60 4 0	2 2 0	62 6 0
Skull,	6	–	6	404	410	13 8 0	—	13 8 0
Youghal,	42	–	42	473	515	24 9 3	1 10 6	25 19 9

[*continued.*

No. 4.—Return of Number of Persons Vaccinated, &c.—*continued.*

Names of Unions.	No. Vaccinated in *Workhouses* by the Medical Officers thereof.			No. of Cases Vaccinated by Medical Officers of *Dispensary Districts.*	Total No. of Cases returned in Columns 4 and 5.	Vaccination Expenses in each Union.		
	Successful Cases.	Unsuccessful Cases.	Total.			Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Total Vaccination Expenses.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*con.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Co. of Kerry.								
Caherciveen,	1	–	1	512	513	109 6 0	—	109 6 0
Dingle,	–	–	–	551	551	24 5 0	2 1 6	26 6 6
Kenmare,	7	–	7	523	530	40 1 0	1 11 6	41 12 6
Killarney,	–	–	–	1,357	1,357	86 10 3	2 12 6	89 2 9
Listowel,	7	2	9	440	449	25 6 0	1 11 6	26 17 6
Tralee,	5	–	5	1,348	1,353	102 18 0	2 15 0	105 13 0
Co. of Limerick.								
Croom,	8	–	8	486	494	20 3 0	0 15 0	20 18 0
Glin,	14	–	14	423	437	22 0 0	0 10 0	22 10 0
Kilmallock,	30	–	30	968	998	38 11 0	5 13 0	44 4 0
Limerick,	38	12	50	1,389	1,439	52 5 0	—	52 5 0
Newcastle,	7	1	8	770	778	28 9 0	4 0 0	32 9 0
Rathkeale,	8	3	11	477	488	21 12 0	7 11 6	29 3 6
Co. of Tipperary.								
Borrisokane,	9	–	9	319	328	18 2 0	4 11 6	22 13 6
Carrick-on-Suir,	16	1	17	1,095	1,112	28 8 0	7 2 0	35 10 0
Cashel,	15	3	18	717	735	43 5 0	5 12 6	48 17 6
Clogheen,	7	1	8	549	557	29 11 9	2 0 0	31 11 9
Clonmel,	18	5	23	692	715	25 16 0	2 12 0	28 8 0
Nenagh,	35	–	35	1,275	1,310	49 5 9	9 11 0	58 16 9
Roscrea,	8	9	17	583	600	17 18 0	3 2 0	21 0 0
Thurles,	10	–	10	768	778	33 16 0	1 0 0	34 16 0
Tipperary,	14	1	15	1,011	1,026	57 18 6	1 5 0	59 3 6
Co. of Waterford.								
Dungarvan,	12	–	12	579	591	25 18 0	6 5 0	32 3 0
Kilmacthomas,	14	–	14	471	485	21 8 3	—	21 8 3
Lismore,	37	–	37	302	339	14 10 0	—	14 10 0
Waterford,	48	3	51	1,119	1,170	55 9 0	—	55 9 0
Total of Munster,	587	85	672	37,457	38,129	1,839 3 0	117 11 11	1,956 14 11
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.								
Co. of Carlow.								
Carlow,	25	–	25	954	979	57 6 0	4 4 0	61 10 0
Co. of Dublin.								
Balrothery,	5	–	5	455	460	27 17 0	3 0 0	30 17 0
Dublin, North,	66	–	66	1,884	1,950	82 9 6	1 15 0	84 4 6
Dublin, South,	61	6	67	3,462	3,529	158 11 0	7 7 7	165 18 7
Rathdown,	7	2	9	945	954	51 18 0	7 10 0	59 8 0
Co. of Kildare.								
Athy,	9	–	9	726	735	28 4 0	3 0 0	31 4 0
Celbridge,	9	–	9	389	398	29 4 0	2 12 6	31 16 6
Naas,	15	1	16	756	772	62 5 0	2 0 0	64 5 0

[*continued.*

No. 4.—Return of Number of Persons Vaccinated, &c.—*continued.*

Names of Unions.	No. Vaccinated in *Workhouses* by the Medical Officers thereof.			No. of Cases Vaccinated by Medical Officers of *Dispensary Districts.*	Total No. of Cases returned in Columns 4 and 5.	Vaccination Expenses in each Union.					
						Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.			Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.			Total Vaccination Expenses.		
	Successful Cases.	Unsuccessful Cases.	Total.											
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.			8.			9.		
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*con.*														
Co. of Kilkenny.														
Callan,	3	13	16	568	584	11	2	3	4	1	0	15	3	3
Castlecomer,	3	—	3	373	376	17	11	0	2	0	0	19	11	0
Kilkenny,	—	—	—	448	448	23	2	6	7	15	2	30	17	8
Thomastown,	9	4	13	455	468	22	19	3	5	0	0	27	19	3
Urlingford,	6	—	6	357	363	12	12	0		—		12	12	0
King's County.														
Edenderry,	19	8	27	351	378	17	2	0	10	13	0	27	15	0
Parsonstown,	6	—	6	898	904	40	5	0	3	13	6	43	18	6
Tullamore,	12	2	14	704	718	39	15	0	7	2	6	46	17	6
Co. of Longford.														
Ballymahon,	15	—	15	744	759	36	11	6	3	10	6	40	2	0
Granard,	9	—	9	1,063	1,072	61	1	0	12	0	0	73	1	0
Longford,	15	—	15	608	623	17	5	0		—		17	5	0
Co. of Louth.														
Ardee,	20	—	20	584	604	30	19	0	1	0	0	31	19	0
Drogheda,	15	—	15	748	763	38	14	0	2	6	6	41	0	6
Dundalk,	8	—	8	843	851	44	0	0	5	12	0	49	12	0
Co. of Meath.														
Dunshaughlin,	10	—	10	307	317	18	12	0		—		18	12	0
Kells,	20	—	20	524	544	22	6	0	7	10	0	29	16	0
Navan,	7	—	7	326	333	19	12	0	5	4	0	24	16	0
Oldcastle,	—	—	—	527	527	33	15	0	4	2	0	37	17	0
Trim,	13	—	13	412	425	13	19	0	2	2	0	16	1	0
Queen's County.														
Abbeyleix,	14	—	14	839	853	21	16	0	2	2	0	23	18	0
Donaghmore,	—	—	—	209	209	6	15	0	0	15	0	7	10	0
Mountmelick,	8	1	9	631	640	34	2	0	6	2	0	40	4	0
Co. of Westmeath.														
Athlone,	31	—	31	913	944	51	4	3	14	14	6	65	18	9
Delvin,	—	—	—	467	467	13	4	0		—		13	4	0
Mullingar,	17	1	18	847	865	47	11	0	8	15	5	56	6	5
Co. of Wexford.														
Enniscorthy,	39	—	39	932	971	53	7	0	11	3	2	64	10	2
Gorey,	4	2	6	670	676	31	1	0	10	19	6	42	0	6
New Ross,	24	—	24	840	864	30	10	0	3	13	6	34	3	6
Wexford,	52	—	52	643	695	39	14	0	9	10	0	49	4	0
Co. of Wicklow.														
Baltinglass,	5	—	5	522	527	30	0	0	4	2	0	34	2	0
Rathdrum,	30	4	34	1,486	1,520	108	3	6	10	5	0	118	8	6
Shillelagh,	16	—	16	436	452	24	1	0		—		24	1	0
Total of Leinster,	627	44	671	29,846	30,517	1,510	6	9	197	3	4	1,707	10	1

[*continued.*

No. 4.—Return of Number of Persons Vaccinated, &c.—*continued.*

Names of Unions.	No. Vaccinated in *Workhouses* by the Medical Officers thereof.			No. of Cases Vaccinated by Medical Officers of *Dispensary Districts.*	Total No. of Cases returned in Columns 4 and 5.	Vaccination Expenses in each Union.					
	Successful Cases.	Unsuccessful Cases.	Total.			Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.			Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.			Total Vaccination Expenses.		
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.			8.			9.		
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.														
Co. of Galway.														
Ballinasloe,	17	4	21	778	799	51	9	0	17	2	0	68	11	0
Clifden,	9	–	9	920	929	35	1	0		—		35	1	0
Galway,	7	1	8	1,064	1,072	59	16	0		—		59	16	0
Glennamaddy,	7	1	8	759	767	26	13	0	4	11	6	31	4	6
Gort,	9	2	11	439	450	37	1	0		—		37	1	0
Loughrea,	10	–	10	807	817	37	12	0		—		37	12	0
Mountbellew,	6	–	6	542	548	32	7	0	4	11	6	36	18	6
Oughterard,	6	–	6	572	578	28	9	0	1	1	0	29	10	0
Portumna,	12	–	12	368	380	17	4	6	2	1	6	19	6	0
Tuam,	–	–	–	1,096	1,096	62	3	0	5	2	6	67	5	6
Co. of Leitrim.														
Carrick-on-Shannon	22	3	25	1,153	1,178	52	10	0		—		52	10	0
Manorhamilton,	10	–	10	1,202	1,212	73	3	0	1	3	0	74	6	0
Mohill,	10	–	10	1,336	1,346	64	17	0	9	15	0	74	12	0
Co. of Mayo.														
Ballina,	4	–	4	684	688	31	15	0	0	6	0	32	1	0
Ballinrobe,	14	–	14	1,003	1,017	41	8	0	2	10	0	43	18	0
Belmullet,	4	–	4	369	373	8	14	0	1	1	0	9	15	0
Castlebar,	6	–	6	744	750	17	12	0	3	7	0	20	19	0
Claremorris,	8	2	10	1,015	1,025	62	7	0	8	13	10	71	0	10
Killala,	1	–	1	373	374	14	6	3	1	1	0	15	7	3
Newport,	5	1	6	437	443	43	5	0	2	10	0	45	15	0
Swineford,	3	–	3	2,088	2,091	92	19	11	2	0	0	94	19	11
Westport,	3	–	3	637	640	49	7	0	3	0	0	52	7	0
Co. of Roscommon.														
Boyle,	9	–	9	1,866	1,875	89	6	6	10	7	6	99	14	0
Castlerea,	17	5	22	1,048	1,070	23	10	0	2	2	0	25	12	0
Roscommon,	9	–	9	751	760	39	17	6	5	10	2	45	7	8
Strokestown,	12	–	12	644	656	33	6	0	3	16	9	37	2	9
Co. of Sligo.														
Dromore, West,	2	–	2	647	649	34	8	0	1	11	6	35	19	6
Sligo,	15	–	15	1,269	1,284	55	7	0	15	8	6	70	15	6
Tobercurry,	–	–	–	498	498	47	9	0	2	0	0	49	9	0
Total of Connaught,	237	19	256	25,109	25,365	1,263	3	8	110	13	3	1373	16	11
Summary.														
Ulster,	473	22	495	44,712	45,207	2,075	3	10	180	6	10	2,255	10	8
Munster,	587	85	672	37,457	38,129	1,839	3	0	117	11	11	1,956	14	11
Leinster,	627	44	671	29,846	30,517	1,510	6	9	197	3	4	1,707	10	1
Connaught,	237	19	256	25,109	25,365	1,263	3	8	110	13	3	1,373	16	11
Total of Ireland,	1,924	170	2,094	137,124	139,218	6,687	17	3	605	15	4	7,293	12	7

No. 5.—Number of Cases of Scarlatina, Small-Pox, and Fever, reported by Medical Officers of Dispensaries in Ireland, as having been attended in the Quarters ended 31st December, 1865, 31st March, 30th June, and 30th September, 1866.

Provinces.	Quarters ended	Scarlatina.	Small-pox.	Fever.
Ulster,	December 31st, 1865,	634	61	1,771
	March 31st, 1866,	510	50	1,860
	June 30th, 1866,	327	44	1,553
	September 30th, 1866,	425	11	1,100
Munster,	December 31st, 1865,	621	6	1,562
	March 31st, 1866,	489	35	1,580
	June 30th, 1866,	391	14	1,954
	September 30th, 1866,	320	8	1,433
Leinster,	December 31st, 1865,	432	62	1,817
	March 31st, 1866,	427	89	1,886
	June 30th, 1866,	327	64	2,035
	September 30th, 1866,	387	44	1,598
Connaught,	December 31st, 1865,	331	36	384
	March 31st, 1866,	523	28	466
	June 30th, 1866,	277	21	665
	September 30th, 1866,	155	6	623
SUMMARY.				
Ireland,	December 31st, 1865,	2,018	165	5,534
	March 31st, 1866,	1,949	202	5,792
	June 30th, 1866,	1,322	143	6,207
	September 30th, 1866,	1,287	69	4,754
	Total,	6,576	579	22,287

No. 6.—Cholera, &c.—Summary of Returns from the Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts in the several Unions in Ireland, of the Number of Cases of Asiatic Cholera, and of Diarrhœa, English Cholera, or Premonitory Symptoms of Cholera, attended by them during the Year ended 31st December, 1866; showing the Number of such Cases in Each Month in that Year, and the Number of Deaths from such Diseases.

Provinces.	Diseases.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September		October.		November.		December.		Total in year 1866.	
		New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.
Ulster,	Cholera,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	6	23	3	15	8	23	9	12	6	87	32
	Diarrhœa,&c.,	331	3	345	8	351	6	327	7	287	4	265	4	356	8	518	9	377	12	353	3	361	5	376	5	4,247	74
	Total,	331	3	345	8	351	6	327	7	287	4	265	4	356	8	532	15	400	15	368	11	384	14	388	11	4,334	106
Munster,	Cholera,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	109	55	172	85	123	39	131	46	541	229
	Diarrhœa,&c.,	428	7	373	3	332	1	361	6	316	4	297	5	366	5	437	8	508	7	700	15	599	6	549	11	5,266	78
	Total,	428	7	373	3	332	1	361	6	316	4	297	5	366	5	443	12	617	62	872	100	722	45	680	57	5,807	307
Leinster,	Cholera,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	99	43	531	219	1,257	517	876	322	355	155	3,119	1,256
	Diarrhœa,&c.,	428	2	383	2	402	2	363	3	350	6	338	2	551	6	1,287	19	2,482	36	3,525	36	2,682	41	1,675	19	14,466	174
	Total,	428	2	383	2	402	2	363	3	350	6	338	2	552	6	1,386	62	3,013	255	4,782	553	3,558	363	2,030	174	17,585	1,430
Connaught,	Cholera,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	14	29	18	2	2	1	1	3	3	59	38
	Diarrhœa,&c.,	108	1	65	–	90	–	74	1	87	1	66	–	103	–	127	3	151	1	76	2	91	1	83	4	1,121	14
	Total,	108	1	65	–	90	–	74	1	87	1	66	–	103	–	151	17	180	19	78	4	92	2	86	7	1,180	52
Total, Ireland,	Cholera,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	143	67	692	295	1,446	612	1,023	371	501	210	3,806	1,555
	Diarrhœa,&c.,	1,295	13	1,166	13	1,175	9	1,125	17	1,040	15	966	11	1,376	19	2,369	39	3,518	56	4,654	56	3,733	53	2,683	39	25,100	340
	Total,	1,295	13	1,166	13	1,175	9	1,125	17	1,040	15	966	11	1,377	19	2,512	106	4,210	351	6,100	668	4,756	424	3,184	249	28,906	1,895

* This column includes 886 Cholera cases, and 261 Diarrhœa cases, which were sent by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts to Cholera Hospitals provided by the Boards of Guardians (and included in the Hospital Summary, Table No. 7).

No. 7.—Cholera, &c.—Return showing the Number of Cases of Asiatic Cholera and of Diarrhœa, English Cholera, or Premonitory Symptoms of Cholera, treated in Hospitals provided by Boards of Guardians (including Workhouse Hospitals), during the Year ended 31st December, 1866; showing the Number in Each Month, and the Number of Deaths from such Diseases, being a Summary of Returns made by the Clerks of Unions and Medical Officers of such Hospitals.

Provinces.	Diseases.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total in year 1866.	
		New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.
Ulster,	Cholera,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	1	17	9	19	10	–	–	39	21
	Diarrhœa,&c.,	47	3	50	6	44	7	35	8	27	3	16	4	39	2	59	4	50	4	48	3	49	5	58	3	522	52
	Total,	47	3	50	6	44	7	35	8	27	3	16	4	39	2	61	5	51	5	65	12	68	15	58	3	561	73
Munster,	Cholera,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	21	7	64	26	62	35	28	16	177	85
	Diarrhœa,&c.,	35	1	44	6	35	3	33	9	19	5	21	4	21	7	31	6	50	4	43	7	49	7	50	6	431	65
	Total,	35	1	44	6	35	3	33	9	19	5	21	4	21	7	33	7	71	11	107	33	111	42	78	22	608	150
Leinster,	Cholera,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	89	41	296	170	337	219	249	146	130	64	1,164	640
	Diarrhœa,&c.,	49	9	63	13	48	16	38	3	26	12	33	6	69	10	70	9	180	8	197	11	154	16	160	10	1,087	123
	Total,	49	9	63	13	48	16	38	3	26	12	33	6	72	10	159	50	476	178	594	230	403	162	290	74	2,251	763
Connaught,	Cholera,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	7
	Diarrhœa,&c.,	12	4	6	2	9	2	14	2	7	2	8	–	8	–	17	1	21	–	12	2	12	–	20	2	146	17
	Total,	12	4	6	2	9	2	14	2	7	2	8	–	8	–	22	5	25	3	12	2	12	–	20	2	155	24
Total, Ireland,	Cholera,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	98	47	322	181	478	254	330	191	158	80	1,389	753
	Diarrhœa,&c.,	143	17	163	27	136	28	120	22	79	22	78	14	137	19	177	20	301	16	300	23	264	28	288	21	2,186	257
	Total,	143	17	163	27	136	28	120	22	79	22	78	14	140	19	275	67	623	197	778	277	594	219	446	101	3,575	1,010

No. 8.—Cholera, &c.—Summary of the two preceding Tables (Nos. 6 and 7), showing the Total Number of Cases of Asiatic Cholera, and of Diarrhœa, English Cholera, or Premonitory Symptoms of Asiatic Cholera, whether attended by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts, at the Patients' Homes, or treated in Hospitals provided by the Boards of Guardians (including Workhouse Hospitals), during the Year ended 31st December, 1866, and showing the Number in each Month, and the Number of Deaths from such Diseases.

Provinces.	Diseases.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total in year 1866.		Net Cases. (See Note.*)
		New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	
Ulster,	Cholera,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	7	24	4	32	17	42	19	12	6	126	57	109
	Diarrhœa, &c.,	378	6	395	14	395	13	362	15	314	7	281	8	395	10	577	13	427	16	401	6	410	10	434	8	4,769	129	4,717
	Total,	378	6	395	14	395	13	362	15	314	7	281	8	395	10	593	20	451	20	433	23	452	29	446	14	4,895	186	4,826
Munster,	Cholera,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	5	130	62	236	111	185	74	159	62	718	314	601
	Diarrhœa, &c.,	463	8	417	9	367	4	394	15	335	9	318	9	387	12	468	14	558	11	743	22	648	13	599	17	5,697	145	5,592
	Total,	463	8	417	9	367	4	394	15	335	9	318	9	387	12	476	19	688	73	979	133	833	87	758	79	6,415	457	6,193
Leinster,	Cholera,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	188	81	827	389	1,654	746	1,125	468	485	219	4,283	1,896	3,538
	Diarrhœa, &c.,	477	11	446	15	450	18	401	6	376	18	371	8	620	16	1,357	28	2,662	44	3,722	47	2,836	57	1,835	29	15,553	297	15,451
	Total,	477	11	446	15	450	18	401	6	376	18	371	8	624	16	1,545	112	3,489	433	5,376	783	3,961	525	2,320	248	19,836	2,193	18,989
Connaught,	Cholera,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	18	33	21	2	2	1	1	3	3	68	45	59
	Diarrhœa, &c.,	120	5	71	2	99	2	88	3	94	3	74	–	111	–	144	4	172	1	88	4	103	1	103	6	1,267	31	1,265
	Total,	120	5	71	2	99	2	88	3	94	3	74	–	111	–	173	22	205	22	90	6	104	2	106	9	1,335	76	1,324
Total Ireland,	Cholera,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	241	114	1,014	476	1,924	866	1,353	562	659	290	5,195	2,308	4,309
	Diarrhœa, &c.	1,438	30	1,329	40	1,311	37	1,245	39	1,119	37	1,044	25	1,513	38	2,546	59	3,819	72	4,954	79	3,997	81	2,971	60	27,286	597	27,025
	Total,	1,438	30	1,329	40	1,311	37	1,245	39	1,119	37	1,044	25	1,517	38	2,787	173	4,833	548	6,878	945	5,350	643	3,630	350	32,481	2,905	31,334

* In order to show the actual number of Persons, without reckoning in any case the same Patient twice over, deduct number of Cases returned as attended by Medical Officers of Dispensaries, and included in Returns of Dispensary Cases (Table No. 6) but afterwards sent to Hospital, and included in Returns of Cases treated in Hospitals (Table No. 7).

	Cholera.	Diarrhœa.
Ulster,	17	52
Munster,	115	105
Leinster,	745	102
Connaught,	9	2
	886	261
Total,	1,147	

No. 9.—Cholera.—Detailed Statement of the Number of Cases of Cholera included in foregoing Tables (Nos. 6–8), distinguishing the Numbers attended by the Medical Officers of the Dispensary Districts at the Patients' Homes, and the Numbers treated in Hospitals provided by Boards of Guardians, and showing the Numbers of Cases in Each Month of the Year 1866, and the Number of Deaths.

Names of Unions.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total in year 1866.	
	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.																										
Co. Antrim.																										
Antrim, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballycastle, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballymena, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballymoney, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Belfast, . . D.*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	1	1	10	5	22	8	1	1	42	18
H.*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	10	7	16	7	.	.	28	15
D. & H.*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	4	1	1	20	12	38	15	1	1	70	33
Larne, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lisburn, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Co. Armagh.																										
Armagh, . D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	20	1
Lurgan, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Co. Cavan.																										
Bailieborough, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bawnboy, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cootehill, . D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1

[continued.

* The letter D. in the first column of this Table indicates the numbers attended as *Dispensary* cases at the patients' homes, and the letter H. the number admitted and treated in *Hospital*.

No. 9.—Cholera.—Detailed Statement of the Number of Cases of Cholera included in foregoing Tables (Nos. 6–8)—*continued.*

Names of Unions.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total in year 1866.	
	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*con.*																										
Co. Donegal.																										
Ballyshannon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunfanaghy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Glenties,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Inishowen,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Letterkenny,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Milford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stranorlar,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Co. Down.																										
Banbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Downpatrick, D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	3	3	.	.	10	5
D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	4	3	3	.	.	12	7
Kilkeel, D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3
Newry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newtownards, D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Co. Fermanagh.																										
Enniskillen,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Irvinestown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lisnaskea,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Co. Londonderry.																										
Coleraine,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Magherafelt,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newtownlimavady,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Co. Monaghan.																										
Carrickmacross, D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Castleblayney, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clones, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan, . D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	11	5	13	6
Co. Tyrone.																										
Castlederg, . D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Clogher, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cookstown, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dungannon, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gortin, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Omagh, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Strabane, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.																										
Co. Clare.																										
Ballyvaghan, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Corrofin, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ennis, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ennistymon, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kiladysert, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilrush, . . D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	1	.	.	5	3
Scariff, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tulla, . . D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	2	1
H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1
D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	3	2
Co. Cork.																										
Bandon, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bantry, . . D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	3	1
H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	1
D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	4	2
Castletown, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clonakilty, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork, . . D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	23	67	20	32	14	159	57
H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	38	14	32	16	2	.	76	30
D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	98	37	99	36	34	14	235	87

[*continued.*

No. 9.—Cholera.—Detailed Statement of the Number of Cases of Cholera included in foregoing Tables (Nos. 6–8)—*continued.*

Names of Unions.		January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total in year 1866.	
		New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*con.*																											
Co. Cork—*con.*																											
Dunmanway,	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1
Fermoy,	H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1
Kanturk,	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Kinsale,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Macroom,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mallow,	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	38	19	10	7	.	.	.	.	51	29
	H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	8	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	6
	D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	46	24	10	7	.	.	.	.	61	35
Midleton,	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	4	18	8	39	9	66	16
	H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	8	7	7	6	20	15
	D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	6	26	10	46	15	86	31
Millstreet,	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Mitchelstown,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Skibbereen,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Skull,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Youghal,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Co. Kerry.																											
Cahireiveen,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dingle,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kenmare,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killarney,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Listowel,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tralee	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.

Co. Limerick.																													
Croom,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Glin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilmallock, D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	.
Limerick, D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68	35	83	47	34	15	48	18	232	115			
H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	21	10	16	8	18	9	63	28			
D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	76	36	103	57	50	23	66	27	295	143			
Newcastle,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rathkeale,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Co. Tipperary.																													
Borrisokane,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carrick-on-Suir, D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	3	6	3			
H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	1	.	4	2			
D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	6	3	10	5			
Cashel, D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
Clogheen,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Clonmel, D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	3	1				
H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1				
D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	4	2				
Nenagh, D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.				
Roscrea,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
Thurles,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
Tipperary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
Co. Waterford.																													
Dungarvan, D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.				
Kilmacthomas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
Lismore,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
Waterford, D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1			

[continued.

No. 9.—Cholera—Detailed Statement of the Number of Cases of Cholera included in foregoing Tables (Nos. 6-8)—*continued.*

Names of Unions.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total in year 1866.	
	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.																										
Co. Carlow.																										
Carlow, . . D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	145	74	16	4	.	.	162	79
H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	8	.
D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	145	74	24	4	.	.	170	79
Co. Dublin.																										
Balrothery, . D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	28	62	28	32	11	6	2	160	69
H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59	27	13	9	9	4	.	.	81	40
D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	119	55	75	37	41	15	6	2	241	109
Dublin, North, D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	15	130	45	159	44	160	51	12	4	489	159
H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	33	14	91	66	79	67	43	30	3	1	250	178
D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	61	29	221	111	238	111	203	81	15	5	739	337
Dublin, South, D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58	18	199	73	411	162	348	123	55	23	1,071	399
H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	22	88	45	149	76	78	50	26	14	392	207
D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	109	40	287	118	560	233	426	173	81	37	1,463	606
Rathdown, . D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	34	302	140	97	47	37	14	483	235
H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	56	25	23	5	8	4	93	35
D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53	35	358	165	120	52	45	18	576	270

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No. 9.—Cholera.—Detailed Statement of the Number of Cases of Cholera included in foregoing Tables (Nos. 6–8),—*continued.*

Names of Unions.		January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total in year 1866.	
		New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*con.*																											
Co. Longford—*con.*																											
Longford	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	28	14	31	16
	H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	5	10	5
	D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	38	19	41	21
Co. Louth.																											
Ardee,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda,	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4
	H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
	D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	5
Dundalk,	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	11	3
	H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	5	.	.	.	.	7	5
	D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	17	7	.	.	.	.	18	8
Co. Meath.																											
Dunshaughlin,	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Kells,	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	5	10	5
	H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1
	D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	6	11	6
Navan,	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.

Oldcastle,	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1
	H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1
	D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2
Trim,	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1
QUEEN'S Co.																															
Abbeyleix,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donaghmore,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mountmellick,	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	5	3	11	5
		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2
	D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	3	1	1	.	.	5	3	16	7
Co. WESTMEATH.																															
Athlone,	H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2
Delvin,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	6	6
Mullingar,	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	6	12	4	74	27	101	37
	H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	17	10	20	11
	D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	7	13	4	91	37	121	48
Co. WEXFORD.																															
Enniscorthy,	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	12	3	36	19	50	22
Gorey,	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
New Ross,	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	10	3	15	4
	H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1
	D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	11	4	16	5
Wexford,	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	6	52	8	70	16	11	4	141	34
	H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	4	6	1	45	17	45	30	8	5	109	57
	D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	4	14	7	97	25	115	46	19	9	250	91

[*continued.*

No. 9.—Cholera.—Detailed Statement of the Number of Cases of Cholera included in foregoing Tables (Nos. 6-8),—*continued.*

Names of Unions.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total in year 1866.	
	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*con.*																										
Co. Wicklow.																										
Baltinglass, . D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Rathdrum, . D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	68	23	13	6	46	25	20	9	153	63
H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	22	5	5	11	7	5	2	51	36
D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	98	45	23	11	57	32	25	11	204	99
Shillelagh, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.																										
Co. Galway.																										
Ballinasloe, . D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1
Clifden, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
Glenamaddy, D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gort, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Loughrea, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	4
Mountbellew, D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oughterard, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Portumna, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tuam, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Co. Leitrim.																										
Carrick-on-Shannon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manorhamilton, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mohill, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Co. Mayo.																										
Ballina,																										
Ballinrobe,																										
Belmullet,																										
Castlebar, D.																										
Claremorris, D.																1	1							1		1
Killala,																1	1							1		1
Newport,																										
Swineford, D.														2	1	1	1							3		2
Westport, D.														22	13	12	6							34		19
H														5	4	2	2							7		6
D. & H.														27	17	14	8							41		25
Co. Roscommon.																										
Boyle,																										
Castlerea, D.																1	1							1		1
Roscommon, D.																1	1							1		1
H.																1	1							1		1
D. & H.																2	2							2		2
Strokestown, D.																3	2	1	1					4		3
H.																1								1		
D. & H.																4	2	1	1					5		3
Co. Sligo.																										
Dromore, West,																										
Sligo, D.																2	1							2		1
Tobercurry,																5	2							5		2

[continued.

No. 9.—Cholera.—Detailed Statement of the Number of Cases of Cholera included in foregoing Tables (Nos. 6–8),—*continued.*

SUMMARY, in PROVINCES, of FOREGOING TABLE, No. 9.

Names of Unions.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total in year 1866.	
	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER, D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	6	23	3	15	8	23	9	12	6	87	32
H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	1	17	9	19	10	.	.	39	21
D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	7	24	4	32	17	42	19	12	6	126	53
MUNSTER, D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	4	109	55	172	85	123	39	131	46	541	229
H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	21	7	64	26	62	35	28	16	177	85
D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	5	130	62	236	111	185	74	159	62	718	314
LEINSTER, D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	99	43	531	219	1,257	517	876	322	355	155	3,119	1,256
H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	89	41	296	170	397	219	249	146	130	64	1,164	640
D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	188	84	827	389	1,654	736	1,125	468	485	219	4,283	1,896
CONNAUGHT, D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	14	29	18	2	2	1	1	3	3	59	38
H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	7
D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	18	33	21	2	2	1	1	3	3	68	45
TOTAL, Ireland, D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	143	67	692	295	1,446	612	1,023	371	501	210	3,806	1,555
H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	98	47	322	181	478	254	330	191	158	80	1,389	753
TOTAL, D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	241	114	1,014	476	1,924	866	1,353	562	659	290	5,195	2,308
Deduct cases included in Hospital Returns as well as in Dispensary Returns (see Note on Table No. 8, page 242), .																									886	–
Correct total, ...																									4,309	–

No. 10.—INDEX LIST of DISPENSARY DISTRICTS; with NAMES of UNIONS in which they are situate, and REFERENCES to PAGES in which the Districts are to be found in the Appendix.

NAMES of DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	UNIONS in which situate.	References to: Dispensary Districts' Statistical Table; App. D, No. 1.	References to: Dispensaries' Financial and Relief Table; App. D, No. 2.
		Page	Page
Abbey,	Tuam,	–	227
Abbeyfeale,	Newcastle,	–	213
Abbeyleix,	Abbeyleix,	–	222
Abbeyshrule,	Ballymahon,	–	220
Achill,	Newport,	–	229
Aclare,	Tobercurry,	195	230
Adare,	Croom,	–	212
Aghada,	Midleton,	–	210
Aghadowey,	Coleraine,	–	203
Aghalee,	Lurgan,	–	198
Ahascragh,	Ballinasloe,	–	225
Ahoghill,	Ballymena,	–	197
Anamoe,	Rathdrum,	–	225
Annacarriga,	Scariff,	–	207
Annacotty,	Limerick,	–	213
Annahilt,	Lisburn,	–	198
Antrim,	Antrim,	–	196
Ardagh,	Newcastle,	–	213
Ardara,	Glenties,	–	200
Ardee,	Ardee,	194	220
Ardfert,	Tralee,	–	212
Ardfinnan,	Clogheen,	–	214
Ardmore,	Youghal,	–	211
Arklow,	Rathdrum,	–	225
Armagh,	Armagh,	–	198
Arran,	Galway,	–	225
Articlave,	Coleraine,	–	203
Arvagh,	Cavan,	–	199
Ashford,	Rathdrum,	–	225
Askeaton,	Rathkeale,	–	213
Athboy,	Trim,	–	222
Athenry,	Loughrea,	–	226
Athleague,	Roscommon,	–	229
Athlone,	Athlone,	–	223
Athy,	Athy,	–	217
Aughnacloy,	Clogher,	193	205
Aughrim,	Carrick-on-Shannon,	–	227
Aughrim,	Rathdrum,	–	225
Awenascale,	Dingle,	–	211
Bagenalstown,	Carlow,	–	216
Bailieborough,	Bailieborough,	192	199
Balbriggan,	Balrothery,	–	216
Balla,	Castlebar,	–	228
Ballaghaderreen,	Castlerea,	–	229
Balleen,	Urlingford,	–	219
Ballickmoyler and Newtown,	Carlow,	–	216
Ballina,	Ballina,	–	227
Ballinakill,	Abbeyleix,	–	222
Ballinalee,	Granard,	–	220
Ballinameen,	Boyle,	–	229
Ballinamore,	Bawnboy,	–	199
Ballinasloe,	Ballinasloe,	–	225
Ballincollig,	Cork,	–	208
Ballinderreen,	Gort,	–	226
Ballindine,	Claremorris,	–	228
Ballineen,	Dunmanway,	–	209
Ballingarry,	Callan,	–	218
Ballinrobe,	Ballinrobe,	–	228
Ballintra,	Ballyshannon,	–	199
Ballybay,	Castleblayney,	–	204
Ballyboggan,	Edenderry,	–	219
Ballycarry,	Larne,	–	197
Ballycastle,	Ballycastle,	–	197
Ballyeastle,	Killala,	–	228
Ballyclogh,	Mallow,	–	209
Ballyconnell,	Bawnboy,	192	199
Ballycroy,	Newport,	–	229
Ballyduff,	Lismore,	–	215
Ballyduff,	Listowel,	193	211
Ballyfarnan,	Boyle,	–	229
Ballyfeard,	Kinsale,	–	209
Ballygarvan,	Cork,	–	208
Ballygawley,	Clogher,	193	205
Ballyhaise,	Cavan,	–	199
Ballyhaunis,	Claremorris,	–	228
Ballyhooly,	Fermoy,	–	209
Ballyhorgan,	Listowel,	193	–
Ballyjamesduff,	Oldcastle,	–	221
Ballykelly,	Newtown-Limavady,	–	204
Ballyleague,	Roscommon,	–	229
Ballylesson,	Lisburn,	–	198
Ballylongford,	Listowel,	193	211
Ballylynan,	Athy,	194	217
Ballymacarbery,	Clonmel,	–	214
Ballymacarrett,	Belfast,	–	197
Ballymagran,	Dungannon,	–	205
Ballymahon,	Ballymahon,	–	220
Ballymartle,	Kinsale,	–	209
Ballymena,	Ballymena,	–	197
Ballymoney,	Ballymoney,	–	197
Ballymore,	Ballymahon,	–	220
Ballymote,	Sligo,	–	230
Ballynacally,	Killadysert,	–	207
Ballynacarigy,	Mullingar,	–	223
Ballynahinch,	Downpatrick,	–	201
Ballynoe,	Fermoy,	–	209
Ballynure,	Larne,	–	197
Ballyragget,	Castlecomer,	–	218
Ballyroan,	Abbeyleix,	–	222
Ballyshannon,	Ballyshannon,	192	199
Ballyvaghan,	Ballyvaghan,	–	206
Ballyward,	Banbridge,	–	201
Baltinglass,	Baltinglass,	194	224
Banagher,	Parsonstown,	–	219
Banbridge,	Banbridge,	–	201
Bandon,	Bandon,	–	207
Bangor,	Belmullet,	–	228
Bangor,	Newtownards,	–	202
Bannow,	Wexford,	–	224
Bansha,	Tipperary,	–	215
Bantry,	Bantry,	–	208
Barronstown,	Dundalk,	–	221
Belfast,	Belfast,	192	197
Bellaghy,	Magherafelt,	–	203
Bellanaagh,	Cavan,	–	199
Bellarena,	N.-T.-Limavady,	–	204
Belleek,	Ballyshannon,	–	199
Belturbet,	Cavan,	192	199
Benburb,	Dungannon,	–	205

[*continued.*

Names of Dispensary Districts.	Unions in which situate.	References to Dispensary Districts' Statistical Table; App. D, No. 1.	References to Dispensaries' Financial and Relief Table; App. D, No. 2.
		Page	Page
Binghamstown,	Belmullet,	–	228
Blackrock and Stillorgan,	Rathdown,	–	217
Blackwatertown,	Armagh,	–	198
Blanchardstown & Castleknock,	North Dublin,	–	216
Blarney,	Cork,	193	208
Blessington and Ballymore,	Naas,	–	218
Boherboy,	Kanturk,	–	209
Borris,	Carlow,	–	216
Borris-in-Ossory,	Donaghmore,	–	222
Borrisokane,	Borrisokane,	–	213
Borrisoleigh,	Thurles,	–	215
Bourney,	Roscrea,	–	214
Boyle,	Boyle,	–	229
Bray and Rathmichael,	Rathdown,	193	217
Brideswell,	Athlone,	–	223
Bridgetown,	Limerick,	–	213
Bridgetown,	Wexford,	–	224
Broadford,	Newcastle,	–	213
Broadway,	Wexford,	194	224
Brookeborough,	Lisnaskea,	–	203
Brosna,	Tralee,	–	212
Broughshane,	Ballymena,	–	197
Bruff,	Kilmallock,	–	212
Bruree,	Kilmallock,	–	212
Bryansford,	Kilkeel,	–	201
Bullawn,	Loughrea,	–	226
Buncrana,	Inishowen,	–	200
Bunmahon,	Kilmacthomas,	–	215
Burt,	Londonderry,	192	203
Bushmills,	Coleraine,	192	203
Buttevant,	Mallow,	–	209
Caher,	Caherciveen,	193	211
Caher,	Clogheen,	–	214
Caherconlish,	Limerick,	–	213
Caledon,	Armagh,	–	198
Callan,	Callan,	–	218
Camolin,	Gorey,	–	223
Cannaway,	Macroom,	–	209
Cappagh,	Tipperary,	–	215
Cappoquin,	Lismore,	–	215
Carbury,	Edenderry,	–	219
Carlingford,	Dundalk,	–	221
Carlow,	Carlow,	–	216
Carndonagh,	Inishowen,	–	200
Carney,	Sligo,	–	230
Carrick,	Glenties,	–	200
Carrickbyrne,	New Ross,	–	224
Carrickfergus,	Larne,	–	197
Carrickmacross,	Carrickmacross,	–	204
Carrick-on-Suir,	Carrick-on-Suir,	–	213
Carrigaholt,	Kilrush,	–	207
Carrigaline,	Cork,	–	208
Carrigaline,	Kinsale,	–	209
Carrigallen,	Mohill,	–	227
Carrignavar,	Cork,	–	208
Cashel,	Cashel,	–	213
Castlebar,	Castlebar,	–	228
Castlebellingham	Ardee,	–	220
Castleblayney,	Castleblayney,	–	204
Castlecomer,	Castlecomer,	–	218
Castleconnor,	Dromore West,	–	230
Castlederg and Killeter,	Castlederg,	–	205
Castledermott,	Athy,	–	217
Castle Finn,	Strabane,	–	206
Castlegregory,	Dingle,	–	211
Castle Island,	Tralee,	–	212
Castlemartyr,	Midleton,	–	210
Castleplunket,	Castlerea,	–	229
Castlepollard,	Delvin	–	223
Castle Quarter,	Ballymoney,	–	197
Castlerea,	Castlerea,	–	229
Castleshane,	Monaghan,	–	205
Castletown,	Abbeyleix,	–	222
Castletown,	Castletown,	–	208
Castletown,	Croom,	–	212
Castletown,	Navan,	–	221
Castletown Geoghegan,	Mullingar,	–	223
Cavan,	Cavan,	–	199
Celbridge,	Celbridge,	–	217
Charleville,	Kilmallock,	–	212
Church Hill,	Ballyshannon,	–	199
Churchhill,	Letterkenny,	–	201
Clane and Timahoe North,	Naas,	–	218
Clara,	Tullamore,	–	219
Claremorris,	Claremorris,	–	228
Clarina,	Limerick,	–	213
Clashmore,	Youghal,	–	211
Claudy,	Londonderry,	–	203
Clifden,	Clifden,	–	225
Clogh,	Ballymena,	–	197
Clogban,	Stranorlar,	–	201
Clogheen,	Clogheen,	–	214
Clogher,	Clogher,	–	205
Cloghjordan,	Borrisokane,	–	213
Clonakilty,	Clonakilty,	–	208
Clonaslee,	Mountmelick,	–	222
Clonavaddy,	Dungannon,	–	205
Clonbrock,	Mount Bellew,	–	226
Clondalkin,	South Dublin,	193	217
Clonelly,	Irvinestown,	–	203*
Clones,	Clones,	–	204
Clonmany,	Inishowen,	–	200
Clonmel,	Clonmel,	–	214
Clonmellon,	Delvin,	–	223
Clonmoyle,	Macroom,	–	209
Clonroche,	Enniscorthy,	–	223
Clontarf and Howth,	North Dublin,	–	216
Clonygowan,	Mountmelick,	–	223
Cloonbur,	Oughterard,	–	227
Clough,	Downpatrick,	–	201
Cloyne,	Midleton,	–	210
Coagh,	Cookstown,	–	205
Coal Island,	Dungannon,	–	205
Coleraine,	Coleraine,	192	203
Collon,	Ardee,	–	220
Collooney,	Sligo,	–	230
Comber,	Newtownards,	–	202
Cong,	Ballinrobe,	–	228
Connor,	Antrim,	–	196
Cookstown,	Cookstown,	–	205
Coolacasey,	Limerick,	–	213
Coolaney,	Tobercurry,	195	230
Coolattin and Clonegall,	Shillelagh,	–	225
Coole,	Granard,	–	220
Coolgreany,	Gorey,	–	223

[*continued.*

Names of Dispensary Districts.	Unions in which situate.	References to: Dispensary Districts' Statistical Table; App. D, No. 1.	References to: Dispensaries' Financial and Relief Table; App. D, No. 2.
		Page	Page
Coolkenno and Hacketstown,	Shillelagh,	–	225
Coolock and Drumcondra,	North Dublin,	–	216
Coolrain,	Mountmelick,	–	222
Coolmountain,	Dunmanway,	–	209
Coom,	Killarney,	–	211
Cootehill,	Cootehill,	–	199
Cork,	Cork,	–	208
Corrofin,	Corrofin,	–	206
Courceys,	Kinsale,	–	209
Cragaknock,	Kilrush,	–	207
Creagh,	Ballinasloe,	–	225
Croagh,	Ballycastle,	–	197
Croom,	Croom,	–	212
Crosgar,	Banbridge,	–	201
Crossabeg,	Wexford,	–	224
Crossakeel,	Oldcastle,	–	221
Crossbane,	Bailieborough,	–	199
Crossmaglen,	Castleblayney,	192	204
Crossmolina,	Ballina,	–	227
Crossroads,	Dunfanaghy,	–	200
Crumlin,	Antrim,	–	196
Crusheen,	Ennis,	–	207
Cullen,	Millstreet,	–	210
Cushendall,	Ballycastle,	–	197
Darrynane,	Caherciveen,	193	211
Dawson Grove,	Cootehill,	–	199
Delgany,	Rathdown,	–	217
Delvin,	Delvin,	–	223
Derrylin,	Lisnaskea,	–	203
Dervock,	Ballymoney,	–	197
Dingle,	Dingle,	–	211
Dirraw,	Ballymoney,	–	197
Doagh,	Antrim,	–	196
Donaghadee,	Newtownards,	–	202
Donaghmore,	Newry,	–	202
Donaghmoyne,	Carrickmacross,	–	204
Donegal,	Donegal,	–	200
Doneraile,	Mallow,	–	209
Donnybrook,	South Dublin,	–	217
Douglas,	Cork,	–	208
Downpatrick,	Downpatrick,	–	201
Draperstown,	Magherafelt,	–	203
Dripsey,	Cork,	–	208
Drogheda,	Drogheda,	–	221
Dromdaleague,	Skibbereen,	–	210
Dromiskin,	Dundalk,	–	221
Dromore,	Banbridge,	–	201
Dromore,	Omagh,	–	206
Drum,	Cootehill,	–	199
Drumahaire,	Manorhamilton,	–	227
Drumcondra,	Ardee,	–	220
Drumkeeran,	Manorhamilton,	–	227
Drumlish,	Longford,	–	220
Drumquin,	Castlederg,	–	205
Drumquin,	Omagh,	–	206
Drumshambo,	Car-on-Shannon,	–	227
Duleek,	Drogheda,	–	221
Dunboyne,	Dunshaughlin,	–	221
Dundalk,	Dundalk,	–	221
Dundrum and Glencullen,	Rathdown,	–	217
Dunfanaghy,	Dunfanaghy,	–	200
Dungannon,	Dungannon,	–	205
Dunganstown,	Rathdrum,	–	225
Dungarvan,	Dungarvan,	–	215
Dungiven,	N.-T.-Limavady,	–	204
Dungloe,	Glenties,	–	200
Dunkineely,	Donegal,	–	200
Dunlavin,	Baltinglass,	194	224
Dunleer,	Ardee,	–	220
Dunmanway,	Dunmanway,	–	209
Dunmore,	Glennamaddy,	–	226
Dunmore,	Tuam,	194	227
Dunmurry,	Lisburn,	–	198
Dunnamanagh,	Strabane,	–	206
Durrow,	Abbeyleix,	–	222
Durrus and Kilcrohane,	Bantry,	–	208
Dysartmoon,	New Ross,	–	224
Easkey,	Dromore, West,	–	230
Edenderry,	Edenderry,	–	219
Ederney,	Irvinestown,	–	203
Elphin,	Strokestown,	–	230
Ely,	Enniskillen,	–	202
Eglinton,	Londonderry,	–	203
Emlagh,	Caherciveen,	193	211
Emly,	Tipperary,	–	215
Emo,	Mountmelick,	–	223
Ennis,	Ennis,	–	207
Enniscorthy,	Enniscorthy,	–	223
Enniskillen,	Enniskillen,	–	202
Ennistymon,	Ennistymon,	–	207
Eyrecourt,	Portumna,	–	227
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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

THE REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT

OF

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1867.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1867.

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THE REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST,

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1867.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

I have the honour to present to your Majesty the following Report of this College for the year ending the 31st of March, 1866. At the opening of the Session (1866–67), the usual examinations for Matriculation and Scholarships were held, and the various Exhibitions and Honors awarded after due deliberation and anxious investigation on the part of the Professors. During the Session 387 students were in attendance in the different departments of the College, precisely the same number that appeared on the rolls in the Session 1863–64, the number, however, of matriculated students in the present year being considerably greater. In the two intervening years the attendance had been unusually large. Taking into consideration the diminution still going on in the population of this country, the incessant demand in this locality for the services of young men in the various departments of business and of trade, the establishment of new seats of learning in various places, the increase in the number of 154 students on the rolls in the year 1854 up to 387 in the present year, must be regarded as a gratifying and encouraging result, especially as, of the students now in attendance, 357 have matriculated, almost all of whom are preparing for graduation.

According to my usual custom I present four subjoined tabular Returns, bringing them up to the present date. They have been most carefully prepared by the Registrar and authenticated by him.

I.—Numbers and Religious Persuasions of Students attending Lectures in Queen's College, Belfast, in each Session from its opening.

Sessions.	Matriculated	Non-Matriculated.	Total.	Established Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Independent.	Various.	Total.
1849–50, . .	90	105	195	33	5	145	4	1	7	195
1850–51, . .	110	75	185	33	10	136	4	1	1	185
1851–52, . .	120	69	189	40	14	129	5	–	1	189
1852–53, . .	101	53	154	33	15	100	4	–	2	154
1853–54, . .	114	54	168	36	14	107	6	–	5	168
1854–55, . .	118	65	183	34	14	131	3	–	1	183
1855–56, . .	119	74	193	33	19	131	5	2	3	193
1856–57, . .	136	58	194	35	14	131	3	2	9	194
1857–58, . .	153	54	207	31	14	154	4	1	3	207
1858–59, . .	160	63	223	45	14	153	8	2	1	223
1859–60, . .	199	58	257	43	16	184	8	2	4	257
1860–61, . .	239	73	312	57	22	216	7	–	10	312
1861–62, . .	299	76	375	59	17	256	13	4	16	375
1862–63, . .	335	53	388	61	24	275	11	3	14	388
1863–64, . .	340	47	387	63	26	261	10	3	24	387
1864–65, . .	356	49	405	58	22	285	9	1	30	405
1865–66, . .	360	53	413	60	19	281	13	2	38	413
1866–67, . .	357	30	387	57	19	225	18	1	67	387

II.—Numbers and Religious Persuasions of Students who have entered Queen's College, Belfast, in each year since its opening.

Sessions.	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.	Established Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Independent.	Various.	Total.
1849–50, . .	90	105	195	33	5	145	4	1	7	195
1850–51, . .	51	42	93	15	7	68	1	–	2	93
1851–52, . .	42	40	82	25	7	47	2	–	1	82
1852–53, . .	31	23	54	16	7	28	2	–	1	54
1853–54, . .	39	23	62	14	5	36	3	–	4	62
1854–55, . .	41	38	79	13	6	56	2	–	2	79
1855–56, . .	33	29	62	17	5	36	2	2	–	62
1856–57, . .	40	28	68	18	4	40	1	–	5	68
1857–58, . .	43	28	71	8	6	55	2	–	–	71
1858–59, . .	51	37	88	24	8	51	4	1	–	88
1859–60, . .	66	24	90	14	6	64	4	–	2	90
1860–61, . .	96	41	137	29	13	85	3	–	7	137
1861–62, . .	114	38	152	27	5	101	6	3	10	152
1862–63, . .	115	22	137	23	12	92	5	–	5	137
1863–64, . .	109	18	127	25	5	86	3	1	7	127
1864–65, . .	108	27	135	22	6	97	3	–	7	135
1865–66, . .	88	30	118	17	7	83	5	–	6	118
1866–67, . .	95	11	106	16	5	61	10	–	14	106
	1,252	*604	1,856	355	120	1,231	62	8	80	1,856

* Of the 604 who entered as non-matriculated Students, 110 afterwards passed a matriculation examination. The College Register contains 1,362 matriculated and 494 non-matriculated, in all 1,856 students.

III.—Return showing the Number of Students attending the Lectures of each Professor in each year since the opening of the College.

Professor of	1849–50.	1850–51.	1851–52.	1852–53.	1853–54.	1854–55.	1855–56.	1856–57.	1857–58.	1858–59.	1859–60.	1860–61.	1861–62.	1862–63.	1863–64.	1864–65.	1865–66.	1866–67.
Greek,	71	74	46	23	32	38	43	36	44	58	77	100	140	157	120	133	118	74
Latin,	63	72	44	25	32	35	40	29	44	54	72	94	139	149	113	118	112	96
Mathematics,	86	70	51	36	42	44	45	52	55	62	78	95	106	122	111	113	98	80
English,	52	46	53	35	44	44	51	43	56	65	73	100	116	135	125	128	113	102
Modern Languages,	62	56	41	31	34	52	43	52	56	63	78	150	177	150	125	146	151	150
Celtic,	The Lectures open to the public.														Vacant.			
Natural Philosophy,	48	43	61	29	40	35	35	37	43	34	46	95	95	104	106	102	116	113
Natural History,	12	49	75	52	58	68	58	69	62	87	84	77	77	83	112	121	101	97
Mineralogy,	*–	6	14	13	15	13	9	20	13	11	16							
Logic and Metaphysics,	3	–	45	39	44	45	43	51	46	54	44	79	106	114	103	91	116	101
Chemistry,	40	56	75	53	62	70	60	76	68	88	99	82	106	101	104	122	104	–
Engineering,	10	13	15	9	12	12	8	17	16	11	16	14	16	25	30	31	29	27
Agriculture and Medical Jurisprudence,	13	21	24	14	22	17	16	20	25	22	27	21	24	22	–	–	–	–
															25	30	30	35
Anatomy,	35	44	55	61	53	63	65	46	52	68	81	101	107	105	114	132	138	155
Medicine,	9	17	17	12	15	18	33	27	19	22	29	25	42	27	36	44	48	67
Surgery,	24	15	26	29	28	30	48	32	30	29	39	51	53	54	47	50	55	77
Midwifery,	14	10	12	16	17	18	24	13	7	17	14	26	36	22	34	19	23	36
Materia Medica,	11	14	16	17	17	23	25	11	18	22	27	33	38	37	29	38	47	47
English Law,	17	16	17	15	11	15	10	14	12	13	11	16	14	12	12	14	19	13
Jurisprudence,	11	11	23	10	19	11	15	12	27	20	23	19	20	29	27	31	34	26

This return is given more fully in detail in the Appendix, pp. 4, 5.
The return of Lectures delivered in each Session appears in pp. 10, 11 of the Appendix.

IV.—Return of the Number of Medical Students in attendance in each Session.

Session.	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.	Session.	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
1849–50,	28	27	55	1858–59,	45	34	79
1850–51,	20	35	55	1859–60,	56	39	95
1851–52,	25	39	64	1860–61,	70	46	116
1852–53,	29	33	62	1861–62,	81	48	129
1853–54,	29	37	66	1862–63,	89	33	122
1854–55,	39	36	75	1863–64,	110	33	143
1855–56,	33	48	81	1864–65,	126	25	151
1856–57,	36	25	61	1865–66,	130	29	159
1857–58,	35	32	67	1866–67,	157	17	174

The Return of medical students who attended last Session affords most satisfactory evidence of the progress of this department of the College. It will be observed that in the Session of 1849–50, the total number of medical students on the roll was 55, 28 of them having been matriculated, and 27 non-matriculated, whilst in the last Session 174 were in attendance, of whom 157 had passed the matriculation examination. Yearly there has been a steady and encouraging increase; and owing to the admirable accommodation now furnished on the College grounds for the medical and anatomical departments, through the grants of your Majesty's Treasury and of Parliament, I have no doubt that students preparing for the medical profession will continue in large numbers to avail themselves of the existing advantages.

I cannot here overlook the great utility and importance of the General Hospital of Belfast to the medical faculty and students of the College. The cases of disease and accident that are constantly presenting themselves in that large and admirably con-

* Public.

ducted establishment, the distinguished ability, zeal, and unremitting efforts of the medical gentlemen charged with the care of the patients, together with their desire to promote the best interests of the students of the Queen's College who have access to the patients and the theatre of operations,—afford means of instruction and of practice which can only exist in a great manufacturing and seaport town, and in an hospital furnished with a large staff of able surgeons and physicians.

The new anatomical rooms of the College have been used with great advantage during the past Session. There still remain some matters to be supplied, and some to be finished; but as I have urgently drawn the attention of the Commissioners of Public Works to these necessary things, I am certain my applications will meet with prompt attention.

It affords me great pleasure to report that the new Library, which promises to be a most suitable and commodious building is progressing towards completion, so that it is likely to be ready for occupation in the course of the next spring. This new addition to the College, together with the suite of medical rooms referred to, will constitute the increased accommodation of which both professors and students felt the want for some years past; and I cannot but express my thankfulness to your Majesty's Government for having sanctioned and recommended the several grants necessary to erect and furnish these important additions.

It is peculiarly gratifying at the present time, to note a considerable increase in the number of degrees conferred during the past year by the Senate of the Queen's University on students of the three Queen's Colleges. Proportionably to their large numbers, the students of Belfast College obtained their share of these degrees, and of the various distinctions connected with them, and won by competition. Most valuable this rivalry continues to be, carried on as it is amongst the students of Belfast, Cork, and Galway, the examinations being always conducted by a corps of distinguished examiners, whose duties are admirably and most impartially discharged.

DEGREES, DIPLOMAS, CERTIFICATES, &c., conferred by the Queen's University in 1866.

Degree of M.D.,	40
„ of M.Ch.,	20
„ of M.A.,	20
„ of M.A., ad eundem,	1
„ of LL.B., ad eundem,	1
„ of B.A.,	53
Diploma of C.E.,	12
„ of E.L.,	1
In all, including the 2 ad eundem Degrees,	148

Also,

52	Candidates passed first University Examination in Arts.
71	„ „ first University Examination in Medicine.
13	„ „ first University Examination in Engineering.
136	

Also,

12	Candidates obtained middle-class certificates.
Total,	296

The attention and conduct of the great body of the students have been satisfactory. Only two cases of violation of discipline were brought under the notice of the Council, but, being of a serious nature, they required the infliction of the severe punishment of rustication for the Session.

Your Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint during the Session, two Deans of Residences to take spiritual charge of the students of their respective Churches who may attend this College, viz.,—the Reverend Dr. Porter, Presbyterian, to succeed the Reverend Dr. Cooke, who from infirmity resigned the office, and the Reverend Edward Newenham Hoare, Episcopalian, as successor to the Reverend Henry Murphy. I have received a very satisfactory report from the Reverend Joseph William M'Kay, Wesleyan Dean, regarding the students under his care.

The Deans having suggested to me certain arrangements which in their opinion would afford them greater facilities for the discharge of their duties, I trust to be able to have effect given to their desires.

The Students of this College continue to reap high rewards, and to do honour to themselves and the eminent Professors who instruct them, by carrying appointments through competition in the various departments of the Civil, Public and Foreign, the Army and Navy Medical Services; whilst large numbers of them distinguish themselves greatly in the different professions which they have selected for themselves.

If an illustration were required of the practicability and advantage of united education, this College incontestably furnishes it; its authorities, its professors, its officers, its students belong to different Churches and creeds; and now, after eighteen years of experience as President, I have never known anything but the best results—those of cordiality and friendship—to accrue for the common good and advantage, from this combination of varied opinion and sentiment, whilst every member of the College claims and concedes the perfect use of individual conviction in matters of public and denominational concern.

In accordance with the provisions of the Statutes of the College, the sum of £1,400 was allocated at the beginning of the Session to scholarships in the various departments, and £100 at the close of the Session to the successful candidates for prizes at examination.

Of the Exhibitions of the Queen's University founded by public subscription, originated by Sir Robert Peel, the following were conferred upon students of this College.

At the first University examination in last October—

James Monteath,	1st Arts Exhibition,	£20 for three years.
James O. Wylie,	2nd „ „	£15 „ „
Robert Morrow,	3rd „ „	£15 for two years, and £10 for third year.
John Walker Craig,	1st in Classics,	£10 for three years.

At Entrance—

Edward Stack,	1st in English Composition.
John Thomas Halliday,	2nd „ „
Robert M'Mordie,	1st in Geometry.
Ross Scott,	2nd „

The Tennant and Dennan Exhibitions of £5 each were conferred upon the students from the Royal Belfast Academical Institution.

The Wilson Exhibition of £20 was divided between two students.

Dr. Sullivan's Exhibitions of £60 per annum are still being paid; one of £15 was conferred last October; two others, one of £30, and one of £15, conferred by him previously, being already filled.

Mr. Charters' Exhibitions, one of £50 in Medicine, two of £15 each, and four of £10 each in Literature and Science, continue to be awarded, each tenable for one year.

Mr. Coates' Exhibition of £30 in the department of Engineering was also awarded last Session to a senior student.

The want of well-organized preparatory schools in most of the towns and districts in Ireland has often been brought under the notice of your Majesty's government, and, from this deficiency of supply, the Irish universities and colleges, the professions and the community generally, are placed at great disadvantage. Of this, irresistible evidence is presented in the reports of various commissions, and the uncontradicted statements of numerous influential deputations. I regret that the important reports to parliament, and the urgent representations thus made, have not been acted on by the executive and by parliament; for it is as practicable as it is expedient to adopt measures to encourage the intermediate education required, which, so far from repelling or diminishing voluntary effort on the part of teachers, would only tend, when rightly applied, to stimulate and extend it. Besides diffusing more widely the blessings of education to the country at large, one result of this would be the encouragement it would afford to teachers to aim at a higher standard of position and of classification.

I wish to direct attention to the ample returns I have furnished in the Appendix of the state and condition of the College, comprising the number of students, and the amount of fees paid to each Professor, the number of lectures delivered from each Chair, including the classes of the Summer Session, together with the amounts of expenditure, the enlarged digest of subjects, and the papers used at the various examinations.

All of which is testified on behalf of this College by your Majesty's dutiful servant,

P. SHULDHAM HENRY.

Queen's College, Belfast,
1*st July*, 1867.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

Queen's College, Belfast, and Queen's University.

The College is a Corporation under the name and style of "Queen's College, Belfast." It was founded under the provisions of the Act 8 & 9 Victoria, cap. 66, intituled "An Act to enable Her Majesty to endow new Colleges for the Advancement of Learning in Ireland." Under the powers given by this Act, it was determined to found three Colleges. Belfast, Cork, and Galway, were selected as the sites of these Colleges, and on the 30th day of December, 1845, letters patent were issued, incorporating them. The Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the three Colleges were formed into a Board, called "The Board of Queen's Colleges," for the purpose of drawing up the statutes and arranging the system of education to be pursued in them.

On the 4th of August, 1849, the Professors were appointed, and the Colleges opened for the reception of students on the 30th October, in the same year.

Letters patent, constituting the statutes, were issued on the 11th of December, 1849, and a further charter was issued in the year 1863.

The Council of the College.

The President.
The Vice-President.
Wyville Thomson, LL.D., Professor of Natural History.
Alexander Gordon, M.D., Professor of Surgery.
James Thomson, A.M., Professor of Civil Engineering.
C. MacDouall, LL.D., Professor of Greek.
P. Redfern, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.
J. Purser, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.

Professors.

The Greek Language,	Charles MacDouall, LL.D., M.R.A.S.
The Latin Language,	William Nesbitt, M.A.
History and English Literature,	Charles Duke Yonge, B.A. Oxon.
Modern Languages,	A. L. Meissner, PH.D.
The Celtic Languages,	[Vacant.]
Mathematics,	John Purser, M.A.
Natural Philosophy,	John Stevelly, LL.D.
Chemistry,	Thomas Andrews, M.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A.
Natural History, Mineralogy and Geology,	Wyville Thomson, LL.D., F.R.S.E., F.G.S., M.R.I.A.
Logic and Metaphysics,	Rev. James M'Cosh, LL.D.
Civil Engineering,	James Thomson, C.E., A.M.
Agriculture,	John F. Hodges, M.D., F.C.S.
Anatomy and Physiology,	Peter Redfern, M.D. Lond., F.R.C.S.
Practice of Medicine,	James Cuming, M.D.
Practice of Surgery,	Alexander Gordon, M.D.
Materia Medica,	James Seaton Reid, M.D.
Midwifery,	William Burden, M.D.
English Law,	Echlin Molyneux, A.M.
Jurisprudence and Political Economy,	T. E. Cliffe Leslie, LL.B.

Appendix, No. 1.

Queen's College, Belfast, and Queen's University.

Office Bearers.

Curator of Museum,	The Professor of Mineralogy and Geology.
Registrar,	Rev. Richard Oulton, B.D.
Librarian,	Rev. George Hill.
Bursar,	Alexander Dickey, Esq.

Deans of Residences.

United Church of England and Ireland,	Rev. Edward A. Hoare, A.B.
General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland,	Rev. Josias Leslie Porter, D.D., LL.D.
Irish Association of Non-Subscribing Presbyterians,	Rev. John Porter.
Wesleyan Methodists,	Rev. Joseph Wm. M'Kay.

The students of the College are either Matriculated or Non-matriculated. All the courses for Matriculated students in Arts, including the Department of Civil Engineering, and also in the Faculties of Medicine and of Law, will be found in the Calendar, which is published annually.

Non-matriculated students, on paying the regulated class fees, and signing an engagement to observe order and discipline in the College, are permitted, without undergoing a preliminary examination, to attend any separate course or courses of Lectures; but are not permitted to become candidates for Scholarships or Prizes, or to enjoy other privileges of the Matriculated students.

Students in any of the Faculties can be admitted *ad eundem* from the other Queen's Colleges, or from any University capable of granting degrees.

Collegiate Scholarships.

In the Faculty of Arts—30 Junior Scholarships, of £24 each, are awarded to Undergraduates—15 for proficiency in Literature, and 15 for proficiency in Science; also, 8 Senior Scholarships, of £40 each, to Graduates, one being limited to students who have also completed the course for the degree of LL.B.; and 5 Scholarships, of £20 each, to Engineering Students.

In the Faculty of Medicine—8 Junior Scholarships, of £25 each, are awarded.

In the Faculty of Law—3 Junior Scholarships, of £20 each, are awarded.

Scholarships awarded in the several Faculties, 1865-66.

8 Senior Scholarships awarded.
20 Junior Scholarships in Arts awarded.
5 Engineering Scholarships.
8 Medical Scholarships.
3 Law Scholarships.

1866-67.

8 Senior Scholarships awarded.
21 Junior Scholarships in Arts awarded.
4 Engineering Scholarships.
8 Medical Scholarships.
3 Law Scholarships.

By an order of Her Majesty in Council, of 21st May, 1855, applying to the Civil Service, it is ordained that "every person nominated to a junior situation should obtain a certificate of qualification before entering on his duties." The ordinary classes in Queen's College embrace the branches required in the Examinations for the Civil Service, and also in the Examination for students intending to become candidates for commissions in the Royal Artillery and Engineers, and for appointments to the Civil Service of India, both of which are now thrown open to public competition.

Queen's University in Ireland.

The charter founding the Queen's University in Ireland received the Royal sanction in the year 1850, and it provides that its Senate should have the power of conferring upon the students of the Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway, such degrees and distinctions, in the Faculties of Arts, Law, and Physic, as are granted and conferred in other Colleges and Universities of Great Britain and Ireland. It further ordains that any of the students of the three Queen's Colleges, who shall have obtained such degrees in any of the several Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law, as shall be conferred by the Chancellor and Senate of the Queen's University, shall be fully possessed of all such rights, privileges, and immunities, as belong to similar degrees granted by other Universities or Colleges, and shall be entitled to whatever rank and precedence is derived from similar degrees granted by other Universities.

By the charter of the Queen's University, candidates for Degrees in Medicine are required to have attended *at least two courses of Medical Lectures* in some one of the Queen's Colleges. For the remainder of the courses of Medical Lectures, authenticated certificates will be received from the Professors or Lecturers in Universities, Colleges, or Schools, recognised by the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland.

The Chancellor and Senate also have the power of admitting, by special grace, Graduates of other Universities to similar and equal degrees.

In order to obtain a degree or diploma in the Queen's University it is necessary to enter the College as a Matriculated Student, to pass the entrance or Matriculation Examination, and to pursue a fixed course of study.

The Matriculated Students may be classified as follow:—

I.	Those intending to proceed to the		Degrees of A.B. and A.M.
II.	,,	,,	Degree of M.D.
III.	,,	,,	Diploma of Elementary Law.
IV.	,,	,,	Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D.
V.	,,	,,	Diploma of Civil Engineering.
VI.	,,	,,	Diploma of Surgery.

The Senate.

Chancellor.—The Right Honorable George William Frederick, Earl of Clarendon, K.G., G.C.B., &c.
Vice-Chancellor.—The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, P.C., M.R.I.A., &c.
The Right Honorable William, Earl of Rosse, K.ST.P., M.R.I.A., &c.
The Right Honorable Francis Blackburne, I.L.D., V.C.T.C.D., M.R.I.A.
The Right Hon. David R. Pigot, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, M.R.I.A., &c.
The Rev. P. Shuldham Henry, D.D., President Queen's College, Belfast.
Sir Robert Kane, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., &c., President Queen's College, Cork.
Edward Berwick, Esq., President Queen's College, Galway.
Sir Richard Griffith, Bart., LL.D., M.R.I.A., Commissioner of Public Works.
Sir Dominic J. Corrigan, Bart., M.D., M.R.I.A., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.
Major-General Sir Thomas Aiskew Larcom, R.E., K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., &c.
James Gibson, A.M., M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law.
The Right Hon. James Henry Monahan, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
Robert Adams, A.M., M.D., F.R.C.S.
Thomas A. Shillington, Esq., J.P.
The Right Honorable Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P.
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Killaloe, D.D.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.
The Right Honorable the Earl of Dunraven and Mount-Earl, K.P.
The Lord Talbot de Malahide, F.R.S., P.R.I.A.
The Lord Clermont, D.L.
Right Honorable William Monsell, M.P.
Right Honorable Thomas O'Hagan, Justice Common Pleas.
William K. Sullivan, esq., PH.D.
David Ross, M.A., LL.B.
Secretary.—G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A.—Office, Dublin Castle.

The Senate holds its sitting in Dublin Castle, where the examinations of the students of the three Colleges, for Graduation and University Exhibitions, are annually conducted by Examiners appointed by the Senate from year to year.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

RETURN of the NUMBER of STUDENTS attending each CLASS in the Queen's College, Belfast, in each Year.

CLASS.	SESSION.								
	1849-50	'50-51.	'51-52.	'52-53.	'53-54.	'54-55.	'55-56.	'56-57.	'57-58.
Greek—1st year,	71	47	28	16	21	26	29	24	31
,, 2nd ,,	–	27	18	7	11	12	14	12	13
,, Higher,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latin—1st year,	63	45	27	19	21	24	27	19	33
,, 2nd ,,	–	27	17	6	11	11	13	10	11
,, Higher,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
The English Language,	52	46	28	20	24	28	31	24	36
History and English Literature, Senior ,, ,,	–	–	25	15	20	16	20	19	20
Modern Languages (French, German, Italian),	62	36	41	27	34	37	29	40	40
Senior ,,	–	20	28	16	15	15	19	12	16
The Celtic Languages,	*The Lectures in each Session open to the Public.*							–	–
Mathematics—1st year,	86	58	40	25	29	33	30	35	39
,, 2nd ,,	–	12	11	11	13	11	15	17	16
,, Higher,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nat. Philosophy—Higher Class.	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	8	7
,, Mathematical Physics, &c.	32	32	46	24	29	23	24	19	26
,, Experimental Physics,	48	59	57	29	40	34	36	37	41
,, Practical Mechanics,	7	3	6	3	4	3	3	2	–
Natural Philosophy applied,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Chemistry,	37	53	63	44	51	60	50	70	60
Practical Chemistry,	6	7	14	10	15	14	12	10	11
Laboratory,	–	16	8	8	9	9	10	15	10
Zoology,	12	34	35	29	31	43	31	43	34
Botany,	12	49	46	35	37	46	36	44	34
Physical Geography,	–	–	29	17	21	19	20	21	28
Logic,	3	–	27	17	21	26	20	27	22
Metaphysics,	–	–	18	15	16	11	17	20	15
Higher Logic and Metaphysics,	–	–	6	7	7	8	6	7	9
Mineralogy and Geology,	*Public.*	6	14	13	15	13	9	20	13
Surveying,	10	9	9	6	6	9	4	–	–
Civil Engineering,	–	4	6	3	4	3	4	17	14
Theory of Agriculture,	11	8	7	2	6	5	5	4	7
Practice of Agriculture,	–	5	3	2	5	5	1	1	3
Diseases of Farm Animals,	–	5	3	2	5	5	1	1	4
Medical Jurisprudence,	2	8	14	10	13	8	10	15	16
Anatomy,	25	36	48	45	44	51	44	39	39
Practical Anatomy,	27	32	35	49	41	46	53	33	41
Practice of Medicine,	9	17	17	12	15	18	33	27	19
Practice of Surgery,	24	15	26	29	28	30	48	32	30
Materia Medica,	11	14	16	17	17	23	25	11	18
Midwifery,	14	10	12	16	17	18	24	13	7
Law of Property, Equity of Bankruptcy, Common and Criminal Law, Evidence and Pleading,	17	16	17	15	11	5	10	14	12
Jurisprudence and Political Economy, Arts,	–	–	12	2	9	6	8	2	18
Civil Law, Constitutional, Colonial, and International Law, Jurisprudence,	11	11	13	8	10	5	9	10	10
Arabic,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hindustani,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanskrit,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

APPENDIX, No. 2—*continued.*

RETURN of the NUMBER of STUDENTS attending each CLASS in the Queen's College, Belfast, in each Year—*continued.*

CLASS.	SESSION.								
	'58-59.	'59-60.	'60-61.	'61-62.	'62-63.	'63-64.	'64-65.	'65-66.	'66-67.
Greek—1st year,	36	45	69	81	83	66	79	63	49
,, 2nd ,,	17	23	25	49	63	44	40	49	21
,, Higher,	5	4	4	7	7	9	12	6	4
Latin—1st year,	34	46	69	84	83	65	78	64	50
,, 2nd ,,	18	22	23	49	60	40	33	44	40
,, Higher,	2	3	2	6	6	8	7	4	6
The English Language,	41	49	72	85	85	70	80	67	49
History,	24	24	28	5	8	6	4	4	5
English Literature,				30	41	52	48	42	52
Modern Languages (French, German, Italian),	50	76	140	124	110	99	110	115	109
Senior ,,	13	17	10	54	43	26	36	36	46
The Celtic Languages,	*The Lectures in each Session open to the Public.*						–	–	–
Mathematics—1st year,	45	61	83	93	102	85	92	75	62
,, 2nd ,,	14	13	13	13	15	20	17	19	12
,, Higher,	4	6	3	–	5	6	4	4	6
Nat. Philosophy—Higher Class,	4	9	–	–	–	–	5	4	–
,, Mathematical Physics, &c.	25	24	64	67	72	69	60	68	56
,, Experimental Physics,	28	42	87	86	94	95	87	120	104
Natural Philosophy applied,	3	4	4	–	2	5	6	7	4
Chemistry,	74	81	64*	89	89	81	93	95	91
Practical Chemistry,	14	21	21	20	24	28	44	37	44
Laboratory,	11	10	12	15	15	8	14	16	16
Zoology,	63	56	37*	57	66	90	82	84	92
Botany,	62	55	40*	56	62	90	92	27	50
Physical Geography,	23	28	30	7†	7	–	–	–	–
Logic,	29	29	35	65	66	57	49	68	52
Metaphysics,	19	15	24	22	34	40	40	41	39
Higher Logic,	8	–	–	10	12	25	14	24	33
Mineralogy and Geology,	11	16	7‡	11	10	12	14	15	5
Engineering, 1st year,	7	12	9	10	11	15	15	14	12
Engineering, 2nd year, lectures,	3	4	4	6	11	8	12	10	8
Engineering, 2nd year, practice,							12	9	8
Engineering, 3rd year, lectures,	–	–	–	–	3	7	7	7	7
Engineering, 3rd year, practice,							7	7	5
Theory of Agriculture,	7	7	6	6	6	–	–	–	–
Practice of Agriculture,	1	4	3	1	–	–	–	–	–
Diseases of Farm Animals,	2	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
Medical Jurisprudence,	13	17	14	18	16	25	30	28	35
Anatomy,	59	60	86	83	83	87	99	109	127
Practical Anatomy,	44	62	80	85	91	96	126	124	149
Practice of Medicine,	22	29	25	42	27	36	44	48	67
Practice of Surgery,	29	39	51	53	53	46	48	55	77
Materia Medica,	22	27	33	38	37	29	38	47	47
Midwifery,	17	14	26	36	22	34	19	23	36
Law of Property, Equity and Bankruptcy, Common and Criminal Law, Evidence and Pleading,	13	16	16	14	12	12	14	19	13
Political Economy, Arts,	9	7	10	8	18	17	20	15	16
Civil Law; Constitutional, Colonial, and International Law; Jurisprudence,	11	17	10	12	11	10	11	19	11
Arabic,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hindustani,	–	2	3	2	3	–	–	–	–
Sanskrit,	–	6	3	4	5	4	4	–	–
Operative Surgery,	–	–	–	–	11	2	–	16	23

* No Arts Students this Session, owing to change of Statutes.
† Not now required in third year Arts.
‡ No Engineering Students this Session, owing to change of Statutes.

APPENDIX,

Return of the Amount of Fees received by each

Professor of	1849–50.	1850–51.	1851–52.	1852–53.	1853–54.	1854–55.	1855–56.	1856–57.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Greek,	*88 10 0	83 0 0	50 0 0	27 5 0	38 5 0	46 5 0	51 15 0	44 15 0
Latin,	*73 15 0	79 0 0	50 10 0	31 5 0	38 5 0	44 5 0	47 15 0	39 15 0
English History and Literature,	50 5 0	50 5 0	47 10 0	31 5 0	43 5 0	45 5 0	59 5 0	43 15 0
Logic & Metaphysics,	6 0 0	–	† 59 5 0	34 5 0	37 15 0	41 0 0	41 15 0	48 5 0
Mathematics,	116 15 0	97 10 0	69 15 0	43 0 0	54 10 0	59 0 0	60 10 0	62 15 0
Natural Philosophy,	79 5 0	70 15 0	99 10 0	47 0 0	73 15 0	76 15 0	59 10 0	62 15 0
Chemistry, Practical Chemistry	85 5 0	104 0 0	117 5 0	91 10 0	111 10 0	131 15 0	105 10 0	133 0 0
Anatomy and Physiology, Practical Anatomy,	143 0 0	170 0 0	195 15 0	230 10 0	228 0 0	250 0 0	256 0 0	181 0 0
Natural History and Botany,	20 10 0	69 0 0	70 15 0	50 15 0	55 0 0	76 15 0	59 10 0	56 0 0
Modern Languages,	97 0 0	84 0 0	63 0 0	50 0 0	61 0 0	85 0 0	74 0 0	86 0 0
Mineralogy and Geology,	–	7 10 0	24 15 0	17 15 0	20 15 0	18 0 0	12 10 0	37 0 0
Jurisprudence and Political Economy,	20 0 0	21 0 0	35 15 0	13 15 0	28 0 0	14 10 0	29 5 0	22 10 0
English Law,	32 0 0	29 0 0	37 0 0	23 0 0	20 0 0	16 0 0	21 0 0	27 0 0
Civil Engineering,	16 0 0	24 10 0	22 0 0	14 0 0	17 15 0	21 0 0	13 10 0	27 0 0
Agriculture and Medical Jurisprudence,	15 10 0	41 0 0	49 5 0	22 0 0	46 0 0	32 15 0	26 0 0	25 10 0
Practice of Medicine,	17 0 0	31 0 0	32 0 0	18 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	56 0 0	43 10 0
Surgery,	41 0 0	21 10 0	36 0 0	51 0 0	43 0 0	43 0 0	74 0 0	42 10 0
Materia Medica,	22 0 0	23 0 0	26 0 0	29 0 0	33 0 0	43 0 0	45 0 0	20 0 0
Midwifery,	28 0 0	18 0 0	22 0 0	27 0 0	31 0 0	33 0 0	44 0 0	24 0 0
Teacher of Drawing,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32 0 0

* In the Session of 1849–50, Medical Students were required to attend the Greek and Latin Classes, but have since been exempt from attending either class.

† Professor M'Cosh was appointed in Session 1851–52, and taught and received fees from Students properly belonging to the previous Session.

Queen's College, Belfast, April, 1867.

Appendix, No. 4.

APPENDIX,

Expenditure of One Year's Additional Grant.

Account of the Expenditure of One Year's Additional Grant

1. Library of Ancient and Modern Literature and Philology:

	£	s.	d.
Ancient Classical Languages and Philology,	23	19	0
English History and Literature,	28	6	11
Foreign Modern Languages,	17	11	6
Works of General Interest, &c.,	77	5	7
	147	3	0

2. Libraries, Museum, &c., Mathematical, Physical, and Chemical Sciences:

Mathematical and Physical Libraries,	28	13	1
Chemical Library,	17	7	4
Museum and Cabinet of Physical Science,	22	6	3
,, Laboratory, Chemical Science,	50	1	10
	118	8	6

No. 3.

Professor in the Queen's College, Belfast, in each Year.

1857–58.	1858–59.	1859–60.	1860–61.	1861–62.	1862–63.	1863–64.	1864–65.	1865–66.	1866–67.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
51 0 0	78 0 0	*93 5 0	*131 15 0	*186 0 0	*187 15 0	*221 0 0	233 10 0	212 0 0	131 0 0
53 0 0	67 0 0	†90 0 0	127 15 0	185 0 0	185 15 0	211 0 0	220 10 0	202 0 0	167 0 0
57 10 0	69 0 0	94 15 0	117 5 0	155 10 0	164 5 0	163 10 0	162 10 0	131 10 0	143 10 0
46 15 0	68 10 0	39 0 0	58 10 0	106 5 0	134 10 0	173 10 0	143 0 0	183 10 0	184 10 0
69 10 0	97 10 0	139 10 0	156 0 0	183 5 0	211 5 0	201 0 0	208 0 0	173 0 0	143 0 0
72 0 0	66 10 0	61 5 0	180 10 0	178 15 0	194 10 0	183 0 0	186 0 0	208 0 0	198 0 0
113 10 0	147 5 0	184 0 0	167 0 0	195 15 0	210 5 0	213 10 0	294 10 0	252 0 0	277 10 0
206 0 0	262 10 0	307 0 0	427 10 0	‡432 10 0	‡425 10 0	‡453 10 0	567 10 0	544 0 0	643 14 0
52 10 0	105 5 0	94 10 0	70 0 0	96 10 0	120 5 0	157 0 0	170 0 0	144 0 0	154 0 0
96 0 0	120 0 0	159 10 0	277 0 0	319 5 0	270 15 0	231 0 0	278 0 0	247 0 0	268 0 0
20 5 0	21 15 0	24 15 0	11 10 0	16 5 0	20 10 10	22 0 0	25 0 0	24 0 0	9 0 0
31 15 0	28 10 0	36 10 0	28 10 0	25 15 0	37 10 0	38 0 0	51 0 0	51 0 0	46 0 0
21 0 0	25 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	25 0 0	21 0 0	18 0 0	20 0 0	25 0 0	23 0 0
22 0 0	22 15 0	24 15 0	32 0 0	40 15 0	70 0 0	82 0 0	97 0 0	79 0 0	68 0 0
40 5 0	31 5 0	47 0 0	43 0 0	§44 0 0	§36 15 0	48 0 0	55 0 0	48 0 0	67 0 0
26 0 0	37 0 0	44 0 0	37 0 0	64 10 0	46 0 0	59 0 0	74 0 0	77 0 0	103 0 0
34 0 0	46 0 0	65 10 0	79 13 0	84 12 0	96 11 0	73 0 0	82 0 0	94 0 0	137 0 0
34 0 0	39 0 0	50 0 0	60 0 0	69 0 0	70 0 0	59 0 0	73 0 0	83 0 0	86 0 0
12 0 0	28 0 0	25 0 0	48 0 0	63 0 0	36 0 0	66 0 0	36 0 0	42 0 0	64 0 0
25 0 0	26 0 0	22 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

* Besides for Sanskrit and Hindustani, 1859–60, £35; 1860–61, £22 10*s.*; 1861–62, £25; 1862–63, £32 10*s.*; 1863–64, £20; 1864–5, £20.

† Besides for Arabic in 1859–60, £5.

‡ The Professor of Anatomy pays to his Demonstrator a portion of the fees for Practical Anatomy.

§ No endowment for Medical Jurisprudence. Professor Hodges delivers the lectures, receiving only class fees.

ALEXANDER DICKEY, *Bursar.*

No. 4.

Appendix, No. 4.

Expenditure of One Year's Additional Grant.

to the Queen's College, Belfast, ending 31st March, 1866.

3. Libraries, Museum, and Collection of Objects of the Department of the Natural Sciences:

	£	s.	d.
Library of Natural History,	20	1	1
,, Geology and Mineralogy,	3	7	5
Museum of Natural History,	74	18	3
,, Geology and Mineralogy,	11	14	3
,, Materia Medica,	1	6	0
	111	7	9

4. Libraries, Museums, and Collections of Objects of the Department of Engineering:

Library of Engineering,	53	14	5
Instruments and Collections of Engineering,	0	8	0
	54	2	5

Appendix, No. 4.

APPENDIX, No. 4—*continued.*

Expenditure of One Year's Additional Grant.

ACCOUNT of the EXPENDITURE of ONE YEAR'S ADDITIONAL GRANT to the Queen's College, Belfast, ending 31st March, 1866—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
5. Museum and Library of Medical Science:			
Library of Medical Works,	93	17	8
Anatomical and Pathological Museums, and Rent of Anatomical Rooms,	63	19	8
Surgical Museum,	3	6	0
Medical Jurisprudence,	15	1	7
Midwifery,	2	0	0
	178	4	11
6. Library of Metaphysical, Legal, and Economical Science:			
Law, Jurisprudence, and Political Economy,	14	13	4
Metaphysics,	24	6	10
	39	0	2
7. Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Postages, Office Expenses, &c.,	306	9	0
8. Heating and Lighting,	93	19	11
9. Grounds,	50	10	4
	1,099	5	3
Balance in Bank of Ireland Office, 31st March, 1866,	351	6	0
Total,	1,450	11	3
Amount of One Year's additional Grant,	1,000	0	0
College and Matriculation Fees,	124	5	0
Received for Calendars and Fines,	7	16	6
Balance in Bank, 31st March, 1865,	318	9	9
Total,	1,450	11	3

The Accounts of the College up to 31st March, 1866, have been examined and found correct by the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts.

April, 1867.

ALEXANDER DICKEY, *Bursar.*

APPENDIX, No. 5.

General Class Examinations, Queen's College, Belfast.

—	Session 1865–66.			A.M.	P.M.	Session 1866–67.			A.M.	P.M.
The English Language,	Saturday,	January	13	—	12—4	Saturday,	January	12	—	12—4
Logic,	Saturday,	February	10	9—12	—	Saturday,	February	9	9—12	—
Physical Geography,	Wednesday,	February	28	10—1	—	Thursday,	February	28	9—12	—
Mineralogy and Geology,	Wednesday,	February	28	10—1	—	Thursday,	February	28	—	2—5
Zoology,	Saturday,	March	3	10—1	—	Saturday,	March	2	9—12	—
Metaphysics,	Tuesday,	March	27	9—12	and 2—5	Tuesday,	April	16	9—12	and 2—5
English Literature,	Thursday,	March	29	9—12	and 2—5	Thursday,	April	18	9—12	and 2—5
Practical Anatomy,	Saturday,	April	21	9—12	—	Saturday,	April	20	9—12	—
Practice of Medicine,	Thursday,	April	26	9—12	—	Friday,	April	26	9—12	—
Midwifery,	Thursday,	April	26	—	2—5	Friday,	April	26	—	2—5
Anatomy and Physiology,	Friday,	April	27	9—12	and 2—5	Saturday,	April	27	9—12	and 2—5
Materia Medica,	Saturday,	April	28	9—12	—	Monday,	April	29	9—12	—
Practice of Surgery,	Saturday,	April	28	—	2—5	Monday,	April	29	—	2—5
Medical Jurisprudence,	Monday,	April	30	9—12	—	Tuesday,	April	30	—	2—5
Modern Languages,	Tuesday,	May	29	9—12	and 2—5	Tuesday,	May	28	9—12	and 2—5
Greek (First Year),	Wednesday,	May	30	9—12	,, 2—5	Wednesday,	May	29	9—12	,, 2—5
,, (Second Year),	Thursday,	May	31	9—12	,, 2—5	Thursday,	May	30	9—12	,, 2—5
Latin (First Year),	Thursday,	May	31	9—12	,, 2—5	Thursday,	May	30	9—12	,, 2—5
,, (Second Year),	Wednesday,	May	30	9—12	,, 2—5	Wednesday,	May	29	9—12	,, 2—5
Engineering, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd years,	Thursday,	May	31	9—12	,, 2—5	Thursday,	May	30	9—12	,, 2—5
Office and Fieldwork,	Wednesday,	May	30	—	2—5	Wednesday,	May	29	—	2—5
Mathematics,	Friday,	June	1	9—12	and 2—5	Friday,	May	31	9—12	,, 2—5
Natural Philosophy,	Saturday,	June	2	9—12	,, 2—5	Saturday,	June	1	9—12	,, 2—5
Chemistry,	Monday,	June	4	9—12	,, 2—5	Monday,	June	3	9—12	,, 2—5
History,	Tuesday,	June	5	—	2—5	Tuesday,	June	4	9—12	—

General Examination of Students in Law, and also of other Students in Political Economy, Botany, and Practical Chemistry at the close of the Lectures on these subjects.

APPENDIX, No. 6.

Return of the Number of Lectures delivered by each Professor in the Queen's College, Belfast, in each Year.

——	1849-50.	'50-51.	'51-52.	'52-53.	'53-54.	'54-55.	'55-56.	'56-57.	'57-58.	'58-59.	'59-60.	'60-61.	'61-62.	'62-63.	'63-64.	'64-65.	'65-66.	Remarks.
Professor of—Greek,	135	232	244	246	236	240	234	235	236	350	500*	460*	440*	360*	360	360	360	In addition, examining numerous exercises.
Latin,	162	197	218	221	189	196	232	230	230	275	398	234	234	234	230	324	324	Do. do.
History and English Literature,	35	55	98	91	104	100	105	105	99	110	123	92	154	146	140	167	167	Besides correcting about 700 exercises.
Modern Languages,	208	330	324	307	306	305	319	340	369	307	340	372	372	360	356	356	356	
Celtic,	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	Open to the Public without charge.
Mathematics,	135	256	333	248	246	320	346	322	330	400	400	370	370	316	325	330	317	Besides three hours each week on which the Senior Scholar meets the Junior Division.
Natural Philosophy,	122	257	233	209	256	250	255	307	300	300	242	242	213	182	180	180	190	In addition, arranging apparatus, which occupies as much time as the lectures.
Chemistry,	134	136	137	129	132	130	138	142	142	140	132	132	132	132	130	130	130	In addition, superintending the working pupils, of whom from eight to twelve are admitted each year by examination to the laboratory without charge.
Practical Chemistry,	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	34	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	55	
Natural History,	120	120	133	137	139	138	142	140	143	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	Including lectures in Physical Geography, delivered free to all students.

Mineralogy and Geology, . . .	*Public.*	86	54	59	54	55	49	59	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	In addition, daily attendance as Curator in the Museum.
Logic & Metaphysics,	–	–	78	142	176	175	164	177	179	167	140	158	194	208	195	195	195	In addition, criticising above 600 essays in each session.
Civil Engineering, .	134	138	140	136	140	136	147	118	100	194	196	220	198	328	319	236	247	Including practical work under the direction of the Professor.
Agriculture, . .	172	206	205	212	209	213	218	186	190	166	166	156	156	50	50	50	41	Including lectures on Medical Jurisprudence, for which there is no salary.
Anatomy and Physiology, . . .	115	116	115	115	114	115	117	113	115	115	115	112	108	108	224	261	260	In addition, daily practical teaching in the dissecting-room for three hours by the Professor, and four hours by his assistant.
Practice of Medicine,	93	93	92	92	93	94	94	85	75	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	
Practice of Surgery, .	93	94	93	91	91	92	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	93	93	93	93	Besides about twenty-five lectures each session on Operative Surgery.
Materia Medica, .	92	91	91	93	90	90	92	80	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	
Midwifery, . .	92	92	92	91	90	93	93	93	93	95	90	80	80	76	76	76	76	Besides practical instruction to students which may be required at any hour throughout the year.
English Law, . .	24	48	72	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	72	72	96	96	96	96	96	No third year Class in 1859-60, or fourth year Class in 1860-61.
Jurisprudence and Political Economy, .	24	48	96	120	120	120	120	120	120	96	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	

The above Return gives the number of Meetings of one hour each, in each Class. The system of instruction includes, not merely formal Lectures, but also examination in the business of the course; in some classes these examinations are held daily; in others on fixed days of the week, according to the nature of the subject.

The Professors also conduct the General Scholarship Examinations; and some of them, in addition, the Matriculation and Supplemental Examinations.

* Including about 110 on Sanskrit and Hindustani.

October Examinations of Queen's College, Belfast, 1867.

Days.	Hours.	First Year Students.	Second Year Students.	Third Year Students.	Fourth Year Students.
Tuesday, Oct. 15.	9—12		Suppl. Ex. { English. Mod. Lang. Math.	Suppl. Ex.—Mod. Lang., Math., Nat. Phil., Chem.	Senior Schol.—Latin.
	2—5		Suppl. Ex.—Greek, Latin.	Suppl. Ex.—Greek, Latin, Logic.	Senior Schol.—Latin.
Wednesday, Oct. 16.	9—12		Liter. Schol.—Greek.		Senior Schol.—Greek.
	2—5		Liter. Schol.—Greek.		Senior Schol.—Greek.
Thursday, Oct. 17.	9—12		Med. Engin. } Schol.—Chem.	Previous	Senior Schol.—Chem.
	2—5	Matric.—Math.	Med. Engin. } Schol.—Chem.	Examination,	Senior Schol.—Chem.
Friday, Oct. 18.	9—12	Matric.—Greek, Latin.		in Arts	
	2—5			and Engineering,	
Saturday, Oct. 19.	9—12	Matric.—English, *in Arts only.*		of	Senior Schol.—Mod. Hist.
	2—5	Matric.—English, *in Medicine, &c.*		Queen's University.	Senior Schol.—Mod. Hist.

Monday, Oct. 21.	9—12		Med. Schol.—Botany.	Engin. Schol. {Geol. and Phys. Geog.	Senior Schol.—Nat. Hist.
	2—5	Lists of Matriculated Students to be made out.	Med. Schol.—Zoology. Liter. Schol.—English.		Senior Schol.—Nat. Hist.
Tuesday, Oct. 22.	9—12	Science, Med., Engin. } Schol.—Math.	Science, Engin. } Schol.—Math.	Engin. Schol.—Math.	Senior Schol.—Math.
	2—5	Science, Med., Engin. } Schol.—Math.	Science, Engin. } Schol.—Math. Med. Schol.—Anat. and Phys.	Engin. Schol.—Math. Med. Schol.—Anat. and Phys.	Senior Schol.—Math. Med. Schol.—Prac. of Midw.
Wednesday, Oct. 23.	9—12			Med. Schol.—Prac. Chem.	Senior Schol.—Nat. Phil. Med. Schol.—Prac. of Med.
	2—5	Liter., Med. } Schol.—English.	Engin. Schol.—Exp. Phys.	Engin. Schol.—Nat. Phil.	Senior Schol.—Nat. Phil.
Thursday, Oct. 24.	9—12	Liter., Med. } Schol.—Latin.	Liter. Schol.—Latin. Engin. Schol.—Geo. Draw.	Engin. Schol.—C. Engin. Med. Schol.—Mat. Med.	Med. Schol.—Med. Jur. Senior Schol.—Pol. Econ.
	2—5	Liter., Med. } Schol.—Latin.	Liter. Schol.—Latin. Engin. Schol.—Geo. Draw.	Engin. Schol.—C. Engin.	Senior Schol.—Pol. Econ. Med. Schol.—Surg. Anat.
Friday, Oct. 25.	9—12	Liter., Med. } Schol.—Greek.	Liter. Schol.—Mod. Lang.		Senior Schol.—Mod. Lang. Senior Schol.—Metaph. Med. Schol.—Anatomy.
	2—5	Liter., Med. } Schol.—Greek.	Liter. Schol.—Mod. Lang.		Senior Schol.—Mod. Lang. Senior Schol.—Metaph. Med. Schol.—Physiology.

Students passing the Supplementary Examinations complete the previous year, and take rank accordingly.

Hours of Lectures,—Session 1866-67.

Hours.	Arts.			Civil Engineering.			Medicine.	
	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.		
9 till 10	*French.* Monday Wednesday Thursday *German.* Tuesday Friday	*Mathematics.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday		*French.* Monday Wednesday Thursday *German.* Tuesday Friday	*Mathematics.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday			
10 till 11	*Mathematics.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	*French.* Monday Wednesday Thursday *German.* Tuesday Friday	*Honor Classes.*	*Mathematics.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday				
11 till 12	*Latin.* Monday Wednesday Friday	*Nat. Philos.* *Exp. Phys.* Monday Wednesday Friday *Mat. Phys.* Tuesday Thursday	*Eng. Lit.* Monday Wednesday Friday	*Exp. Phys.* Monday Wednesday Friday *Geom. Drawing.* Tuesday Thursday	*Mineralogy and Geology.* Monday Wednesday Friday *Mat. Phys.* Tuesday Thursday	*Office and Field Work.* Tuesday Thursday	*Exp. Phys.* *3 months.* Monday Wednesday Friday	*Prac. Chem.* [*see below.* Summer Medical Classes.]
12 till 1	*Greek.* Monday Thursday Friday	*Latin.* Monday Wednesday Friday	*Metaphysics.* Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday *History.* Monday Wednesday Friday	*Geom. Drawing, and Office Work.* Tuesday Thursday	*Office and Field Work.* Tuesday Thursday	*Office and Field Work.* Tuesday Thursday	*Anatomical Demonstrations.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	

1 till 2		*Greek.* Monday Thursday Friday	*Zool. to Mar.* 1. Monday Tuesday Wednesday Friday *Bot. from May* 1. Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday		*Civil Eng.* Monday Wednesday	*Nat. Philos. applied.* Tuesday Thursday	*Zool. to Mar.* 1. Monday Tuesday Wednesday Friday	*Bot. from May* 1. Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	*Surgery.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday	*Med. Juris.* Friday
2 till 3	*English.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Friday	*Logic.* Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	*Pol. Economy.* Tuesday Thursday Friday			*Civil and Mech. Eng.* Monday Wednesday			*Anatomy.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	Examination on Fridays at 4 o'clock.
3 till 4			*Chemistry.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	*Chemistry.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	Field Work and Engineering Excursions and additional Lectures for 2nd and 3rd Year Students occasionally on Fridays and Saturdays for some hours.			*Chemistry.* Mon. Tues. Wed. Thur. Fri. (after May 1, from 2 till 3.)	*Midwifery.* Monday Tuesday Thursday	*Medical Jurisprud.* Wednesday
4 till 5			Chemical Laboratory open from 9, A.M., till 3, P.M.					*French.* Monday Thursday or from 9-10, A.M.	*Materia Med.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday	*Prac. Med.* Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday

SUMMER MEDICAL CLASSES, COMMENCING MAY 1, 1867.

Practical Chemistry, ... Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, from 11 A.M.
Botany, ... Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, 1 P.M.
Experimental Physics, ... Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 2 o'clock; Tuesday, Thursday, 11 A.M.

FACULTY OF LAW.—HOURS OF LECTURES.

1st Year.				2nd Year.				3rd Year.		4th Year.					
6 o'clock, P.M.	*Law of Property.* Monday Wednesday Friday	7 o'clock, P.M.	*Jurisprudence.* Monday Wednesday Friday	7 o'clock, P.M.	*Equity and Bankruptcy.* Monday Wednesday Friday	8 o'clock, P.M.	*Civil Law.* Monday Wednesday Friday	11 o'clock, A.M.	*Common and Criminal Law.* Tuesday Thursday Saturday	10 o'clock, A.M.	*Evidence and Pleading.* Tuesday Thursday Saturday	6 o'clock, P.M.	*Constitutional & Colonial Law.* Monday Wednesday Friday	1&30 o'clock, P.M.	*Medical Jurisprudence.* Wednesday, 3 o'clock Friday, 1 o'clock

Appendix, No. 7.

Digest of Subjects and Courses.

APPENDIX, No. 7.

An Enlarged Digest of Subjects and Courses pursued in Queen's College, Belfast.

Greek—*Professor, Charles MacDouall,* ll.d., m.r.a.s.

In the Greek Class, as in all those which are attended during more than one session, the business, as well as the hours assigned to the Students of the different years, is necessarily different; but it is always distributed into three simultaneous processes, viz., public examinations, lectures more or less formal, and exercises written at home and commented on in the class.

In the first session, the complex and self-contained structure of the Greek language is subjected to a close analysis; carried out, on the one hand, by tracing words to their crude forms, by classifying terminations, both the primary and the flexional, and by discriminating among analogically correct forms those actually used in different ages and dialects; on the other hand, by exhibiting the methods by which words are combined in simple clauses, clauses are knit into sentences, and sentences compose periods less or more complicated. Some prose-work furnishes the materials for this analysis; while the Students read and translate it, or else re-translate off-hand passages read out in English before them by the Professor. Besides syntactical phænomena, the laws and characteristics of both epic and dramatic versification are expounded and exemplified, while a portion of the *Ilias* and some tragedy are used as text-books.

In the second session, while consecutive passages of Herodotus along with some Attic oration or philosophical treatise, and a portion of the *Odysseia* along with some Attic tragedy or comedy, form the basis of prelections, the previous discipline is continued and extended; the distinctions of dialect and style are more fully elucidated; the origin, growth, and fortunes of the epos, the drama, history, and other departments of literature, are more distinctly unfolded; discussions on points of mythology, geography, chronology, archæology, æsthetics, &c., are more freely introduced and more amply treated. The Students are required to turn Herodotean Greek, at sight, into Attic, altering both the forms of words and the structure of sentences; to re-translate passages into Greek prose and verse; and also to give in original essays in both forms of composition.

Considering the variety of subjects which enter simultaneously into the first and second Sessions of the Collegiate Course, the Students generally appear to give a fair share of their attention to the Greek Language and Literature. Several times in the week a considerable number voluntarily attend extra Lectures, at which no note is taken of their presence or of their absence.

In a distinct or higher class, advanced Students, generally in the third or fourth year of their Course, are exercised in the study of more difficult works than those previously read, in the higher problems of criticism and philology, and especially in composing both prose and verse.

The following text-books have been used in the successive Sessions of College from 1849–50 to 1865–66:—*Ilias*, Books III., VI., X., and from XI. to XXIV. (inclusive); *Odysseia*, Books I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., XI., XII., XIII., XIV.; Hesiodus, *Theogonia;* Pindarus, *Olympia*, *Pythia*, *Nemea;* Aeschylus, all the Tragedies except the *Supplices;* Sophocles, the seven Tragedies; Euripides, *Alcestis*, *Hippolytus*, *Hecabe*, *Phoenissae*, *Orestes*, *Helene*, *Hercules Furens*, *Bacchae*, *Ion*, *Troades*, *Andromache*, *Iphigeneia in Aulide*, *Iphigeneia in Tauris;* Aristophanes, *Nubes*, *Aves*, *Ranae;* Herodotus, Books I., II., III., IV., VII.; Thucydides, Books I., II.; Xenophon, Portions of *Anabasis* and *Cyropaedeia;* Platon, *Apologia Socratis*, *Gorgias*, *Phaedon*, *Phaedrus*, *Philebus*, *Protagoras*, *Timaeus*, *Theaetetus*, and Books VII. and X. of *Respublica;* Aristoteles, *Poetica* and portions of *Rhetorica;* Demosthenes, *c. Meidiam* and *de Corona;* Aeschines, *in Ctesiphontem.*

LATIN—*Professor, William Nesbitt,* M.A.

The Professor of Latin lectures Students of the First and Second Years each set three hours a week; attendance on the lectures being compulsory for those who take the Classes of Latin. Besides these compulsory lectures, he gives two lectures additional to Students of each of these years, attendance on which is voluntary, in which more difficult authors are read, and special attention is paid to composition. The attendance on these lectures is very good.

An honor Class has been formed of Students of the Third and Fourth Years, chiefly attended by those who are anxious to distinguish themselves in Ancient Classics at the Degree Examination.

In addition to the above, two lectures are delivered weekly on Latin composition.

The number of hours during which the Professor lectures each week is fourteen.

HISTORY AND ENGLISH LITERATURE—*Professor, Charles Duke Yonge,* A.B. Oxon.

Class of the English Language.

The business of this Class is conducted by—

A Course of Lectures on the Origin, Formation, Inflections, and Grammar of the English Language, for which Dr. Latham's "English Language" forms in some degree the text-book;

With occasional Lectures on the rules and principles of Prose Composition, and Weekly Essays.

Class of English Literature.

The business of this Class is conducted by—

A Course of Lectures on English Literature in general, and particularly on the lives, works, and styles of the best authors in each department;

With Special Lectures also on the works appointed as the subjects for the Dublin Autumnal Examination of the ensuing year, with and without Honors;

And Fortnightly Essays.

Class of History.

The business of this class is conducted by—

Lectures on History in general;

Lectures on English History, embracing rather the larger half of the entire course;

A subsequent course on the History or that portion of the History of any other country which is selected as a subject for the Dublin Autumnal Examination of the ensuing year.

MODERN LANGUAGES—*Professor, Albert Ludwig Meissner,* PH.D.

The instruction in Modern Continental Languages embraces three courses each for French and German, extending over three terms, and a course of Italian during the first term, attendance on which is voluntary.

No entrance examination is as yet held in Modern Languages, in consequence of which the insufficiency of intermediate teaching is more apparent in this department than perhaps in any other.

Students in Arts and Medicine, and in the department of Engineering, are required to attend lectures on one Modern Language for one session. The majority select for this purpose the French language; several, however, attend

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both French and German. For Students in Arts of the second and higher years, Modern Languages form one in a group of four subjects, out of which they select two.

The work of the classes, especially during the first two years, is carried on to a great extent by means of *vivâ voce* questions and answers. Frequent oral examinations are held, and at each meeting of the classes a passage is translated from English into French or German.

In the First Session the Grammar is explained, and select passages are translated from French and German Classics.

In the Second Session a more extended course of the Grammar is gone through, and the Students are made acquainted with the principal authors of French and German Literature.

The first term of the Third Session is devoted to a repetition of the two preceding courses, together with Examinations on the History of French and German Literature. The Text-books are Géruzey and Demogeot for French, and Weber and Vilmar for German. The questions and answers are given and returned in French and German respectively.

In the second term of the Third Session the Professor delivers Lectures in French and German on those periods of Literature with which the Students have already become somewhat familiarized by their previous studies.

In the third term of the Third Session the work of the second is continued, and occasional Lectures are delivered on the principles of Comparative Grammar.

Medical Students unable to attend the classes in Arts, are instructed in a separate class.

About six per cent. of the Students attending Lectures on Modern Languages are Non-Matriculated.

MATHEMATICS—*Professor, John Purser,* M.A.

Attendance on this Class is prescribed to all Students in the Faculty of Arts during the first year of their Course; during the second year Mathematics forms one of four Courses, out of which the Students select two.

All Students in the Department of Engineering are required to attend the Mathematical Classes during two years.

Before entering, Students are required to pass an examination in the First and Second Books of Euclid, and in a small portion of Algebra. Practically they come fairly prepared in the prescribed portions of Euclid, but a large proportion can hardly be said to possess even an elementary knowledge of Algebra. A considerable number of the Students are Candidates for Mathematical Scholarships at entrance, and these are generally well prepared in the first six Books of Euclid, and a considerable portion of Algebra and Plane Trigonometry.

On this account the instruction of the First Year in Mathematics has been given in two Divisions. The Lower Division has been carefully taken through such portions of Euclid I., II., III., IV., VI., as they had not previously prepared, and has received instructions in Algebra as far as the progressions, and in Plane Trigonometry as far as the solution of triangles, with the use of logarithms and trigonometrical tables. The instruction of the Upper Division comprises a complete Course of Algebra and Trigonometry, with the principal historical properties of the Conic Sections, treated geometrically.

The Council has sanctioned the employment of the Senior Mathematical Scholar in giving a portion of the instruction of the Lower Division. This arrangement, while it affords a greater number of hours to the Lower Division, enables the Professor of Mathematics to give more attention to the Upper Division, and has been found to work very satisfactorily.

In the Second Year the subjects of Lecture are Analytical Geometry, the Differential and Integral Calculus, and the first three sections of the Principia of Newton; and, in addition to this, when the progress of the Students has been sufficiently rapid during the early part of the Session, The Theory of Equations, and the solution of the simpler kinds of Differential Equations.

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For several years past a third and higher class has been formed for the benefit of the Students competing for University honors and the Indian Civil Service Examinations. The subjects of lecture are Geometry of three dimensions, Differential Equations, and other branches of the higher Mathematics, according to the advance which the Students have made.

THE PHYSICAL CLASSES—*Professor, John Stevelly*, LL.D.

The subjects taught in the Physical Classes are distributed under three subdivisions: Mathematical Physics, Experimental Physics, and Natural Philosophy applied.

The subjects comprised in the Course of Mathematical Physics are—Mechanics (under its several statical and dynamical subdivisions), Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Optics, and Astronomy. The Students who attend this class are the Matriculated Students who are seeking a Degree in Arts, the Engineering Students of the Second Year, and Non-Matriculated Students, some of whom are Candidates for the ministry in the Presbyterian Churches. Attendance at the Lectures three days in each week is imperative on all those Students, and one hour in each week is occasionally employed in asking questions from prescribed parts of Galbraith and Haughton's Manual. Two days in the week attendance is optional, when Analytical Mechanics and the higher branches of Physics are taught. In the Lectures, attendance on which is imperative, such mathematical proofs and illustrations only are introduced as a person reasonably prepared in the six first Books of Euclid and Elementary Algebra might easily comprehend. The teaching is by prelection; and although no text-books are prescribed, the ordinary elementary works on the several subjects are pointed out and referred to. At the Lectures, attendance on which is voluntary, the demonstrations and investigations are pursued in a more systematic and mathematical method, so as to require a knowledge of Analytic Geometry, Conic Sections, and the Differential and Integral Calculus. Text-books are used for the guidance of the Students attending these Lectures, who are chiefly those who are intending to compete for Honors. These text-books are Earnshaw's and Todhunter's Statics, Wilson's Dynamics, Tait's Dynamics of a Particle, Miller's Hydrostatics, Lloyd's Optics and Lectures on the Wave Theory of Light, Herschell's Astronomy, and two of Airy's Tracts, with occasional reference to Du Hamel's Cours de Mecanique, and to Poisson's Works.

The Class of Experimental Physics is attended by the same Students, and also by Agricultural Students of the Second Year, and by Medical Students of the Third Year. The subjects of these Lectures are taught entirely without mathematical demonstration, by the aid of experiments, illustrations, drawings, and models, and such works as Lardner's Hand-book, Golding Bird's Physics, Webster's Physics, Miller's Chemistry, Vol. I., Arnott's Elements, Biot, Ganot, Pouillet, Peschel, and such like standard works are referred to, and recommended to the attention of the Students. The subjects of Heat, Electricity, and Electro-Magnetism are at present chiefly taught in the Chemical Class; but the leading facts and principles are taught by selections from Biot, Pouillet, Ganot, and Miller.

The Class of Natural Philosophy applied is intended for Students in Engineering of the Third Year, by the recent University Ordinance; lectures and instructions twice in the week. The subjects embraced are the nature and estimate of work done; the kinds of work required to be done; the nature and laws of friction, and other useless resistances; the moving powers at our command, their respective nature and the laws which govern their action; the manner in which they are, by machinery, connected with and opposed to the resistances; the construction of machines; the principles of strength of materials as opposed to strains; the equilibrium of structures, frames, roofs, arches, domes; the general principles of mechanism; general maxims in the structure and working of machines; maximum effects of machines; hydraulic engines; the steam-engine. The works used as guides to the studies of the Students in this Class are selections from Lloyd's and Robinson's Mechanics, Willis's Principles of

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Mechanism, Barlow on Materials and Construction. Hodgkinson's Experimental Researches, Tredgold, Tate's Elementary Treatises and Exercises, and selected numbers of Weale's Rudimentary Series.

CHEMISTRY—*Professor, Thomas Andrews,* M.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A.

In the Class of Chemistry the greater part of the Course is devoted to pure Chemistry; but the Elements of the Sciences of Heat and Electricity, particularly in their relations with Chemistry Proper, are also taught. The application of these sciences to the arts are particularly referred to; and it has been the constant endeavour of the Professor to communicate to the Students as precise and accurate information as possible on the subjects treated in his Lectures, and to train them to habits of careful observation and accurate thinking. With this view a weekly examination of the whole Class is held, at which the Students are subjected to a searching examination on the business of the preceding week; and further to encourage a taste for scientific inquiry, and also to train a certain number of practical chemists, a limited number of the Students are admitted, by examination, as working pupils into the chemical laboratory, where they have an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of chemical analysis. This latter arrangement has now been in practice for several years, and has been attended with the best results.

NATURAL HISTORY—*Professor, Wyville Thomson,* LL.D.

The Zoological Department of the Course occupies the First Term and greater part of the Second, and comprehends the Outlines of Anatomy and Physiology of animals, followed by Systematic Zoology, and remarks on the distribution of animals.

The Botanical part comprehends Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology, Systematic Botany, and distribution of vegetable forms. In addition to the Class Lectures, meetings are held in the Botanic Garden, and practical excursions made into the neighbouring country.

This Course comprehends chiefly Lectures on the structure and form of continents and islands; the distribution of mountain systems, rivers, and lakes; the ocean, its currents, temperature, &c.; the atmosphere, its currents, &c.; rain, snow, &c. The preceding subjects are considered in relation to the geographical distribution of animals and plants.

These different branches are illustrated by specimens, or drawings, or both, as the case may be.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY—*Professor, Wyville Thomson,* LL.D.

The Courses consist of lectures, demonstrations, and examinations. The Geological Course embraces the general principles of the science, and a detailed investigation of the palæontological, lithological, and economic characters of all the formations. The Students are exercised in the practical use of the necessary instruments, and in the construction of Geological maps and working sections. The characteristic fossils of the different formations are rendered familiar by the exhibition of specimens and models, and an excellent series of drawings. Drawings are also used for the illustration of the underground workings of mines of copper, coal, &c.

In the Mineralogical Course the Students are instructed in the most modern crystallography by models, and exercised with the reflecting goniometer. The electro-chemical classification of minerals is then explained, and an extensive

suite of minerals in the Museum is arranged on that system, for the instruction of the Students. *Appendix, No. 7.*

Once a week examinations are held, and additional explanations given of the subjects of the preceding lectures. Digest of Subjects and Courses.

LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS—*Professor, Rev. James M'Cosh,* LL.D.

LOGIC.

Students attend this Class four days each week during twelve weeks of the Second Session. On two of these days there are examinations on a text-book of Formal Logic, with short prelections on the said text-book, and also the oral explanation of philosophic terms, the reading of Essays by the Students, and the criticism of them by the Professor. On the other two days the Professor delivers written Lectures. This Course of Lectures is divided into two parts: FIRST, GENERAL LOGIC, or an Exposition of the Laws of Discursive Thought in general, that is, whatever be the object of thought, embracing Notions, Judgment, and Reasoning; SECONDLY, PARTICULAR LOGIC, or the Development of the Laws of Thought, as directed to particular classes of objects, comprising Demonstrative Evidence, Probable Evidence, Induction, Analogy, Teleology, and the Relation of the Organon of Bacon to that of Aristotle. The prominent topic in the second part is the Method of Induction, which is treated under the heads:—I. The Means, being generally Systematic Observation, and more particularly Analysis, Observation Proper, Experiment, Hypothesis, Explication of the Conception. II. The End, being the Discovery of Classes (as in Natural History, &c.), of Composition (as in Chemistry, &c.), or Causes (as in Natural Philosophy, &c.). III. The Canons of Classes, Composition, and Causes by which we may reach the End by the Means. The Students are required to give in a short written essay once a fortnight. At the Pass Examination, at the close, about one-half of the questions bear upon subjects discussed in the text-book, and the other half upon topics explained in the lectures.

METAPHYSICS.

This Class meets four days each week, and an hour each day, during the first two terms of the Session, and is attended by Students of the Third Year. On one of these days there is a rigid examination, with interspersed remarks by the Professor, on the second half of the Epitome of the History of Philosophy, sanctioned by the University of France (translated by Henry). In this part of the text-book there is an abstract of the doctrines of the more eminent philosophers who have flourished in this country, and on the Continent of Europe, from the time of Bacon to the present day. On another of these days there is an examination on the written lectures, together with the reading and criticism of essays; the Students being required to give in a carefully written essay every fortnight to the Professor, who reads it at home, and selects certain portions of it to be read in the class, where he criticises it. These essays are on the leading subjects discussed in the written lectures. On the other two days the Professor delivers carefully prepared written lectures. He begins the course with a few lectures on the Method of Investigation, which is that of Induction, and on Mind and Body, and then proceeds to divide his course into two parts, PSYCHOLOGY and METAPHYSICS PROPER.

Under PSYCHOLOGY he treats of the Powers or Faculties of the Mind which he classifies as follows:—I. The Simple Cognitive Faculties: (*a*) Perception; (*b*) Consciousness. II. The Reproductive Faculties: (*a*) Retention; (*b*) Phantasy; (*c*) Association; (*d*) Recognition; (*e*) Composition; (*f*) Symbolic Power. III. The Faculties which Discover Relations: (*a*) of Identity and Difference; (*b*) of Whole and Parts (to which we owe abstractions); (*c*) of Space; (*d*) of Time; (*e*) of Quantity; (*f*) of Resemblance (to which we owe the Discovery of Classes); (*g*) of Active Property; and (*h*) of Cause and Effect. IV. The Conscience. V. The Emotions; and VI. The Will. In this course of lectures, which occupies

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two-thirds of the session, the method of operation and peculiarities of these mental attributes are carefully pointed out.

Under Metaphysics Proper the Professor treats of the Native or Intuitive Principles of the Mind. He points out their true Psychological Nature, and shows that they are the fundamental laws or rules of the Faculties. He also specifies the tests, such as Self-evidence, Necessity, and Universality, by which they may be distinguished. He proves that they are in the constitution of the mind, and that they operate spontaneously, but that we can make a reflective or philosophic use of them only after we have detected their nature by a careful induction. He classifies them as the True and the Morally Good. Under the first he treats (1) of Primitive Cognitions and Beliefs, such as Body, Spirit, Substance, Power, Space, Time, the Infinite; and (2) Primitive Judgment, such as Substance and Quality, Mathematical Axioms, Cause and Effect. Under the Good, without entering into the subject of Ethics, he shows that there is a fundamental distinction between Moral Good and Evil. He closes this course by showing how all these principles should conduct us to the belief in a Being who is at one and the same time the True and the Good.

Honor Logic.

The Professor has also an Honor Class, in which are discussed the higher questions of Logic (Formal and Inductive) and Philosophy. It meets three times a week, and is attended by fourteen Students. At two of the hours the Professor lectures on Logic and the History of Philosophy, and at the third hour there are examinations on text-books (including logical treatises by Mansel, Thomson, and Mill), and discussions.

Civil Engineering—*Professor, James Thomson,* M.A., C.E.

The Courses of lectures and practical instruction given by the Professor of Civil Engineering are arranged to accord with the Ordinances of the Queen's University, which prescribe to candidates for the Diploma in Civil Engineering a Curriculum extending over three Sessions usually, but admitting of abbreviation to two Sessions in the case of students whose previous acquaintance with a sufficient group of the subjects prescribed for study in the first and second Sessions of the ordinary Course shall be deemed by the College Council satisfactory.

For the First Year Students the Professor gives a course of instruction, comprising lectures and oral examinations on the Principles of Geometrical Drawing, and the performance by the students of practical work under his direction. The lectures include the principles of descriptive geometry, orthographic and isometric projection, and linear perspective; and the practical work comprises the performance of examples in these subjects, and the execution of drawings in Mechanical Engineering, and occasionally also in Architecture and Civil Engineering. The Class meets for two hours at a time on two days per week during the three Terms of the College Session.

For the Second Year Students two courses are conducted by the Professor of Engineering, of which one is a Lecture Course and the other a Practice Course. The Lecture Course comprises surveying, levelling, and plotting, with the theory and use of the instruments required in surveying and levelling operations; mensuration of earthworks for railways; setting out works on the ground, including ranging of railway curves, and setting out breadths of cuttings and embankments, and ranging tunnels, &c. The Course also comprises usually some of the following subjects:—revision and farther prosecution of descriptive geometry, and perspective, and other subjects of geometrical drawing; designing and drawing of oblique bridges; properties and qualities of materials used in construction, and modes of procuring them; and an introduction to architecture as a fine art.

In the Practice Course of the Second Year the Students are engaged in the performance of office and field work, under the instruction and direction of the Professor; and the business includes surveying, levelling, drawing, mapping, and the computation of areas of lands, and other engineering calculations. Excursions are also made occasionally during the Session to visit Engineering works.

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For the Third Year Students there are (as for those of the Second Year), two Courses conducted by the Professor, one a Lecture Course, and the other a Practice Course. The Lecture Course comprises the farther treatment of some of the subjects proposed to be entered on in the Second Year, and most of the following subjects:—foundations, cofferdams, bridges, tunnels, roads, and railways; specifications for engineering contracts; water-works for supplying towns; science of the flow of water in orifices, pipes, and canals; drainage of fens by gravitation, and by steam power and other mechanical means; harbours; regulation and improvement of rivers; science of the strength of materials and structures; ventilation of dwelling-houses, public buildings, and mines; the iron manufacture; processes and mechanisms used in foundries and engineering workshops.

The Practice Course includes office work, field work, and engineering excursions.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—*Professor, Peter Redfern,* M.D. Lond., F.R.C.S.

The Department of Anatomy and Physiology comprises two distinct Courses of Lectures—one on Anatomy and Physiology, the other on Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, and also the teaching of Anatomy by Dissections throughout the day.

The Course of Anatomy and Physiology includes about 144 meetings, each of an hour's duration, held on the first five days of each week from November to April inclusive. These meetings are for lecture and occasional examinations on the subjects previously considered in the lectures. The lectures include a complete course of the Anatomy and Physiology of the general textures of the body, including the blood, chyle, &c., and a systematic account of the whole of the viscera, treated of as they are associated in groups for the several purposes of digestion, circulation, respiration, urination, innervation, and generation; also the organs of sense. In treating of every part or organ its healthy state is shown by recent dissections and by preparations from the Museum illustrating it in man and animals, its diseased states and actions being referred to at the same time and contrasted with the healthy ones. The textures not visible to the naked eye are shown under a series of achromatic microscopes, so that during the Course every student in the class has an opportunity of judging for himself of the true characters of each part, and, by becoming familiarized with these, of recognising each when changed by disease.

The Course of Practical Anatomy and Anatomical Demonstrations includes:—

1st. Dissections carried on throughout the day under the immediate superintendence of the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and the Demonstrator. Each Student is required to be steadily engaged in dissections during the whole Session. For this purpose the supply of subjects is regular and abundant, and thus affords the surest foundation for efficient medical teaching.

2nd. This Course includes the Anatomical Demonstrations, which consist of a complete Course of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, commencing with the anatomy of the skeleton and bones, and including the anatomy of the limbs and other parts, excluding that of the viscera and the physiology treated of in the Course of Anatomy and Physiology. The demonstrations are given on each of the first five days of the week, and are about 117 in number in each Session.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—*Professor, James Cuming,* M.D.

The class meets four times each week, from the first week of November to the last of the following April.

An examination is held usually once a fortnight. The Course embraces the principles of Inflammation, Fevers, the diseases, organic and functional, of the viscera of the three great cavities of the human body. In treating of individual diseases, their pathology, semeiology, ætiology, and treatment, are the subjects chiefly dwelt on. Wherever it is possible, pathology is illustrated by the pre-

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parations afforded by our Museum, by drawings and plates, or by recent specimens. It may be added that the Professor's present connexion with the Belfast General Hospital adds greatly to the means of making his Course more useful and interesting to students.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY—*Professor, Alexander Gordon,* M.D.

Four Lectures are delivered weekly during the Medical Session. An examination is held each day on the subject of the preceding day's Lecture. Each Course comprises the following subjects:—

Inflammation,
Suppuration,
Mortification,
Erysipelas,
Burns,
Ulcers,
Wounds,
Hæmorrhage,
Diseases of the Arteries,
,, Veins,
Fractures of Trunk and Extremities,
,, Cranium, Injuries of the Brain and Scalp,
Dislocations,
Diseases of the Joints,
Diseases of the Bursae,
,, Bone, benign and malignant,
,, the Jaws and Mouth,
,, the Fingers and Toes,
,, Female Breast,
,, Anus and Rectum,
,, Testis,
,, Hernia,
,, Prostate,
,, Bladder,
,, Eyes,
,, Larynx,
Syphilis,
Gonorrhœa,
Stricture.

All the capital and minor operations are performed on the dead subject. The Professor delivers a separate Course of twenty-five Lectures on Operative Surgery.

MATERIA MEDICA—*Professor, James Seaton Reid,* M.D.

This Course includes—

1st. General Pharmacology, or the modes in which medicines act upon the living organism in a state of health.

2nd. Therapeutics, or the modes in which medicines act as curative agents.

3rd. Pharmacy.

4th. Dietetics, a review of the different kinds of food used in health and in disease.

5th. Special Pharmacology, or the history, composition, uses, and modes of administering medicinal agents for the cure of disease.

The Class meets four times each week. An examination is held once every week.

MIDWIFERY—*Professor, William Burden,* M.D.

Lectures four times a week during the six winter months consist of following subjects:—

Anatomy of the pelvis, so much as is required for midwifery. Its measurement and pelvimeters.

Contents of the pelvis. The functions of the uterus in its virgin state.

Conception—length of gestation—changes of the uterus and its appendages during gestation.

Growth of child from its earliest seen form until its full parasitic size.

Graafian vesicle and corpus luteum. Fœtus, its circulation, signs of maturity, weight, and length.

Plural births.

Proportion of births and deaths of males to females.

Superfœtation.

Signs of pregnancy.

Signs of approaching labour.

Natural labour, its progress; also the positions and progress of child till its separation from its mother.

Management of natural labour, including the arrangement of the bed and bed-room, and the proper dress and posture of the patient.

Tedious labour, its causes and treatment.

Labour requiring the use of instruments; their application taught on models in the class.

Cæsarean section and Sequltean operation—how to prevent the fœtus from getting large in uterus.

Premature labour—how to bring it on, and when it is necessary to do so.

Cross-births and their treatment.

Abortion—how to prevent it.

Extra uterine fœtations—how they occur, and their treatment.

Management of women after delivery, and treatment of such accidents and diseases as occur at this period.

Management of children after birth, washing, dressing, food, &c., and the choice of a wet-nurse, and treatment of such accidents as take place at this period, or soon after.

Practical midwifery taught by pupils attending patients in their own houses and in the Lying-in hospital, where Clinical Lectures are given.

Medical Jurisprudence—*Professor, Dr. Hodges.*

The Lectures in this Course are delivered twice weekly during six months. They include an account of the history and chemical investigation of poisons, and of the various subjects respecting which the evidence and assistance of Medical Practitioners may be required in Courts of Law. Experimental illustrations of the methods to be pursued in medico-legal inquiries are given, and frequent examinations held to test the progress of Students. No salary has been allocated to the Teacher of this department, and the duties, at the request of the Council, have, since the opening of the College, been performed by Dr. Hodges.

English Law—*Professor, Echlin Molyneux,* Q.C.

The Professor of English Law, in conducting his department, has constantly kept in view the object of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in recommending the foundation of Chairs in Law in connexion with the Queen's Colleges, which, as they stated in their Report on Legal Education, was not merely to prepare Candidates for the Bar, and for the profession of Attorney and Solicitor, but to raise the standard of legal attainments amongst local practitioners, and especially to provide opportunities of legal education to qualify persons intended to fill administrative situations not strictly legal—a policy which has been since followed up by the Legislature conferring privileges, by way of inducement, on Candidates for the profession of Attorney and Solicitor, who shall avail themselves of these Schools of Law.

The Course of the *First* year in this department comprehends the elements of real and personal property, with the principles of conveyancing; that of the *Second* consists of an introduction to the principles and practice of Courts of

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Digest of Subjects and Courses.

Equity and the law of Bankruptcy; the *Third* Course includes the common law as incident to contracts, the nature and form of remedies by civil action, and an outline of criminal law, theoretical and administrative, which last completes the Curriculum of instruction required for the attainment of the Diploma of Elementary Law in the Queen's University. The subjects prescribed for Students of the *Fourth* year to qualify them for the Degree of LL.B. embrace a more extended and detailed course of the subjects already enumerated, including the law of wills, powers, evidence, and procedure.

The Lectures are made auxiliary to the cotemporaneous studies directed, and are accompanied by interrogation, independent of the General Examination and that for Honors. Such books, cases, and decisions, and portions of treatises are pointed out for reading as are considered by the Professor most useful in elucidating a branch of learning which is scarcely furnished with books exclusively intended for instruction; and no efforts have been spared to point out the peculiarities of the law in Ireland, whether proceeding from statutes or inherent diversity of practice, or to direct attention to the recent changes which have been introduced into the course of procedure.

From the first opening of the College to the present time the successive classes have spontaneously applied themselves with assiduity and perseverance to the various subjects of legal instruction, and several Non-Matriculated Students have from time to time availed themselves of the privilege afforded by the College Ordinances of attending detached Courses of the Lectures on selected subjects.

Under these circumstances, the Professor is gratified at being able to give the assurance that the Faculty of Law has fully realized the objects of its founders, and that a further extension of its public benefits would ensue upon the adoption by Government of the suggestion made by the same Committee of the House of Commons that a preference should be given to candidates for situations in the Civil Service, not of a purely legal nature, who could produce testimonials of legal attainments from those institutions—a rule which would fully accord with the principle laid down in a recent report of another Committee in relation to the Civil Service.

JURISPRUDENCE AND POLITICAL ECONOMY—*Professor, T. E. Cliffe Leslie*, LL.B.

The subjects embraced in the Course of Lectures on *Jurisprudence* are according to the regulations of this College, (1) the Elements of Jurisprudence, (2) Civil Law, (3) Constitutional Law, (4) Colonial and International Law.

In the treatment of these subjects both the *Historical* and *Philosophical* Methods are followed in the Lectures of the Professor. The Historical Method, for example, is applied in tracing the principal changes through which the laws of England have passed, the assignable causes of such changes, and the degree and manner in which, in comparison with the laws of Continental Europe, the laws of this kingdom have been affected by contact with the principles of Roman legislation. The method of Philosophical Analysis, on the other hand, is applied in investigating the doctrines of the foundation and classification of rights, the several parts and legitimate form of a complete code, the relation of Scientific Jurisprudence to other departments of Social Philosophy, and the means of improving the state of Positive Law as deducible from such considerations.

The subjects which a Course of Lectures on *Political Economy* must embrace are fewer and more definite than those classed under the less advanced and more complicated Science of Jurisprudence. It is the Professor's endeavour to illustrate the principles of Economic Science by the help of those practical applications which will be most interesting and useful in a large commercial town.

APPENDIX, No. 8.

General Class Examination at the end of the Session 1865-66. First Year Students.

The English Language—*Examiner, Professor Craik.*

[Every answer must be complete in itself, or so expressed as to be intelligible without the question.]

1. State the limits of our subject as explained at the commencement of the course, mentioning the adjacent subjects from which it was separated on each side; and give, also, the two parts into which it was divided, with the various designations by which they were distinguished.

2. State what Speech or Language properly is, and mention briefly some of the points of view in which the study of it is especially interesting.

3. Explain in what the miracle of language really consists, and also how, even with no miraculous intervention on any particular occasion, diversity of languages could not but arise.

4. Explain the full sense or meaning in which it may be affirmed that the faculty of Speech is the distinction of the human being.

5. Explain what always must happen when a race or people exchanges one language for another.

6. Give an account of the several branches of what is called the Indo-European Family of Languages.

7. Arrange according to their relationship the several known Celtic tongues and dialects; mention the ascertained facts respecting the prevalence of any of them in the British islands; and state what appears to be the amount of any Celtic element to be found in our present English, in how far it can be said to have combined with the other ingredients of which the language is composed, and in what way or ways it may be supposed to have been acquired.

8. Give an account of the connexion of the Romans with Britain from its commencement to its close, and state how much of the Latin still remaining in the language of the country appears to have been derived from that connexion.

9. Describe the amount and nature of what has been called the Latin of the Second Period to be found either in the present or in any past form of the English language.

10. Explain how the bulk of the Latin in our present English is to be accounted for.

11. Explain what we mean by saying that the English is *fundamentally* a Gothic language; and state what are the subdivisions of the Gothic branch of the Indo-European Family, and to which of them it is properly to be said to belong.

12. Give the commonly received account of the Saxons and Angles, and of their settlement in Britain.

13. Give an account of the invasions of England by the Danes.

14. State distinctly the *one insuperable* objection that there is to our calling the earliest form of the English language either *Saxon* or *Anglo-Saxon*.

15. Explain what was the first effect, and what the second, produced upon the English language by the Norman Conquest; and deduce the true scientific view of the history and revolutions of the language.

16. Give an account of the French language, and of its two great former dialects.

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

17. Compare the progress of the English language as used in literature from the Norman Conquest to that of the human being from infancy to manhood, giving the succession of the several stages by centuries and by Kings' reigns.

18. State how the English, French, and Latin languages were employed in England after the Conquest in literary compositions, in charters, deeds, statutes, law-books, and proceedings in courts of justice.

19. Give what is held to be the history of the employment of the French language in England from the time of the Conquest in the instruction of boys at grammar-schools.

20. Give an account of the National (commonly called the Saxon) Chronicle.

21. Give an account of the *Brut of Layamon*, noticing the date, the character and peculiarities of the language, the part of the country in which it seems to have been written, the subject, the form of the composition, the previous works, if any, on which it appears to be founded in whole or in part, and the printed edition.

22. Give an account of the *Ormulum*, with the same particulars.

23. Give a similar account of the Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester, and of that of Robert de Brunne.

24. Give the common terminations of the following cases of the Original English (or what is commonly called the Anglo-Saxon) Noun :—The nominative singular, the genitive singular, the nominative plural, the dative plural, and the genitive plural.

25. Explain Dr. Guest's scheme of the revolutions of the language founded upon the successive changes in the terminations of nouns and verbs.

26. Explain the origin, in different cases, of our now non-syllabic final *e*.

27. Give Chaucer's forms for our modern *will, would, shall, should, can, could, may, might, I, they, them,* and *her*.

28. Give Dr. Guest's explanation of Chaucer's—*with his shoures sote—perced to the rote—hire gretest othe—that brighte shone*—and the distinction pointed out by him between *brighteste* and *brightest*.

29. Mention any words or forms of expression used by Lord Clarendon that have now either become obsolete or are no longer used in the same sense.

30. Mention any changes in the mode of writing certain words which you recollect meeting with in our critical reading of the specimens at the end of the Text-book.

31. State the doctrine laid down in the class for the use of the comma with single words, whether connected or not connected by a conjunction, with substantives or verbs expressed by several words, and, in particular, with relative clauses.

32. Explain what is essential to the constitution of a sentence.

Second Year Students.

Logic—*Examiner, Professor M'Cosh.*

*1. What is the nature of the following notions, and what the reality in them :—"rationality," "rational," "man"?

*2. What is meant by the extension and what by the comprehension of a notion? Interpret the following, both as to extension and comprehension :—"Buds appear in spring."

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3. What is the nature of logical definition? What are the rules to be attended to? Examine the following by these rules, and amend when necessary:—"Logic has to do with reasoning;" "Propositions are said to be opposed when they differ in quantity and quality;" "In a conditional, one proposition depends on another;" "A disjunctive consists of two or more categoricals connected by the prepositions *either* and *or*;" "A fallacy is erroneous reasoning;" "*Petitio Principii* is a begging of the question."

4. What is meant by opposition, what by subalternation, what by contrary and contradictory opposition? Given the proposition "all men are liars," what derived judgments or immediate inferences can be drawn by opposition?

*5. "The rat not bringing forth its young by eggs is not a reptile." Put this in the form of a syllogism in the second figure, and reduce it to the first figure. Why must the conclusion in the second figure be negative?

6. Suppose some one were to maintain that the Scriptures can not be from God because they contain things which we cannot fully comprehend, how would you meet him by an argument in the third figure?

7. "There is always discontent in a country when it is ill governed, and as Ireland is discontented, we may conclude that it is ill governed." Put this in the form both of a categorical and a conditional, and say whether the reasoning is valid.

8. Some one is arguing against the utility of logic, and he shows successfully that men have reasoned well without knowing anything of logic. Of what fallacy has he been guilty? Define that fallacy. How would you meet it by an argument from analogy?

*9. Show why demonstrative evidence cannot apply to any department of physical science.

10. What is the nature of the search after classes? and what of the search after causes? what the difference of the two? and in what sciences are they respectively the end in view?

*11. Explain and illustrate what is meant by the Canon of the Method of Difference.

12. What is meant by the argument from analogy? When is the argument from analogy conclusive?

N.B.—Those seeking Honors should not answer the questions marked (*).

HONOR QUESTIONS.

(*a*) "The man was very clever, but at the same time very imprudent. Genius of itself will never succeed in this world without common sense; and so it is not wonderful that he failed; and men may gather lessons from his failure." Resolve the above into distinct propositions, indicating the subject and predicate, and say in what class you would place each of the notions.

(*b*) "Some statesmen do not study the best interests of the country; all statesmen have influence." What conclusion can be drawn? Indicate the mood and figure, and reduce to the first figure *ostensively* and by *reductio ad impossibile*, and in doing so explain and justify the processes.

(*c*) Prove that O cannot be a premiss in the first figure, and that it cannot be the major in the second figure, or the minor in the third.

(*d*) Discuss the question, whether all reasoning is induction? or whether induction implies reasoning? If induction implies reasoning, where do we get our first major?

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General Class Examination.

(*e*) What is meant by a "perfect induction"? What by "simple enumeration without a known exception"? Wherein precisely does Baconian induction differ from these?

(*f*) What canons would settle for us that "reptiles" are a natural class, and that the weight of the atmosphere is the cause of the rise of the mercury in the barometer? Enunciate the canons, and show that they apply.

(*g*) A comparative anatomist finds the leg of an animal in the earth, and is able to reconstruct from it the whole animal. On what principles does he proceed? Unfold the process, and put in syllogistic form whatever reasoning there may be in the process.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.—*Examiner, Professor Wyville Thomson.*

1. What is the composition of the principal Ores of Iron? Name the Geological formations, and the localities whence they are chiefly procured.
2. What is the composition of Agate, and how is it formed?
3. What is Trachyte, and under what conditions is it found?
4. State generally the composition of the doleretic lavas.
5. Contrast generally the Geological structure of the Counties of Down and Antrim.
6. What are the characteristic fossils of the lowest fossiliferous rocks in Ireland?
7. Give the divisions of the fossiliferous series in Britain, up to the Llandeilo flags. Name three fossils characteristic of each, and state the Zoological relations of these fossils.
8. Name some of the characteristic fossils of the Glacial Clays, and state the recent geographical distribution of these forms.

ZOOLOGY.—*Examiner, Professor Wyville Thomson.*

1. Describe the structure of the skull of a Mammal, pointing out the characters which specially distinguish it from that of a bird.
2. Describe the lower jaw with the teeth of a Beaver, and contrast it in form and structure with that of a Cat.
3. Describe the structure of the heart, and the course of the blood in Reptiles.
4. Give the characters of the three recent Reptilian Orders.
5. Describe the skeleton of *Draco*.
6. Describe generally the structure of the brain in one of the higher Monkeys, and in a Marsupial.
7. Give the characters of the orders, *Cyclostomi*, *Plagiostomi*, *Holocephali*, and *Holostei*, among fishes.
8. Describe the mode of origin and the functions of the Allantois.
9. Describe the changes which take place in the mammalian ovum from the period of impregnation up to the first appearance of the heart of the embryo.
10. Give some account of Owen's views as to the structure of the mammalian skull.

First Year Students.

English Law.—*Examiner, Professor Molyneux.*

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY AND CONVEYANCING.

1. What is a lease?
2. What is the rule in Shelley's case?
3. What was the object to be gained by adopting a deed of bargain and sale in place of assurance by feoffment?
4. What statute first rendered it necessary that a feoffment should be *in writing?* and what statute subsequently provided that every feoffment should be *by deed?*
5. What was the scope and operation of the statute of uses?
6. How is a mortgage viewed by Courts of Law and Courts of Equity respectively?
7. What interest does the widow take in the personal estate of her deceased husband under the statute of distributions?
8. What is the object of recitals in a deed? and within what limits should they be circumscribed?
9. Why is a trust to uses made the basis of every settlement?
10. By what enactments are trustees to preserve contingent remainders dispensed with? and what are the contingencies against which the statute has made provision?
11. In what respect does the right of stoppage *in transitu* differ from the right of lien when there has been a perfect contract of sale?
12. At what stage of the pedigree does the right of representation cease in reckoning the degrees of propinquity of kindred entitled to the personal estate of an intestate?
13. A woman entitled to a chose in action, marries; her husband dies, and his personal representative sues the debtor at law; is he entitled to recover? and if not, why not?
14. How does a Remainder differ from a Reversion?
15. Tenant for life, remainder in tail, remainder in fee; by what acts can the tenant in tail convert his estate tail into a fee simple?
16. Upon the death of a person intestate, seized of real estate and possessed of personal estate; what is the primary distinction in the devolution of title to them respectively?
17. Why, in *every* case of making out title land in Ireland, is it necessary to show that there is no reversion in the Crown, without reference to the distance of time at which the original grant was made from the Crown?
18. Limitation in a deed to A. B. and his heirs male; what estate is thereby created?
19. Why do the Courts construe a devise of a term of years to a man and the heirs of his body as conferring an absolute interest, although the same words, in reference to a freehold estate, would be held to create an estate tail?
20. In what respect do the *Irish* Registry Acts differ in their operation and effect from the recent *English* Registry Act?
21. A female, after the 1st January, 1834, and while of the age of two years, succeeds as heiress-at-law to an estate in fee-simple of which her ancestor died in possession; she does not enter into possession during her life; she marries under age and becomes a lunatic; if she lives until the year 1880, leaving a son of full age, at the expiration of what period will the title be barred by the statute of limitations, 3 & 4 Will. IV.?
22. What was the nature of the Irish tenure arising out from leases for

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General Class Examination.

lives renewable for ever? In what respect was that tenure inexpedient? What means for the removal of the evils attendant upon it have been provided by the "Leasehold Conversion Act," 12 & 13 Vict. c. 105? and what persons are competent to avail themselves of it?

23. What class of descendible freehold in possession belonging to the wife does not entitle the husband to an estate by the courtesy?

24. By what acts may the wife's dower be extinguished where the marriage had taken place before the 1st January, 1834? and how may such extinguishment be effected when the marriage was subsequent to that day?

25. State some one or more of the expressions in a will which would be sufficient to create an estate in fee simple which would not have that effect in a deed?

26. A. B., who succeeds to an estate in fee simple as heir-at-law to his mother, by will devises it to his only child in tail, remainder to his own right heirs. The child dies under age and without issue. What different rule would apply in ascertaining the testator's heir-at-law when the testator died before the 31st December, 1833, from that which will govern the investigation if the death had been after that day?

27. What *especial precaution* ought to be observed in framing an *appointment* under a power, so as to avoid any violation of the rule against perpetuities which would not be applicable to other forms of assurance?

28. Blackacre limited to A. B. and his heirs to receive the rents and pay them over to C. D. and his heirs, to the use of E. F. and his heirs. Whiteacre limited to X. and his heirs to permit Y. and his heirs to receive the rents to the use of Z. and his heirs. Who are the *necessary* parties to execute the deed of conveyance to a purchase of both, so as to vest in him the legal and equitable interests in each estate?

Second Year Students.

Equity and Bankruptcy.

1. Blackacre limited to A. B. and his heirs to receive the rents and pay them over to C. D. and his heirs to the use of E. F. and his heirs; whiteacre limited to X. and his heirs to permit and suffer Y. and his heirs to receive the rents to the use of Z. and his heirs: who are the necessary parties to execute the deed of conveyance to a purchaser of both denominations, so as to vest in him the legal and equitable title in each?

2. Voluntary conveyance by A. B. to C. D.; the *latter* conveys the same lands to C. D. for valuable consideration; A. B. afterwards conveys the estate for valuable consideration to E. F.; what are the rights of the parties respectively?

3. As against what creditors of the grantor are voluntary conveyances void?

4. In what cases will a Court of Equity hold a surety discharged as against the creditor?

5. What act is necessary to secure priority to the assignee of a trust fund?

6. A. conveys his estate in mortgage to B., and afterwards pays off the debt without taking a reconveyance from B. A. subsequently mortgages the same estate to C., and afterwards sells and conveys the same estate to D., who has no notice of the mortgage to C., but D, having afterwards discovered that fact, he procures a conveyance of the legal estate from B.; what are the relative rights of C. and D., and on what principle does the title depend?

7. Upon what principle is it that *post obit* bonds made by heirs and expectants are held void in equity?

8. Do *all* equitable instruments in relation to land receive from Courts of Equity the strict construction which would be conformable to the maxim "*Equitas sequitur Legem*," and if not, what is the nature of the instruments which do not receive that construction, as distinguished from those which do? and what are the grounds of that distinction?

9. In what cases are conveyances to trustees for the benefit of creditors revocable?

10. In what instances is the maxim "*Equality is Equity*" applied by Courts of Equity in the distribution of assets among creditors? and in what cases is it *not* followed in administration suits?

11. What must be the nature and extent of the non-disclosure of facts which would be deemed *positive fraud* in adjudication on contracts by Courts of Equity?

12. Upon discharge of an incumbrance on the inheritance, what is the difference where the payment is made by tenant for life, or by tenant in tail, as such payment affects the rights of the person so making such payment?

13. In what respect does the order of distribution of funds in Bankruptcy among the creditors differ from that observed in the administration of the assets of deceased persons by Courts of Equity?

14. In suits for specific performance of contracts for sale of lands, what is the difference of the decrees pronounced, according as the vendor is plaintiff or defendant?

15. Within what limits are executions against bankrupts and conveyances from them defeated by the bankruptcy?

16. Why is the practice of the "Landed Estates Court" *necessarily* different from that of the Court of Chancery in proceedings for the sale of land, in respect of the former being exempt from the indispensable rule of the latter that all persons having interests in the estate shall be made privy to the suit by express notice?

17. In what respect is the relief, as administered to sureties, in reference to *contribution* by Courts of Equity, not only more complete, but, under certain circumstances, more beneficial in point of pecuniary amount than can be obtained in Courts of Law?

18. State the object of rents in Equity designated "*Quiæ timet*," and give instances.

19. To what extent do Courts of Equity grant relief, on the ground of *mistake*, in reference to deeds and wills respectively?

Third Year Students.

Common and Criminal Law.

1. How do common carriers differ from special carriers in respect of their liabilities for loss of goods confided to them?

2. Grant of rent charge issuing out of land; the deed contains a covenant to pay the rent and to build certain houses on the land to increase the security. The grantee assigns the rent charge, and the houses not having been built, the assignee brings an action of covenant against the grantor for breach of the covenant; demurrer by the defendant. For whom will judgment be given? and why?

3. A regular sale is effected of a portion of a large quantity of corn in bulk; but before the portion is separated by the vendor the warehouse and corn is burned: who is to bear the loss?

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General Class Examination.

4. What circumstances in connexion with the contract of suretiship in *its inception* will exempt the surety from liability? And what *subsequent* acts of the assured, independent of release or waiver, will discharge the surety?

5. A horse is sold by a person who refuses to give a warranty, but represents the horse as sound; the animal turns out unsound; under what circumstances will an action lie against the vendor?

6. What circumstances will render an agent personally liable for the price of goods purchased by him at the instance of his principal?

7. What state of facts are essential to enable a person to raise a question of title to land in an action of trespass?

8. In what instances must husband and wife join as plaintiffs in an action?

9. What clause was it necessary to introduce in a lease to entitle the lessor to recover in an ejectment for non-payment of rent at *common law?* What was the peculiar difficulty of proof in such an ejectment? How have both these obstacles been removed by the Ejectment Acts?

10. What are the two modes of meeting the case of an adversary in pleading?

11. What was the object of the rules which enforced technical accuracy in pleading under the old system? and what is the practical mode substituted by the "Common Law Procedure Act" for attaining the same object?

12. What is the meaning of the expression "*damnum absque injuria*" as applicable to actions of tort?

13. What is the exception to the rule that a moral obligation does not constitute a sufficient consideration to sustain a contract?

14. What is the difference between the crime of High Treason and Treason Felony?

15. In what respect do the functions of the Grand Jury differ from those of the Petty Jury?

16. What averments are necessary in an indictment for High Treason?

17. When death ensues from accident, what additional circumstance will change the character of the homicide from misadventure to manslaughter?

18. If a lighted firework be thrown into a coach full of company, and one of them flings it out to prevent injury to those in the coach, by which a person outside is struck and injured, does any action lie at the suit of the person so injured? and if so, against whom?

CIVIL LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE.—*Examiner, Professor Leslie.*

1. State the various causes assignable for the superiority of the Romans over the Greeks in Jurisprudence, adding any comment you think proper.

2. State the different significations given to the terms Written and Unwritten Law, and point out the comparative importance, at different periods, of the distinctions denoted.

3. Compare the achievements of Edward I., as a lawgiver, with those of Justinian, citing Lord Bacon, Mr. Hallam, and Dean Milman.

4. Point out the various causes which contributed to the improvement of English Law between the reigns of Henry II. and Edward II.

5. State the principal divisions of law as they are laid down in the Corpus Juris, and add the different classification proposed by Mr. Austin.

6. How is the different arrangement of the contents of the Institutes and Pandects accounted for?

7. Point out the errors in the reasoning of the Roman Jurists and Blackstone, respectively, upon the authority of custom. *Appendix, No. 8.*

8. Point out the analogy and distinction between the Responsa Prudentum and English Case-Law. General Class Examination.

9. Point out the analogy between the ancient mode of trial by combat in England, and early Roman Judicial Proceedings.

10. The confusion of *quasi-contracts* with *implied contracts* has much in common with a famous error in philosophy?

11. Explain and comment on the Roman action of *Cessio in Jure.*

12. How is the classification of theft among *jura in personam*, as a civil wrong, by the Roman jurists, accounted for?

JURISPRUDENCE.—*Examiner, Professor Leslie.*

1. Explain historically the distinction between Real and Personal Property in English Law.

2. Explain historically the distinction between Law and Equity in English Law.

3. Give examples of the different notions, principles, and distinctions involved in the Jurisprudence of early and advanced society.

4. Show the connexion between social progress and changes in Law, with examples.

5. What are the advantages of Written, as compared with Unwritten Law, in the literal sense of the term?

6. What are the disadvantages of Legal Fictions and Equity respectively, as agencies of law reform?

7. Edward I. has been called "the English Justinian." Comment on this.

8. What was the connexion between the art of writing and the disuse of trial by ordeal and combat?

9. What principles, according to Bentham, should determine the number, situation, and jurisdiction of tribunals?

10. What principles should, according to Bentham, determine the number of Judges in each Court?

11. On what grounds does Hallam ascribe the origin of the English Common Law to a period subsequent to the reign of Henry's?

12. According to Austin, his own definition of Positive Law is incomplete?

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—*Examiner, Professor Leslie.*

1. Show the connexion between competition and the *equality of wages and profits* in different occupations.

2. Show the connexion between competition and the *inequality of wages and profits* in different occupations.

3. Show the connexion between competition and the effect of the cost of production of commodities on their values.

4. How is the comparative value of commodities produced in different countries determined, and why?

5. Point out, in connexion with the principle of competition, the effect of a special tax (*a*) on land-rent, (*b*) on farming profits.

6. A tax on land-rent may, however, become to some extent a tax on farming profits?

7. In what cases is the value of commodities wholly independent of their cost of production?

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General Class Examination.

8. In what cases does the cost of production of commodities fix their minimum values, but not their ordinary actual values?

9. How has the gold from the new mines affected wages and profits in different occupations?

10. Is that effect inconsistent with the doctrine of competition?

11. State the causes which determine the average rate of wages.

12. State the causes which determine the average rate of profit.

METAPHYSICS.—*Examiner, Professor M'Cosh.*

1. We see a straight stick crooked in the water; we feel as if there were music in the organ; and as if the shore were moving away from us when the vessel starts:—What explanation can you give of these phenomena so as to save the veracity of the senses?

2. What is meant by the Primary and what by the Secondary qualities of Matter? Will the distinction between these enable us to solve such a problem as the following:—"Do you say that there are smell and colour in the rose? If you do, you are contradicting the clearest doctrines of science. If you do not, then how can you say that the rose has extension and figure?"

3. Unfold the nature of Imagination. In doing so, say whether it involves several elements, or what elements, and whether it is a separate faculty or involves a separate faculty.

*4. Give a psychological analysis of the faculties employed in the formation of the Singular Concrete, the Abstract, and the General Notion.

5. You are told of the death of a dear friend. Unfold and analyse psychologically the emotions excited.

6. What colours are in harmony? Give examples of harmonious colouring in the vegetable kingdom.

7. As an exercise in psychological analysis, specify the powers of mind involved in the following:—"Being in a lethargic state, I longed for something to rouse me, and concluding that music might interest me I resolved to go to the concert, where I heard a piece of Mendelssohn's, which brought up before me a number of glowing fancies. I mused on the days of my youth, and I pictured deeds of generosity and horrid cruelty which called forth my approval and indignation."

* 8. What is the precise difference between cognition and faith (psychological)? Enunciate the principal primitive cognitions and primitive beliefs.

9. By what senses and by what faculties do we come to form the idea of Space?

10. In what relation do the tests of Necessity, Universality, Self-Evidence, and Catholicity, stand to each other? You are invited to give historical notices of the use of these tests.

11. What did Berkeley deny as to Matter? What did Hume deny as to Spirit? How would you show that Mind and Matter are substances, and separate substances?

12. "Priority in the sequence observed, and invariableness of antecedence in the past and future sequences, are the elements, and the only elements combined in the notion of a cause." "It is in consequence of an original mental tendency, that in the perception of the changes of external things we believe these changes to be invariable in their order of antecedence and consequence." These extracts enunciate the doctrines of what philosopher? Examine them.

N.B.—Those seeking Honors should not answer the questions marked (*).

HONOR QUESTIONS.

α. Discuss the question, whether Space and Time have an existence independent of the objects in Space and the events in Time. Give historical and critical notices of opinions.

β. Can the distinction between the Understanding and the Reason be consistently carried out? Notice the opinions of Kant and Coleridge.

METAPHYSICS.—*Examiner, Professor M'Cosh.*

1. Wherein precisely does the method of Bacon differ from the methods followed prior to his time, and condemned by him?

2. State and examine the arguments in behalf of the Divine existence advanced by Descartes.

*3. When was Locke's Essay published? How many Books does it contain? Give a summary of the contents of each Book.

4. What precise place does Locke allot to Reflection and to Intuition? Are the Sensational School of France entitled to be regarded as genuine followers of Locke? Wherein did they depart from him?

5. Explain accurately the views of Descartes and of Leibnitz, respectively and in contrast, as to the nature of Matter.

6. Reid's appeal is to Common Sense. Explain precisely what is meant by Common Sense.

*7. What metaphysical truths were denied by Hume? How was he met by Reid?

8. What is the distinction between Analytic and Synthetic Judgments? Who introduced the distinction? What are the principles of Identity, Contradiction, and Excluded Middle? What kind of truth do they regulate?

9. You see a man striking his brother. What faculty declares it to be evil? What makes it evil? What would be the answers given to these two questions respectively by S. Clarke? by Hutcheson? by Brown? and by Bentham?

10. What view did Brown take of consciousness? Wherein is his doctrine supposed to be defective?

11. How does M. Cousin try to effect a passage from Psychology to Ontology. Wherein do his views on this subject differ from those of Reid and Hamilton on the one hand, and those of Brown on the other?

*12. Name the most distinguished British metaphysicians of this century, excluding living men. Give the titles of their works, and indicate the department in which they have excelled.

N.B.—Those seeking Honors should not answer the questions marked (*).

HONOR QUESTIONS.

α. Wherein did Hamilton agree with and wherein did he differ from Reid?

β. State precisely Hume's doctrine of Causation. Discuss the question whether it is necessarily atheistic.

γ. Wherein do the idealism of Berkeley and the idealism of Fichte agree, and wherein do they differ?

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.—*Examiner, Isaac Weir*, B.A., *Barrister-at-Law.*

*** The answers to questions 2, 11, and 12, as well as to the additional questions, will be taken into account in awarding the prize offered by the Early Text Society.

1. Define Literature. Compare it with the other Fine Arts.
2. What are Chaucer's claims to be considered "the true Father of English Literature," and "the Homer of his Country?"
3. Sketch the life of Spenser or of Shakespeare or of Pope, noticing, in the order of publication, the principal works of the author you select.
4. Describe the action of the play of Julius Cæsar, and criticise the characters of Marcus Brutus and Cassius.
5. Write a short biography of Milton, and describe the genius of his poetry.
6. Give an account of the Lycidas.
7. What is a sonnet? Compare the sonnets of Milton with those of Shakespeare and of Wordsworth.
8. Give a critical and historical account of English blank verse.
9. There have been three great revivals in English Literature since the time of Chaucer. Trace the causes which appear to have produced them, and their permanent effects upon our Literature.
10. Relate the history of the periodical essay and of the novel.
11. Give an account of the Ancren Riwle.
12. Sketch the history of the Rhythmical Romance.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

FOR THE PRIZE OFFERED BY THE EARLY TEXT SOCIETY.

1. Sketch the principal personages in the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.
2. Write a philological commentary on the following passage from the Prologue:—

"With him ther rode a gentil Pardonere
Of Rouncevall, his frend and his compere,
That streit was comen from the Court of Rome.
Ful loude he sang, Come hither, love, to me.
This sompnour bare to him a stiff burdoun,
Was never trompe of half so gret a soun.
This pardoner had here as yelwe as wax,
But smoth it heng, as doth a strike of flax:
By unces heng his lokkes that he hadde,
And therwith he his shulders overspradde,
Full thinne it lay, by culpons on and on,
But hode, for jolite, ne wered he non,
For it was trussed up in his wallet.
Him thought he rode al of the newe get,
Dishevele, sauf his cappe, he rode all bare.
Swiche glaring eyen hadde he, as an hare.
A vernicle hadde he sewed upon his cappe.
His wallet lay beforne him in his lappe
Bret-ful of pardon come from Rome al hote."

3. Give a short account of Francis Thynne's Animadversions.

HONOR LOGIC.—*Examiner, Professor M'Cosh.*

1. Name distinguished Nominalists in medieval and in later times. Bring out what truth is in their system, and show what oversights they are guilty of.

2. "Study is profitable." "The crocodile is a reptile." "Ethics is the science of the laws of our moral nature." "Man is endowed with the capacity of laughter." To what Predicable Classes would the above be respectively referred by Aristotle? What difficulty is there in carrying out and applying Aristotle's Predicables? To what Predicable Classes would the above be referred by Thomson?

*3. What is Logical Definition according to Thomson? What are the rules? Examine the following by these rules:—"Definition explains the nature of a thing." "The Disjunctive Judgment expresses the relation of two or more judgments which cannot be true together." "A cause is that which produces an effect." "Lying is a sin." "The Judicial Power is not the Legislative Power."

4. "Birds fly." What immediate inferences may be drawn from this proposition by the contemplation of the Extension of the notion?

5. What is meant by the Quantification of the Predicate? What effect has the thorough Quantification of the Predicate upon the analytic of Judgment and Reasoning? Give reasons for and against it.

6. "The connexion of soul and body cannot be comprehended. The connexion of soul and body is to be believed." What conclusion can be drawn? Indicate the mood and figure. Put the reasoning in the form of Comprehension indicating the minor, middle, and major term. Discuss the question whether the reasoning in such a case is spontaneously in Extension or Comprehension.

7. "The Examinations for the Scholarships in Arts take place solely in October, and so you cannot compete for a Scholarship (as you propose) in March." Put this in proper form, conditional and categorical, and indicate the Mood. Explain the nature of Conditional Syllogisms.

8. What is the nature of Disjunctive Reasoning? What is the regulating principle? the *Dictum*, or what else? Put the following in proper form, and reduce to the conditional and categorical form—"The previous Examination in Arts takes place either in October or in April, and so you cannot be examined (as you wish) in June."

9. Show that both Definitions and Axioms are needed in Mathematical Demonstration. Show what is the nature of each, and what purposes are served by each.

10. Show that all physical causes are dual or plural. Show also that all effects are dual or plural. What is meant in such a connexion by "occasions," "circumstances," "conditions," "incidents."

11. What does Mr. Mill mean by Heteropathic Laws? Give illustrations. But does association of ideas furnish examples of such laws?

12. Explain exactly the nature of the Method of Residues. Give examples of the employment of it in common life and in science. Show that it is most fertile in unexpected results, and that it is of great potency in the present advanced stage of science. But what is necessary in order to the rigorous certainty of its application?

*13. What are the elements involved in the joint inductive and deductive method? Give examples of its successful application, and, in doing so, explain what is meant by verification of inductions.

14. What is truth? Is a philosophic criterion of truth possible? But what criteria may there be of various kinds of truth?

N.B.—Those seeking Honors should not answer the questions marked (*).

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

HONOR QUESTIONS.

a. If we make abstracts a separate class of notions, and distinguish between them and precepts and concepts, what effect has this upon the doctrine of the extension and comprehension of the notion, and upon the analytic of judgment and reasoning?

β. What is implied in the uniformity of nature? How does it differ from the law of cause and effect? Shew what mistakes have arisen from confounding these two.

---

1. What is meant by the introspective and psychological methods? What precise place has consciousness in the settlement of metaphysical truth?

2. "Reid's account of the Platonic theory of perception is utterly wrong."

3. What is Arnauld's theory of perception? What discussion has there been about it among the Scottish metaphysicians?

4. How does Hamilton classify the theories of perception? What is the theory of hypothetical realism and cosmothetic idealism?

5. What various senses or affections are included under the general head of touch or feeling? Carefully distinguish between them. Specify the physiological processes involved, and unfold the original perceptions obtained from each.

6. What are our original perceptions by the sense of sight? Give proofs with your answer. What is Berkeley's theory of vision? What Hamilton's criticism? What truth is there in the Berkeleyan theory?

7. Is substance a support, a substratum, or what? Give critical notices of the account of substance by Locke, by Berkeley, and by Mill.

8. How does Hamilton classify the laws of the association of ideas?

9. State and explain the law of inseparable association. Examine the validity of the applications that have been made of it, and also the doctrine that association can give us new ideas.

10. "There is a world in which, whenever two pairs of things are either placed in proximity, or are contemplated together, a fifth thing is immediately created and brought within the contemplation of the mind engaged in putting two and two together. In such a world surely two and two would make five." In what way would you meet this?

11. What account does Hamilton give of the faculty of relations, and of the relations discovered by it? You may offer comments.

12. "That the conceivable lies always between two inconceivable extremes, is illustrated by every relation of thought." What illustration of it is taken from our idea of space and infinity? Examine the statement.

13. Give a classification of the theories of causation. State and examine Hamilton's theory.

14. State and examine that form of the doctrine of the relativity of knowledge called *Homo Mensura.*

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—*Examiner, Dr. Redfern.*

[Note.—1st Year Students are required to answer questions 1, 2, 3, 4; 2nd Year, 1, 4, 5, 6; and 3rd and 4th Year, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7.]

1. Describe the muscular layers of the coats of the stomach and intestines; the position of these layers; the arrangement of their fibres; and the relative thickness of the layers of different parts.

2. What circumstances indicate that nervous tissue is continually undergoing changes during its nutrition and action.

3. Describe the varieties of natural decay or degeneration of the human tissues, which occur as life advances, and give illustrations of each.

4. For what purposes is aliment required by plants and by animals respectively? Give illustrations to show to what extent plants and animals, and individual parts of them, are influenced by aliment of different kinds.

5. What differences are there in the extent to which volitional control can be exercised over the muscles of the human body generally, or those of particular parts: 1st, at different periods of life; 2nd, in different persons; and 3rd, in the same person under different conditions of health and disease.

6. How much solid matter would a healthy adult man excrete in twenty-four hours, by the kidneys? How much of each of the following salts would there be in twenty-four hours:—Urea, uric acid, hippuric acid, chloride of sodium? To what extent can each of these salts be influenced in amount, by diet and by exercise respectively?

7. What proportions of red corpuscles, fibrin, albumen, and saline matter occur in human blood? What functions do you believe each of these substances discharges in the economy, and state your reasons?

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.—*Examiner, Dr. Redfern.*

[Note.—In addition to making a dissection during a separate period of three hours, 1st Year Students are required to answer questions 1, 2, 3, 4; 2nd Year, 2, 3, 5, 7; and 3rd and 4th Year, 3, 5, 6, 7.]

1. Describe the internal surface of the fibula, and mention the parts which are attached to it, and the extent and position of each attachment.

2. Describe the ligaments which attach the scaphoid bone of the foot to other bones.

3. State separately each action of the biceps flexor cubiti, and of the sartorius muscles, and what it is in the position of each muscle, the nature of its attachments, its direction, or relation to the joints, which enables it to perform each action.

4. State with care the relations of the psoas magnus muscle.

5. Describe the steps of a dissection which will expose the parts covered by the extensor brevis digitorum muscle, mentioning each part as it appears in the process of the dissection, and at its completion.

6. Give a short account of the course of each of the branches of the external carotid artery, mentioning the most important relations of each, but omitting their branches.

7. Describe the pharyngeal and superior laryngeal branches of the vagus nerve.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—*Examiner, Dr. Cuming.*

1. Describe the evolution of the eruption in modified discrete, and confluent variola.

2. Give the characters by which scarlatina may be distinguished from diphtheria, and mention the principal points of resemblance between the two diseases.

3. Enumerate the chief varieties of cerebral complication in typhus, and sketch the treatment of each.

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examinations.

4. What are the physical signs observed in a case of acute pericarditis?
5. What pathological changes occur in the lung in the course of acute pneumonia? Give the indications of treatment.

MATERIA MEDICA.—*Examiner, Dr. Reid.*

1. How are medicines which act chemically classified?
2. Write a prescription for a patient to whom you wish to administer an aperient, and at the same time render his urine alkaline.
3. What effects on the "reactions" of the urine has a course of warm baths?
4. Write a prescription which will combine acid and astringent properties.
5. How are vegetable tonics classified?
6. What ingredient gives to each class its peculiar properties?
7. What vegetable tonic infusion can you prescribe mineral tonics in, without their being decomposed?
8. Write prescriptions for the administration of the Potasii Iodidum; Ferri et Ammoniæ Citras; and Hydrargyrum Corrosivum Sublimatum, in this infusion; and state the properties each medicine would possess.
9. What vegetable astringent contains the largest proportion of Tannic Acid, and state the per-centage?
10. Name the medicines on the table, and classify them therapeutically?

SURGERY.—*Examiner, Dr. Gordon.*

1. Describe the anatomical structure, external characters, and differential diagnosis of the cartilaginous tumor.
2. Describe the various forms of fracture of the leg, and the position best adapted for the treatment of each.
3. Describe the operation of, and the precautions to be observed in, catheterisation in cases of prostatic enlargement and stricture of the urethra, mentioning the different operations for the relief of the latter.
4. Describe the changes induced in the urinary organs by disease, which impedes the free escape of the urine.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—*Examiner, Dr. Hodges.*

1. State the methods to be adopted for the detection of Phosphorus in the contents of the stomach.
2. Give a statement of the results of M. Claude Bernard's experiments on the action of the Woorari Poison, as described in the lectures.
3. Mention the quantities in which the following poisons may produce death:—Opium, Muriate of Morphia, Strychnine, Hydrocyanic Acid, Corrosive Sublimate.
4. What are the symptoms of Trichiniasis?
5. What are the appearances observed in death from starvation?
6. Describe the method of employing "the Hydrostatic Test" in cases of supposed infanticide.
7. Describe the treatment to be adopted in cases of poisoning by Opium or the preparations of Morphine.

First Year Students.

Greek.—*Examiner, Professor Mac Douall.*

Translate perspicuously these lines from the XIXth Book of the *Ilias*:—

"ὦ φίλοι ρωες Δαναοί, θεράποντες" Αρηος !
ἑσταότος μὲν καλὸν ἀκουέμεν οὐδὲ ἔοικεν
ὑββάλλειν· χαλεπὸν γὰρ ἐπισταμένῳ περ ἐόντι.
ἀνδρῶν δ' ἐν πολλῷ ὁμάδῳ πῶς κέν τις ἀκούσαι
ἢ ἔιποι ; βλάβεται δὲ λιγύς περ ἐὼν ἀϝορητής.
Πηλεΐδῃ μὲν ἐγὼν ἐνδείξομαι· αὐτὰρ οἱ ἄλλοι
σύνθεσθ' Ἀργεῖοι μῦθόν τ' εὖ γνῶτε ἕκαστος.
πολλάκι δή μοι τοῦτον Ἀχαιοὶ μῦθον ἔειπον,
καί τέ με νεικείεσκον· ἐγὼ δ' οὐκ αἴτιος εἰμί,
ἀλλὰ Ζεὺς καὶ Μοῖρα καὶ ἠεροφοῖτις Ἐρινύς,
οἵ τέ μοι εἰν ἀϝορῇ φεσὶν ἔμβαλον ἄγριον ἄτην
ἤματι τῷ ὅτ' Ἀχιλλῆος γέρας αὐτὸς ἀπηύρων.
ἀλλὰ τί κεν ῥέξαιμι ; θεὸς διὰ πάντα τελευτᾷ.
πρέσβα Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἄτη, ἣ πάντας ἀᾶται,
οὐλομένη· τῇ μέν θ' ἁπαλοὶ πόδες· οὐ γὰρ ἐπ' οὐδεί
πίλναται, ἀλλ' ἄρα ἥ γε κατ' ἀνδρῶν κράατα βαίνει.
καὶ γὰρ δή νύ ποτε Ζῆν' ἄσατο, τόν περ ἄριστον
ἀνδρῶν ἠδὲ θεῶν φάσ' ἔμμεναι· ἀλλ' ἄρα καὶ τὸν
Ἥρη θῆλυς ἐοῦσα δολοφροσύνῃς ἀπάτησεν
ἤματι τῷ ὅτ' ἔμελλε βίην Ἡρακληείην
Ἀλκμήνη τέξεσθαι ἐυστεφάνῳ ἐνὶ Θήβῃ.
ἦ τοι ὅ γ' εὐχόμενος μετέφη πάντεσσι θεοῖσιν·
κέκλυτέ μευ, πάντες τε θεοὶ πᾶσαί τε θέαιναι !
ὡς εἴπω τά με θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἀνώγει.
σήμερον ἄνδρα φόωσδε μοϝοστόκος Εἰλείθυια
ἐμφανεῖ ὃς πάντεσσι περικτιόνεσσι ἀνάξει,
τῶν ἀνδρῶν γενεῆς οἵ θ' αἵματος ἐξ ἐμεῦ εἰσίν.'
τὸν δὲ δολοφρονέουσα προσηύδα πότνια Ἥρη·
'ψεύστης εἶς, οὐδ' αὖτε τέλος μύθῳ ἐπιθήσεις.
εἰ δ', ἄϝε νῦν μοι ὄμοσσον, Ὀλύμπιε ! καρτερὸν ὅρκον,
ἦ μὴν τὸν πάντεσσι περικτιόνεσσι ἀνάξειν,
ὅς κεν ἐπ' ἤματι τῷδε πέσῃ μετὰ ποσσὶ γυναικός,
τῶν ἀνδρῶν γενεῆς οἵ θ' αἵματος ἐκ σέθεν εἰσίν.'
ὣς ἔφατο· Ζεὺς δ' οὔ τι δολοφροσύνην ἐνόησεν,
ἀλλ' ὄμοσεν μέγαν ὅρκον, ἔπειτα δὲ πολλὸν ἀάσθη."

Brief notes should be annexed; and Candidates for Honors will give more attention to criticism than to elucidation.

Second Year Students.

Translate perspicuously these lines from the Vth Book of the *Odysseia*:—

καὶ τότ' ἔπειτ' ἄνεμος μὲν ἐπαύσατο ἠδὲ γαλήνη
ἔπλετο νηνεμίη, ὃ δ' ἄρα σχεδὸν εἴσιδε γαῖαν

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examinations.

ὀξὺ μάλα προιδὼν μεγάλου ἐπὶ κύματος ἀρθείς.
* * * * *
νῆχε δ' ἐπειγόμενος ποσὶν ἠπείρου ἐπιβῆναι.
ἀλλ', ὅτε τόσσον ἀπῆν ὅσσον τε γέγωνε βοήσας,
καὶ δὴ δοῦπον ἄκουσε ποτὶ σπιλάδεσσι θαλάσσης,
(ῥόχθει γὰρ μέγα κῦμα ποτὶ σχερὸν ἠπείροιο
δεινὸν ἐρευγόμενον, εἴλυτο δὲ πάνθ' ἁλὸς ἄχνῃ·
οὐ γὰρ ἔσαν λιμένες νηῶν ὅχοι οὐδ' ἐπιωγαί,
ἀλλ' ἀκταὶ προβλῆτες ἔσαν σπιλάδες τε πάγοι τε·)
καὶ τότ' Ὀδυσσῆος λύτο γούνατα καὶ φίλον ἦτορ.
ὀχθήσας δ' ἄρα εἶπεν ἐὸν μεγαλήτορα θυμόν·
"ὤ μοι, ἐπεὶ δὴ γαῖαν ἀελπέα δῶκε ἰδέσθαι
Ζεὺς καὶ δὴ τόδε λαῖτμα διατμήξας ἐτέλεσσα,
ἔκβασις οὔ πῃ φαίνεθ' ἁλὸς πολιοῖο θύραζε.
ἔκτοσθεν μέν γὰρ πάγοι ὀξέες, ἀμφὶ δὲ κῦμα
βέβρυχεν ῥόθιον, λισσὴ δ' ἀναδέδρομε πέτρη,
ἀγχιβαθὴς δὲ θάλασσα, καὶ οὔ πως ἔστι πόδεσσιν
στῆμεναι ἀμφοτέροισι καὶ ἐκφυγέειν κακότητα.
μή πώς μ' ἐκβαίνοντα βάλῃ λίθακι προτὶ πέτρῃ
κῦμα μέγ' ἁρπάξαν· μελέη δέ μοι ἔσσεται ὁρμή.
εἰ δέ κ' ἔτι προτέρω παρανήξομαι, ἤν που ἐφεύρω
ἠιόνας τε παραπλῆγας λιμένας τε θαλάσσης,
δείδω μή μ' ἐξαῦτις ἀναρπάξασα θύελλα
πόντον ἐπ' ἰχθυόεντα φέρῃ βαρέα στενάχοντα.
οἶδα γὰρ ὥς μοι ὀδώδυσται κλυτὸς Εἰνοσίγαιος."
εἶος ὃ ταῦθ' ὥρμαινε κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν,
τόφρα δέ μιν μέγα κῦμα φέρεν τρηχεῖαν ἐπ' ἀκτήν.
ἀμφοτέρῃσι δὲ χερσὶν ἐπεσσύμενος λάβε πέτρης,
τῆς ἔχετο στενάχων, εἷως μέγα κῦμα παρῆλθεν.
ὣς δ' ὅτε πουλύποδος θαλάμης ἐξελκομένοιο
πρὸς κοτυληδονόφιν πυκιναὶ λάιγγες ἔχονται,
ὡς τοῦ πρὸς πέτρῃσι θρασειάων ἀπὸ χειρῶν
ἔνθα κ' ἀπὸ ῥινὸς δρύφθη σὺν δ' ὀστέ' ἀράχθη.
εἰ δὲ καὶ ὣς ὑπάλυξε, παλιρρόθιόν κέ μιν αὖτις
κῦμα μέγ' ἔπληξεν τηλοῦ δέ κεν ἔμβαλε πόντῳ.
ἔνθα κε δὴ δύστηνος ὑπὲρ μόρον ὤλετ' Ὀδυσσεύς,
εἰ μὴ ἐπιφροσύνην δῶκε γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη.
κύμαθ' ὅ γ' ἐξυποδύς, τά τ' ἐρεύγεται ἠπειρόνδε,
νῆχε παρὲξ ἐς γαῖαν ὁρώμενος, εἴ που ἐφεύροι
ἠιόνας τε παραπλῆγας λιμένας τε θαλασσης.
ἀλλ', ὅτε δὴ ποταμοῖο κατὰ στόμα καλλιρόοιο
ἷξε νέων, τῇ δή οἱ ἐείσατο χῶρος ἄριστος
λεῖος πετράων, καὶ ἐπὶ σκέπας ἦν ἀνέμοιο.
ἔγνω δὲ προρέοντα, καὶ εὔξατο ὃν κατὰ θυμόν.

Candidates for Honors will subjoin critical and illustrative notes, discussing any incongruities, and remedying any offences against Homeric phraseology and metre, which the ordinary text may present.

Third and Fourth Year Students.

General Class Examinations.

I.—Translate perspicuously this passage from the *Politeia* of Platon:—

"Οἶμαι δέ γ'," ἦν δ' ἐγώ, "καὶ ἡ τούτων πάντων ὧν διεληλύθαμεν μέθοδος ἐὰν μὲν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀλλήλων κοινωνίαν ἀφίκηται καὶ ξυγγένειαν, καὶ ξυλλογισθῇ ταῦτα ᾗ ἐστὶν ἀλλήλοις οἰκεῖα, φέρειν τι αὐτῶν εἰς ἃ βουλόμεθα τὴν πραγματείαν καὶ οὐκ ἀνόνητα πονεῖσθαι, εἰ δὲ μή, ἀνόνητα." "καὶ ἐγω," ἔφη, "οὕτω μαντεύομαι· ἀλλὰ πάμπολυ ἔργον λέγεις, ὦ Σώκρατες." "τοῦ προοιμίου," ἦν δ' ἐγώ, "ἢ τίνος λέγεις; ἢ οὐκ ἴσμεν ὅτι πάντα ταῦτα προοίμιά ἐστιν αὐτοῦ τοῦ νόμου ὃν δεῖ μαθεῖν; οὐ γάρ που δοκοῦσί γέ σοι οἱ ταῦτα δεινοὶ διαλεκτικοὶ εἶναι." "οὐ μὰ τὸν Δία," ἔφη, "εἰ μὴ μάλα γέ τινες ὀλίγοι ὧν ἐγὼ ἐντετύχηκα." "ἀλλ' ἦ," εἶπον, οἱ μὴ δυνατοὶ ὄντες δοῦναί τε καί ἀποδέξασθαι λόγον εἴσεσθαί ποτέ τι ὧν φαμὲν δεῖν εἰδέναι;" "οὐδ' αὖ," ἔφη, "τοῦτό γε." "οὐκοῦν," εἶπον, "ὦ Γλαύκων, οὗτος ἤδη αὐτός ἐστιν ὁ νόμος ὃν τὸ διαλέγεσθαι περαίνει; ὃν καὶ ὄντα νοητὸν μιμοῖτ' ἂν ἡ τῆς ὄψεως δύναμις, ἣν ἐλέγομεν πρὸς αὐτὰ ἤδη τὰ ζῶα ἐπιχειρεῖν ἀποβλέπειν καὶ πρὸς αὐτὰ τὰ ἄστρα καὶ τελευταῖον δὴ πρὸς αὐτὸν τὸν ἥλιον. οὕτω, καὶ ὅταν τις τῷ διαλέγεσθαι ἐπιχειρῇ ἄνευ πασῶν τῶν αἰσθήσεων διὰ τοῦ λόγου ἐπ' αὐτὸ ὃ ἔστιν ἕκαστον ὁρμᾷν, καὶ μὴ ἀποστῇ πρὶν ἂν αὐτὸ ὃ ἔστιν ἀγαθὸν αὐτῇ νοήσει λάβῃ, ἐπ' αὐτῷ γίγνεται τῷ τοῦ νοητοῦ τέλει, ὡς περ ἐκεῖνος τότε ἐπὶ τῷ τοῦ ὁρα τοῦ." "παντάπασι μὲν οὖν," ἔφη. "τί οὖν; οὐ διαλεκτικὴν ταύτην τὴν πορείαν καλεῖς;" "τί μήν;" "ἡ δέ γε," ἦν δ' ἐγώ, "λύσις τε ἀπὸ τῶν δεσμῶν καὶ μεταστροφὴ ἀπὸ τῶν σκιῶν ἐπὶ τὰ εἴδωλα καὶ τὸ φῶς καὶ ἐκ τοῦ καταγείου εἰς τὸν ἥλιον ἐπάνοδος, καὶ ἐκεῖ πρὸς μὲν τὰ ζῷά τε καὶ φυτὰ καὶ τὸ τοῦ ἡλίου φῶς ἔτ' ἀδυναμία βλέπειν, πρὸς δὲ τὰ ἐν ὕδασι φαντάσματα θέα, ἐνταῦθα δὴ τὴν πρὸς φαντάσματα θεῖα καὶ σκιὰς τῶν ὄντων ἀλλ' οὐκ εἰδώλων καὶ δὶ ἑτέρου φωτὸς ὡς πρὸς ἕτερον ἥλιον θέαν ἀπεικάζει. πᾶσα γὰρ αὕτη ἡ πραγματεία τῶν τεχνῶν ἃς διήλθομεν ταύτην ἔχει τὴν δύναμιν καὶ ἐπαναγωγὴν τοῦ βελτίστου ἐν ψυχῇ πρὸς τὴν τοῦ ἀρίστου ἐν τοῖς οὖσι θέαν, ὡς περ τότε τοῦ σαφεστάτου ἐν σώματι πρὸς τὴν τοῦ φανοτάτου ἐν τῷ σωματειδεῖ τε καὶ ὁρατῷ τόπῳ." "ἐγὼ μέν," ἔφη, "ἀποδέχομαι οὕτω. καί τοι παντάπασί γέ μοι δοκεῖ χαλεπὰ μὲν ἀποδέχεσθαι εἶναι, ἄλλον δ' αὖ τρόπον χαλεπὰ μὴ ἀποδέχεσθαι. ὅμως δέ—οὐ γὰρ ἐν τῷ νῦν παρόντι μόνον ἀκουστέα, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὖθις πολλάκις ἐπανιτέον—ταῦτα θέντες ἔχειν ὡς νῦν λέγεται, ἐπ' αὐτὸν δὴ τὸν νόμον ἴωμεν, καὶ διέλθωμεν οὕτως ὥς περ τὸ προοίμιον διήλθομεν. λέγε οὖν τίς ὁ τρόπος τῆς τοῦ διαλέγεσθαι δυνάμεως, καὶ κατὰ ποῖα δὴ εἴδη διέστηκε, καὶ τίνες αὖ ὁδοί. αὗται γὰρ ἂν ἤδη, ὡς ἔοικεν, αἱ πρὸς αὐτὸ ἄγουσαι εἶεν, οἱ ἀφικομένῳ ὥσπερ ὁδοῦ ἀνάπαυλα ἂν εἴη καὶ τέλος τῆς πορείας.

If you anywhere follow a different reading, indicate it as nearly as you can remember.

II.—Sketch and briefly criticise the course of the discussion which occupies the VIIth Book.

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examinations.

First Year Students.

Latin.—*Examiner, Professor Nesbitt.*

1. Since life without friends is full of snares and anxiety, reason itself warns us to make friendships.

2. We must turn aside from the way, provided only that very serious disgrace do not follow.

3. We made peace with them when conquered; we afterwards considered them as allies, when they were hard pressed by the African war.

4. When the battle had lasted a long time, and when our men were being hard pressed by numbers, all their missiles being spent, they charge the cohorts.

5. They thought that nothing should be done rashly: they showed that aid would come from Cæsar. What, they asked in the last place, was more disgraceful than to deliberate on the most important matters at the instigation of the enemy?

As soon as the approach of the troops was announced, Cæsar went out to meet them, and ascended his tribunal, which had been erected in a plain before the gates of the city. After distinguishing the soldiers who by their rank or merit deserved a particular attention, Julian addressed himself in a studied oration to the surrounding multitude. He celebrated their exploits with grateful applause, encouraged them to accept with alacrity the honour of serving under a powerful and liberal monarch, and admonished them that the commands of Augustus required an instant and cheerful obedience. The soldiers, who were apprehensive of offending their general by an indecent clamour, or of belying their sentiments by false and venal acclamations, maintained an obstinate silence, and after a short pause were dismissed to their quarters. The principal officers were entertained by Cæsar, who professed in the warmest language of friendship his desire and his inability to reward, according to their deserts, the brave companions of his victories. They retired from the feast full of grief and perplexity, and lamented the hardship of their fate, which tore them from their beloved general and their native country.

Translate, and add brief notes where a word, a construction, or an allusion may seem to require it:

Me vero primum dulces ante omnia Musae,
Quarum sacra fero ingenti percussus amore,
Accipiant, coelique vias et sidera monstrent,
Defectus solis varios lunaeque labores,
Unde tremor terris, qua vi maria altâ tumescant
Obiicibus ruptis rursusque in se ipsa residant,
Quid tantum Oceano properent se tinguere soles
Hiberni, vel quae tardis mora noctibus obstet.
Sin, has ne possim naturae accedere partes,
Frigidus obstiterit circum praecordia sanguis;
Rura mihi et rigui placeant in vallibus amnes,
Flumina amem silvasque inglorius. O, ubi campi
Spercheosque, et virginibus bacchata Lacaenis
Taygeta! o, qui me gelidis in vallibus Haemi
Sistat, et ingenti ramorum protegat umbra!
Felix, qui potuit rerum cognoscere caussas,

Atque metus omnes et inexorabile fatum
Subiecit pedibus strepitumque Acherontis avari!
Fortunatus et ille, deos qui novit agrestes,
Panaque Silvanumque senem Nymphasque sorores!
Illum non populi fasces, non purpura regum
Flexit et infidos agitans discordia fratres,
Aut coniurato descendens Dacus ab Istro,
Non res Romanae perituraque regna; neque ille
Aut doluit miserans inopem, aut invidit habenti.
Quos rami fructus, quos ipsa volentia rura
Sponte tulere sua, carpsit; nec ferrea iura
Insanumque forum aut populi tabularia vidit.

VIRGIL, *Georgics*, ii., 475—502.

Visne salutari sicut Seianus? habere
Tantumdem atque illi sellas donare curules,
Illum exercitibus praeponere? tutor haberi
Principis angusta Caprearum in rupe sedentis
Cum grege Chaldaeo? vis certe pila, cohortes,
Egregios equites et castra domestica? quidni
Haec cupias? et qui nolunt occidere quemquam
Posse volunt. Sed quae praeclara et prospera tantum
Ut rebus laetis par sit mensura malorum?
Huius qui trahitur praetextam sumere mavis,
An Fidenarum Gabiorumque esse protestas
Et de mensura ius dicere, vasa minora
Frangere pannosus vacuis aedilis Ulubris?
Ergo quid optandum foret, ignorasse fateris
Seianum; nam qui nimios optabat honores
Et nimias poscebat opes, numerosa parabat
Excelsae turris tabulata, unde altior esset
Casus et impulsae praeceps immane ruinae.
Quid Crassos, quid Pompeios evertit? et illum
Ad sua qui domitos deduxit flagra Quirites?
Summus nempe locus nulla non arte petitus,
Magnaque numinibus vota exaudita malignis.

JUVENAL, x., 90—111.

(*a*) Give a brief sketch of the history of Roman satire.

(*b*) What is the sole authority for Juvenal's birth-place? Mention the few facts which tradition has preserved respecting his life.

(*c*) "Stupet hoc qui jam post terga reliquit
Sexaginta annos, Fonteio consule natus."

What inference has been deduced from this passage as to the time in which the Satire in which it occurs was composed?

Translate into Latin elegiacs:

The smiling Spring comes in rejoicing,
And surly Winter grimly flies:
Now crystal clear are the falling waters,
And bonnie blue are the sunny skies;
Fresh o'er the mountains breaks out the morning,
The evening gilds the ocean's swell;
All creatures joy in the sun's returning,
And I rejoice in my bonnie Bell.

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General Class Examinations.

The flow'ry Spring leads sunny Summer,
And yellow Autumn presses near,
Then in his turn comes gloomy Winter,
Till smiling Spring again appear,
Thus seasons dancing, life advancing,
Old time and nature their changes tell,
But never ranging, still unchanging,
I adore my bonnie Bell.

Translate two of the following passages:—

1. Hoc primum cum Hannibale proelium fuit, quo facile apparuit et equitatu meliorem Poenum esse, et ob id campos patentis, quales sunt inter Padum Alpesque, bello gerendo Romanis aptos non esse. itaque proxima nocte iussis militibus vasa silentio colligere castra ab Ticino mota festinatumque ad Padum est, ut ratibus, quibus iunxerat flumen, nondum resolutis sine tumultu atque insectatione hostis copias traiceret. prius Placentiam pervenere quam satis sciret Hannibal ab Ticino profectos: tamen ad sexcentos moratorum in citeriore ripa Padi segniter ratem solventes cepit. transire pontem non potuit, ut extrema resoluta erant, tota rate in secundam aquam labente. Coelius auctor est Magonem cum equitatu et Hispanis peditibus flumen extemplo transnasse, ipsum Hannibalem per superiora Padi vada exercitum traduxisse elephantis in ordinem ad sustinendum impetum fluminis oppositis. ea peritis amnis eius vix fidem fecerint, nam neque equites armis equisque salvis tantam vim fluminis superasse veri simile est, ut iam Hispanos omnes inflati travexerint utres; et multorum dierum circuitu Padi vada petenda fuerint, qua exercitus gravis impedimentis traduci posset. potiores apud me auctores sunt, qui biduo vix locum rate iungendo flumini inventum tradunt; ea cum Magone equites Hispanorum expeditos praemissos. dum Hannibal, circa flumen legationibus Gallorum audiendis moratus, traicit gravius peditum agmen, interim Mago equitesque ab transitu fluminis diei unius itinere Placentiam ad hostes contendunt. Hannibal paucis post diebus sex milia a Placentia castra communivit, et postero die in conspectu hostium acie directa potestatem pugnae fecit.—Livy, xxi., 47.

(*a*) Describe the battle of the Ticinus.

(*b*) Who was the Coelius here referred to? When did he live and what was the title of his work?

(*c*) Describe the distribution of the Gallic tribes in the North of Italy.

(*d*) Explain the use of the subjunctive mood in the expression *petenda fuerint.*

2. Quumque plurimas et maximas commoditates amicitia contineat, tum illa nimirum praestat omnibus, quod bonam spem praelucet in posterum nec debilitari animos aut cadere patitur. Verum enim amicum qui intuetur tamquam exemplar aliquod intuetur sui. Quocirca et absentes adsunt et egentes abundant et imbecilli valent et, quod difficilius dictu est, mortui vivunt: tantus eos honos, memoria, desiderium prosequitur amicorum: ex quo illorum beata mors videtur, horum vita laudabilis. Quod si exemeris ex rerum natura benevolentiae coniunctionem, nec domus ulla nec urbs stare poterit, ne agri quidem cultus permanebit. Id si minus intelligitur, quanta vis amicitiae concordiaeque sit ex dissensionibus atque ex discordiis percipi potest. Quae enim domus tam stabilis, quae tam firma civitas est quae non odiis et discidiis funditus possit everti? Ex quo quantum boni sit in amicitia iudicari potest.

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General Class Examination.

Agrigentinum quidem doctum quemdam virum carminibus Graecis vaticinatum esse ferunt, quae in rerum natura totoque mundo constarent quaeque moverentur, ea contrahere amicitiam, dissipare discordiam. Atque hoc quidem omnes mortales et intelligunt et re probant. Itaque, si quando aliquod officium exstitit amici in periculis aut adeundis aut communicandis, quis est qui id non maximis efferat laudibus? Qui clamores tota cavea nuper in hospitis et amici mei M. Pacuvii nova fabula! quum ignorante rege uter esset Orestes Pylades Orestem se esse diceret, ut pro illo necaretur, Orestes autem, ita ut erat, Orestem se esse perseveraret. Stantes plaudebant in re ficta: quid arbitramur in vera facturos fuisse? Facile indicabat ipsa natura vim suam, quum homines, quod facere ipsi non possent, id recte fieri in altero iudicarent.—CICERO, *Lælius*, vii.

(*a*) Who was the Agrigentinus, and what is the philosophic doctrine ascribed to him?

(*b*) Mention what is known of the life and writings of Pacuvius. Quote Horace's criticism.

(*c*) Describe the form of dialogue employed by Cicero in his philosophical writings. Who are the interlocutors in the Lælius? In what year is the dialogue represented as having taken place? Give a brief analysis of its contents.

3. Video adhuc duas esse sententias, unam D. Silani, qui censet eos, qui haec delere conati sunt, morte esse mulctandos, alteram C. Cæsaris, qui mortis poenam removet, caeterorum suppliciorum omnes acerbitates amplectitur. Uterque et pro sua dignitate et pro rerum magnitudine in summa severitate versatur. Alter eos, qui nos omnes, qui populum Romanum vita privare conati sunt, qui delere imperium, qui populi Romani nomen exstinguere, punctum temporis frui vita et hoc communi spiritu non putat oportere, atque hoc genus poenae saepe in improbos cives in hac re publica esse usurpatum recordatur. Alter intelligit mortem ab dis immortalibus non esse supplicii causa constitutam, sed aut necessitatem naturae aut laborum ac miseriarum quietem. Itaque eam sapientes numquam inviti, fortes saepe etiam libenter oppetiverunt. Vincula vero et ea sempiterna certe ad singularem poenam nefarii sceleris inventa sunt. Municipiis dispertiri iubet. Habere videtur ista res iniquitatem, si imperare velis, difficultatem, si rogare, Decernatur tamen, si placet. Ego enim suscipiam et, ut spero, reperiam qui id, quod salutis omnium causa statueritis, non putent esse suae dignitatis recusare. Adiungit gravem poenam municipibus, si quis eorum vincula ruperit: horribiles custodias circumdat et dignas scelere hominum perditorum: sancit ne quis eorum poenam, quos condemnat, aut per senatum aut per populum levare possit: eripit etiam spem, quae sola hominem in miseriis consolari solet: bona praeterea publicari iubet: vitam solam relinquit nefariis hominibus: quam si eripuisset, multos uno dolore dolores animi atque corporis et omnes scelerum poenas ademisset. Itaque ut aliqua in vita formido improbis esset posita, apud inferos eius modi quaedam illi antiqui supplicia impiis constituta esse voluerunt, quo videlicet intelligebant iis remotis non esse mortem ipsam pertimescendam.—CICERO, *In Catilinam*, iv., 4.

Why is prominence given to the opinion of D. Silanus? Give instances of the use of *hoc* in the phrase *hoc delere conati sunt*. Point out the connexion with the preceding context of the sentences *Itaque eam sapientes*, &c., and *Itaque ut aliqua*, &c.

Translate into Latin prose:—

1. Neither do years hinder us from retaining these pursuits, even to the extreme limits of old age.

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2. Tullus had given his ambassadors orders to attend to nothing before their commission.

3. Numa Pompilius lived at the Sabine Cures, a man most deeply versed in all law, human and divine, so far as any one could be at that age.

4. Ancus having committed the care of the sacred rites to the flamens and other priests, levied a new army, and marching upon Politorium, a city of the Latins, he took it by storm.

5. Cæsar hoped that he could bring matters to an end without a battle. Why, he asked himself, should he lose any of his men even in a successful engagement? Why should he suffer soldiers who had deserved well of him to be wounded? Especially when it was no less the part of a commander to conquer by wisdom than the sword.

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

[Students who wish merely to pass the Examination are not required to attempt the second section.]

Translate, adding brief notes where a word, a construction or an allusion seems to require it:

I.—Haec inter tumidi late maris ibat imago
Aurea; sed fluctu spumabant caerula cano,
Et circum argento clari delphines in orbem
Aequora verrebant caudis, æstumque secabant.
In medio classes aeratas, Actia bella,
Cernere erat; totumque instructo Marte videres
Fervere Leucanten, auroque effulgere fluctus
Hinc Augustus agens Italos in proelia Cæsar
Cum Patribus Populoque, Penatibus et magnis Dîs,
Stans celsa in Puppi; geminas cui tempora flammas
Laeta vomunt, patriumque aperitur vertice sidus;
Parte alia ventis et dîs Agrippa secundis
Arduus agmen agens; cui, belli insigne superbum,
Tempora navali fulgent rostrata corona.
Hic ope barbarica variisque Antonius armis,
Victor ab Auroræ populis et litore rubro,
Aegyptum viresque Orientis et ultima secum
Bactra vehit; sequiturque—nefas!—Aegyptia coniux,
Una omnes ruere, ac totum spumare reductis
Convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor.
Alta petunt: pelago credas innare revulsas
Cycladas, aut montes concurrere montibus altos:
Tanta mole viri turritis puppibus instant.

II.—Cum labor extuderit fastidia; siccus inanis
Sperne cibum vilem, nisi Hymettia mella Falerno
Ne biberis diluta. Foris est promus, et atrum
Defendens pisces hiemat mare: cum sale panis
Latrantem stomachum bene leniet. Unde putas aut
Qui partum? Non in caro nidore voluptas
Summa, sed in te ipso est. Tu pulmentaria quaere
Sudando: pinguem vitiis albumque neque ostrea
Nec scarus aut poterit peregrina iuvare lagois.
Vix tamen eripiam, posito pavone velis quin
Hoc potius quam gallina tergere palatum,

Corruptus vanis rerum, quia veneat auro
Rara avis et picta pandat spectacula cauda :
Tanquam ad rem attineat quidquam. Num vesceris ista,
Quam laudas, pluma ? cocto num adest honor idem ?
Carne tamen quamvis distat nil hac magis illa,
Imparibus formis deceptum te patet.

" Est genus unum
Stultitiae nihilum metuenda timentis, ut ignes,
Ut rupes fluviosque in campo obstare queratur.
Alterum et huic varum et nihilo sapientius ignes
Per medios fluviosque ruentis : clamet amica,
Mater, honesta soror cum cognatis, pater, uxor
" Hic fossa est ingens, hic rupes, maxima : serva !" ;
Non magis audierit, quam Fufius ebrius olim,
Cum Ilionam edormit, Catienis mille ducentis
"*Mater, te appello !*" clamantibus. Huic ego vulgus
Errori similem cunctum insanire docebo.
Insanit veteres statuas Damasippus emendo :
Integer est mentis Damasippi creditor ? Esto.
"Accipe quod nunquam reddas mihi" si tibi dicam :
Tune insanus eris si acceperis, an magis excors
Reiecta praeda, quam praesens Mercurius fert ?
Scribe decem a Nerio—non est satis, adde Cicutae
Nodosi tabulas centum, mille adde catenas ;
Effugiet tamen haec sceleratus vincula Proteus.
Cum rapies in ius malis ridentem alienis,
Fiet aper, modo avis, modo saxum et, cum volet, arbor."

(*a*) Mention the two applications of the word *Satira*, and trace briefly the origin and history of that Satire of which Horace, Persius, and Juvenal are the representatives. What forms of literature represent it in modern times ?

(*b*) Criticise the following statements :—

Satira tota nostra est.
Carmen maledicum ad carpenda hominum vitia
[sc. satira est].
Eupolis atque Cratinus Aristophanesque poetæ
Atque alii, quorum comœdia prisca virorum est,—
* * * * * * * *
Hinc omnis pendet Lucilius.
Nil comis tragici mutat Lucilius Atti ?
Non ridet versus Enni gravitate minores ?

(*c*) Mention any instances you may remember, in which Horace has imitated Lucilius. What judgment should we form of the style of Lucilius from the few fragments which have come down to us ? These fragments are not a fair specimen of the poet's style ?

Translate into Latin prose :—

In one of the earliest of his extant letters to Atticus, written about this time, Cicero gives a lively idea of what a candidate had to go through at Rome, telling him that there was nothing like a canvass to bring a man into contact with every kind of rascality. In the same letter he expresses his disgust at the state of affairs in the city, which, he says, were growing

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worse with incredible rapidity; and he turns with delight to the thought of his Tusculan villa, and the library he had formed there, begging his friend to keep carefully for him some books which Atticus had purchased for him at Athens. Although, owing to the confusion that prevailed, the comitia for the election of prætors was twice adjourned without any definite result, Cicero, who had seven competitors against him, was on both occasions chosen Prætor Urbanus by the unanimous votes of all the centuries. And when at last, on the third attempt, a valid election did take place, the same result followed, and he was still at the head of the poll.

[Students who wish merely to pass the examination are not required to attempt the first section.]

I.—Translate, adding brief notes when you deem it necessary:—

1. Quid est enim in vita tanto opere quaerendum quam quum omnia in philosophia tum id, quod his libris quaeritur quid sit finis, quid extremum, quid ultimum, quo sint omnia bene vivendi recteque faciendi consilia referenda, quid sequatur natura ut summum ex rebus expetendis, quid fugiat ut extremum malorum? Qua de re quum sit inter doctissimos summa dissensio, quis alienum putet eius esse dignitatis, quam mihi quisque tribuit, quid in omni munere vitae optimum et verissimum sit exquirere? An "partus ancillae sitne in fructu habendus" disseretur inter principes civitatis, P. Scaevolam, M'. Manilium, ab iisque M. Brutus dissentiet—quod et acutum genus est et ad usus civium non inutile, nosque ea scripta reliquaque eiusdem generis et legimus lubenter et legemus—: haec, quae vitam omnem continent, negligentur? Nam, ut sint illa vendibilioria, haec uberiora certe sunt.—Cicero, *De Finibus*, i., 4, 11.

Explain accurately the legal question referred to.

2. Sed hoc commune vitium: illae Epicuri propriae ruinae: censet enim eadem illa individua et solida corpora ferri deorsum suo pondere ad lineam, hunc naturalem esse omnium corporum motum. Deinde ibidem homo acutus, quum illud occurreret, si omnia deorsum e regione ferrentur et, ut dixi, ad lineam, numquam fore ut atomus altera alteram posset attingere, itaque attulit rem commenticiam: declinare dixit atomum perpaullum, quo nihil posset fieri minus: ita effici complexiones et copulationes et adhaesiones atomorum inter se, ex quo efficeretur mundus omnesque partes mundi quaeque in eo essent. Quae quum res tota ficta sit pueriliter, tum ne efficit quidem quod vult. Nam et ipsa declinatio ad libidinem fingitur—ait enim declinare atomum sine causa: quo nihil turpius physico quam fieri quidquam sine causa dicere—et illum motum naturalem omnium ponderum, ut ipse constituit, e regione inferiorem locum petentium, sine causa eripuit atomis, nec tamen id, cuius causa haec finxerat, adsecutus est. Nam si omnes atomi declinabunt, nullae umquam cohaerescent, sive aliae declinabunt, aliae suo nutu recte ferentur, primum erit hoc quasi provincias atomis dare, quae recte, quae oblique ferantur, deinde eadem illa atomorum, in quo etiam Democritus haeret, turbulenta concursio hunc mundi ornatum efficere non poterit.—*Ibid*, i., 6, 18.

Who was the inventor of the Atomic Theory which Democritus developed? Give some account of the latter philosopher, and mention the time at which he lived. What was Democritus' solution of the difficulty referred to in the text? Give the Greek equivalents of the philosophic terms used in the exposition.

3. Nec vero, ut noster Lucilius, recusabo quo minus omnes mea legant. Utinam esset ille Persius! Scipio vero et Rutilius multo etiam magis:

quorum ille iudicium reformidans Tarentinis ait se et Consentinis et Siculis scribere. Facete is quidem, sicut alias, sed neque tam docti tum erant, ad quorum iudicium elaboraret, et sunt illius scripta leviora, ut urbanitas summa appareat, doctrina mediocris.—*Ibid*, i., 3, 7.

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

Explain the allusions. Give a brief sketch of the life and writings of Lucilius.

II. Deinde est honos additus : non enim, ut ab Romulo traditum ceteri servaverant reges, viritim suffragium eadem vi eodemque iure promisce, omnibus datum est ; sed gradus facti, ut neque exclusus quisquam suffragio videretur, et vis omnis penes primores civitatis esset. equites enim vocabantur primi ; octoginta inde primae classis centuriae primum peditum vocabantur : ibi si variaret, quod raro incidebat, ut secundae classis vocarentur, nec fere umquam infra ita descenderent, ut ad infimos pervenirent. nec mirari oportet hunc ordinem, qui nunc est post expletas quinque et triginta tribus duplicato earum numero centuriis iuniorum seniorumque, ad institutam ab Servio Tullio summam non convenire. quadrifariam enim urbe divisa regionibusque ac collibus, qui habitabantur, partes eas tribus appellavit, ut ego arbitror a tributo, nam eius quoque aequaliter ex censu conferendi ab eodem inita ratio est. neque eae tribus ad centuriarum distributionem numerumque quicquam pertinuere.—Livy, i., 43, 10.

1. Give Livy's account of the constitution of the classes by Servius, and point out wherein it differs from that of other writers.

2. Ordinem qui nunc est—When were the Centuries re-constituted? Describe accurately the new arrangement.

3. What is Mommsen's view of the origin, the principle, and the object of the Servian Constitution? Compare his theory with that of Livy's.

4. Enumerate the original "Seven Hills" of Rome, and state the evidence for the existence of a second community within the circle afterwards enclosed by the Servian walls. What is the true meaning of the terms *tribus* and *tributum*?

5. Wherein mainly lies the importance of the conquest of Alba? Tradition assigns the various great structures of Rome to different kings? Those ascribed to Servius Tullius are in harmony with his re-organization of the burgess army? The tradition which connects the foundation of the temple of Diana at Rome with the Artemisium of Ephesus, is by Mommsen regarded as not incredible?

6. Decreverunt enim, ut, cum populus regem iussisset, id sic ratum esset, si patres auctores fierent. hodie quoque in legibus magistratibusque rogandis usurpatur idem ius vi adempta : priusquam populus suffragium ineat, in incertum comitiorum eventum patres auctores fiunt.—Livy, i., 17, 9.

Describe the forms observed in the election of magistrates, and mention, with dates, the laws by which the power of confirming popular elections was virtually taken from the Senate.

THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.

Translate into Latin prose :—

Both Marius and Sulla served as lieutenants to the Consuls in this war, and commanded separate armies in different parts of Italy ; but Marius performed nothing in it answerable to his great name and former glory. His advanced age had increased his caution, and after so many triumphs

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General Class Examination.

and consulships, he was jealous of a reverse of fortune; so that he kept himself wholly on the defensive, and, like old Fabius, chose to tire out the enemy by declining a battle, content with snatching some little advantages that opportunity threw into his hands, without suffering them, however, to gain any against him. Sylla, on the other hand, was ever active and enterprising; he had not yet obtained the consulship, and was fighting for it, as it were, in the sight of his citizens; so that he was constantly urging the enemy to a battle, and glad of every occasion to signalize his military talents and eclipse the fame of Marius.

Translate :—

1. Ut vero conservetur omnis homini erga hominem societas, coniunctio, caritas, et emolumenta et detrimenta, quae ὠφελήματα et βλάμματα appellant, communia esse voluerunt, quorum altera prosunt, nocent altera. Neque solum ea communia, verum etiam paria esse dixerunt. Incommoda autem et commoda—ita enim εὐχρηστήματα et δυσχρηστήματα appello—communia esse voluerunt, paria noluerunt. Illa enim, quae prosunt aut quae nocent, aut bona sunt aut mala, quae sint paria necesse est: commoda autem et incommoda in eo genere sunt quae praeposita et reiecta dicimus: ea possunt paria non esse. Sed emolumenta communia esse dicuntur, recte autem facta et peccata non habentur communia.—Cicero, *De Finibus*, iii., 21.

Explain accurately the Stoical doctrine laid down in this passage. Give the Greek equivalents of *recte facta* and *peccata*.

2. Tum Piso: Naturane nobis hoc, inquit, datum dicam an errore quodam, ut, quum ea loca videamus, in quibus memoria dignos viros acceperimus multum esse versatos, magis moveamur, quam si quando eorum ipsorum aut facta audiamus aut scriptum aliquod legamus? Velut ego nunc moveor. Venit enim mihi Platonis in mentem, quem accepimus primum hic disputare solitum: cuius etiam illi propinqui hortuli non memoriam solum mihi adferunt, sed ipsum videntur in conspectu meo ponere. Hic Speusippus, hic Xenocrates, hic eius auditor Polemo: cuius ipsa illa sessio fuit, quam videmus. Equidem etiam curiam nostram—Hostiliam dico, non hanc novam, quae minor mihi esse videtur, postea quam est maior—solebam intuens Scipionem, Cantonem, Laelium, nostrum vero in primis avum cogitare: tanta vis admonitionis inest in locis, ut non sine causa ex iis memoriae ducta sit disciplina. Tum Quintus: Est plane, Piso, ut, dicis, inquit. Nam me ipsum huc modo venientem convertebat ad sese Coloneus ille locus, cuius incola Sophocles ob oculos versabatur, quem scis quam admirer quamque eo delecter. Me quidem ad altiorem memoriam Oedipodis huc venientis et illo mollissimo carmine quaenam essent haec ipsa loca requirentis species quaedam commovit, inanis scilicet, sed commovit tamen.—*Ibid*, v., 1.

(*a*) *Hostiliam dico, non hanc novam*—Explain accurately the allusion.
(*b*) Cite the verses of the Oedipus Coloneus to which allusion is made.
(*c*) Give some account, with dates, of the philosophers referred to.

3. De summo autem bono quia duo genera librorum sunt, unum populariter scriptum, quod ἐξωτερικὸν appellabant, alterum limatius, quod in commentariis reliquerunt, non semper idem dicere videntur.—*Ibid*, v., 5.

Discuss briefly the question of the twofold division of Aristotle's writings into esoteric and exoteric. What do you understand by the *commentarii Aristotelis?* State the Peripatetic doctrine of the chief good

Translate :—

1. Eodem anno saepius audita vox principis, parem vim rerum habendam a procuratoribus suis iudicatarum ac si ipse statuisset. ac ne fortuito prolapsus videretur, senatus quoque consulto cautum plenius quam antea et uberius. nam divus Augustus apud equestres qui Aegypto praesiderent lege agi, decretaque eorum perinde haberi iusserat, ac si magistratus Romani constituissent. mox alias per provincias et in urbe pleraque concessa sunt, quae olim a praetoribus noscebantur. Claudius omne ius tradidit, de quo totiens seditione aut armis certatum, cum Semproniis rogationibus equester ordo in possessione iudiciorum locaretur, aut rursum Serviliae leges senatui iudicia redderent, Mariusque et Sulla olim de eo vel praecipue bellarent sed tunc ordinum diversa studia, et quae vicerant publice valebant.—Tacitus, *Annals*, xii. 60.

(*a*) Classify the persons designated by the words *procuratoribus suis.*
(*b*) What was peculiar in the administration of Egypt?
(*c*) To whom alone, in strictness, was the title *magistratus* given?
(*d*) Give, with dates, a brief account of Roman legislation on the subject of the *judicia*, so far as is necessary to illustrate the text.

2. Ergo edixit princeps, ut leges cuiusque publici, occultae ad id tempus, proscriberentur; omissas petitiones non ultra annum resumerent; Romae praetor, per provincias qui pro praetore aut consule essent iura adversus publicanos extra ordinem redderent; militibus immunitas servaretur, nisi in iis quae veno exercerent; aliaque admodum aequa, quae brevi servata, dein fustra habita sunt. manet tamen abolitio quadragesimae quinquagesimaeque et quae alia exactionibus inlicitis nomina publicani invenerant. temperata apud transmarinas provincias frumenti subvectio; et ne censibus negotiatorum naves adscriberentur tributumque pro illis penderent, constitutum.—*Ibid*, xiii., 51.

(*a*) Write brief notes on anything which may require explanation in this passage.
(*b*) The *quadragesima* here referred to is not to be confounded with a well-known tax so designated.

3. Comitia praetorum arbitrio senatus haberi solita, quod acriore ambitu exarserant, princeps composuit, tris, qui supra numerum petebant, legioni praeficiendo. auxitque patrum honorem statuendo ut, qui a privatis iudicibus ad senatum provocavissent, eiusdem pecuniae periculum facerent cuius ii qui imperatorem appellavere. nam antea vacuum id solutumque poena fuerat.—*Ibid*, xiv., 28.

Explain anything in this passage which you think requires explanation. What was the amount of caution money lodged by appellants to the Emperor.

Refer to any passages of Tacitus which you may remember, illustrative of the attitude of the Roman State towards foreign religions.

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

Modern Languages.—*Examiner, Professor Meissner.*

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

Translate into idiomatic English :—

I.—Un grand plat de rôt, servi peu de temps après les ragoûts, vint achever de rassasier les voleurs, qui, buvant à proportion qu'ils

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

mangeaient, furent bientôt de belle humeur, et firent un beau bruit. Les voilà qui, parlent tous à la fois. L'un commence une histoire, l'autre rapporte un bon mot ; un autre crie, un autre chante ; ils ne s'entendent point. Enfin Rolando, fatigué d'une scene, où il mettait inutilement beaucoup du sien, le prit sur un ton si haut, qu'il imposa silence à la compagnie. Messieurs, leur dit-il d'un ton de maître, écoutez ce que j'ai à vous proposer. Au lieu de nous étourdir les uns les autres en parlant tous ensemble, ne ferions nous pas mieux de nous entretenir en personnes raisonnables ? Il me vient une pensée. Depuis que nous sommes associés, nous n'avons pas eu la curiosité de nous demander quelles sont nos familles, et par quel enchaînement d'aventures nous avons embrassé notre profession. Cela me paraît toutefois digne d'être su. Faisons-nous cette confidence pour nous divertir. Le lieutenant et le autres, comme s'ils avaient eu quelque chose de beau à raconter, acceptérent avec de grandes démonstrations de joie la proposition du capitaine, qui parla le premier dans ces termes.—LESAGE.

II.—LE TORRENT ET LA RIVIERE.

Avec grand bruit et grand fracas
Un torrent tombait des montagnes.
Tout fuyait devant lui ; l'horreur suivait ses pas ;
Il faisait trembler les campagnes.
Nul voyageur n'osait passer,
Une barrière si puissante ;
Un seul vit des voleurs ; et, se sentant presser,
Il mit entre eux et lui cette onde menaçante.
Ce n'était que menace et bruit sans profondeur :
Notre homme enfin n'eut que la peur.
Ce succès lui donnant courage,
Et les mêmes voleurs le poursuivant toujours,
Il rencontra sur son passage
Une rivière dont le cours.
Image d'un sommeil doux, paisible et tranquille,
Lui fit croire d'abord ce trajet fort facile :
Point de bords escarpés, un sable pur et net.
Il entre ; et son cheval le met
A couvert des voleurs, mais non de l'onde noire :
Tous deux au Styx allèrent boire ;
Tous deux, à nager malheureux,
Allèrent traverser, au séjour ténébreux,
Bien d'autres fleuves que les nôtres.
Les gens sans bruit sont dangereux,
Il n'en est pas ainsi des autres.

LA FONTAINE.

Translate into French :—

I.—This house is as large as yours. Is he as clever as his cousin? Gold is the most precious of all metals. I prefer my house to the finest palace. He was a little better, but he is worse now. Book the first, chapter the fourth. William the Third married the Princess Mary, daughter of James the Second. England, France, and Germany are the principal countries of Europe.

II.—Do you know the singing-master? Where is his gold watch? Did you come by the Calais boat? Of what are you thinking? Whose

instruments are these? What makes your sister cry? Here are two novels, will you read this one or that one? Have you paid your tailor and mine? Have you seen any pretty villages along the road? Which is the least important of the three great islands of the Mediterranean?

III.—Warren Hastings sprang from an illustrious and ancient race. It has been affirmed that his pedigree can be traced to the great Danish sea-king, whose sails were long the terror of both coasts of the British channel, and who, after many fierce and doubtful struggles, yielded at last to the valour and genius of Alfred. But the undoubted splendour of the line of Hastings needs no illustration from fable.—MACAULAY.

IV.—Where upon this earth shall peace be found, if not within the cloistral solitudes of Oxford and Cambridge? Cities of Corinthian beauty and luxury? with endowments and patronage beyond the revenues of considerable nations; in libraries, in pictures, in cathedrals, surpassing the kings of the earth; and, with the resources of capital cities, combining the deep tranquillity of sylvan villages;—places so favoured by time, accident, and law, approach the creations of romance more nearly than any other known realities of Christendom.—DE QUINCEY.

(*a*) Give the 3rd pl. pres. indic. of the following verbs:—*Aller, tenir, suivre, boire, savoir, se promener, manger, connaître.*

(*b*) The 3rd sing. fut.
(*c*) The part. passé } of the same verbs.

(*d*) Give the plurals of *bijou, sou, bétail, détail, voix, canal.*

(*e*) Give the feminine of *premier, secret, mineur, serviteur, flatteur, malin, long, bienfaiteur.*

(*g*) Write in full: 1866, 1379, 51.

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

[PASS PAPER.]

Translate into English:

I.—Pour faire plus d'honneur à leurs hôtes, et aussi dans l'espoir de les stupéfier d'admiration, il couvrirent la table de toute leur argenterie. Madame Malais mit sa belle robe à la mode de la ville, qu'elle avait fait faire à Paris douze ans auparavant, et sur laquelle, depuis ce temps, elle avait fait tailler toutes ses robes, pensant que la mode de la ville en tout était comme la mode de certaines localités.

Le meunier était envieux et avait, d'ailleurs, d'anciens griefs contre la famille Malais. Devant ce luxe inusité, il lui semblait à lui-même qu'il n'était peut-être pas aussi riche qu'il se plaisait à le croire, et qu'il n'était pas l'égal des Malais.

Aussi avec la ruse du paysan normand, il ne negligea rien pour froisser ses hôtes, tout en ayant l'air de vouloir leur être agréable. Il ne trouva rien de mieux que de parler beaucoup d'une famille, dont les Malais n'etaient pas très-fiers d'être issus.

Il y avait, dit Eloi, votre grand-père, Malais le marchand de bœufs, qui était de Dive; il avait un fameux bidet, et il faut dire, qu'il était, lui, un fameux cavaliér. Il est alle une fois pour acheter des bœufs de Dive en Poitou? Il a fait cette fois-là soixante-quatre lieues sans débrider. C'était un maître homme! Le bidet était gris pommelé, un modèle de cheval.—ALPHONSE KARR.

II.—Ami, regarde l'art et non pas le succès.
Je douterais de toi si tu reussissais
Dès le commencement, sans lutte et sans bataille.
Ils n'entrent pas partout, ceux de la grand taille!

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

La vogue est peu. Les noms qu' hier elle allumait
Sont aujourd'hui le fer où la rouille se met.
La vogue à chaque instant veut une autre merveille,
Et ne reconnaît pas ses amants de la veille,
Idoles dont la mode a tenu l'encensoir,
Dieux qui sont quelquefois éternels tout un soir!
Toi donc, sans prendre garde à la tourbe insensée,
Que toutes tes amours soient avec ta pensée.
Fais sans cesse, ta plume ou ton front à la main,
De tes sueurs ton œuvre, et d'aujourd'hui demain.
Et tu l'auras aussi, le fracas populaire,
Plus tard, mais plus longtemps. Passe-toi sans colère
Des applaudissements prompts, parcequ'ils sont courts.
Aujourd'hui, c'est un jour, et demain c'est toujours!

AUGUSTE VACQUERIE.

Translate into French :—

III.—Soon after his arrival at Fulda, the expedition from Madras, commanded by Clive, appeared in the Hoogley. Warren, young, intrepid, and excited probably by the example of the Commander of the Forces, who, having like himself been a mercantile agent of the Company, had been turned by public calamities into a soldier, determined to serve in the ranks. During the early operation of the war he carried a musket. But the quick eye of Clive soon perceived that the head of the young volunteer would be more useful than his arm.

THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.

[PASS PAPER.]

Translate into English :—

M. Edmond About appartient à la grande famille des conteurs sans parti pris, qui cherchen leur plaisir d'abord et ensuite celui du public. Comme plusieurs autres individus de cette famille, il est membre de la tribu des lettrés que l'Ecole normale élève pour recruter l'enseignement, et qui, en assez grand nombre, faussent tous les ans compagnie à la muse sévère de la grammaire et des humanités, afin de suivre une muse plus légère et plus folâtre. Libre penseur de l'école d'Epicure plutôt que de celle de Zenon, avec un penchant décidé pour la raillerie, une humeur gaie, folâtre et un peu bruyante, on l'a vu frapper à la fois à presque toutes les portes de la renommée, décidé à les enfoncer si elles ne s'ouvraient pas assez vite devant lui. Romancier, journaliste, pamphlétaire, auteur dramatique et voyageur, il a battu monnaie sur tous les comptoirs de la litterature. Il ne manque ni de gaieté d'esprit ni de vivacité dans le tour. Son style, dans ses bons jours, est alerte et marqué au coin de cette langue française du dix-septième siècle, pareille à ces excellentes monnaies qui, contenant plus d'or que n'en annonce leur titre, auront toujours cours. Mais la sensibilité n'est pas son fort; la mesure, la tenue et le tact lui font souvent défaut.—ALFRED NETTEMENT.

Don Diègue : Qu'on est digne d'envie,
Lorsq'en perdant la force on perd aussi la vie
Et qu'un long âge apprête aux hommes généreux,
Au bout de leur carrière, un destin malheureux!

Moi, dont les longs travaux ont acquis tant de gloire,
Moi, que jadis partout a suivi la gloire,
Je me vois aujourd'hui, pour avoir trop vécu,
Recevoir un affront, et demeurer vaincu.
Ce que n'a pu jamais combat, siége, embuscade,
Ce que n'a pu jamais Aragon, ni Grenade,
Ni tous vos ennemis, ni tous mes envieux,
Le comte en votre cour l'a fait presque à vos yeux,
Jaloux de votre choix, et fier de l'avantage
Que lui donnait sur moi l'impuissance de l'âge.
Sire, ainsi ces cheveux blanchis sous le harnois,
Ce sang pour vous servir prodigué tant de fois,
Ce bras, jadis l'effroi d'une armée ennemie,
Descendaient au tombeau tout chargés d'infamie,
Si je n'eusse produit un fils digne de moi,
Digne de son pays, et digne de son roi :
Il m'a prêté sa main, il a tué le comte ;
Il m'a rendu l'honneur, il a lavé ma honte.

CORNEILLE.

Translate into French :—

It is remarkable that the practice of separating the two ingredients of which history is composed has become prevalent on the Continent as well as in this country. Italy has already produced a historical novel, of high merit and of still higher promise. In France the practice has been carried to a length somewhat whimsical. M. Sismondi publishes a grave and stately history of the Merovingian Kings, very valuable, and a little tedious. He then sends forth, as a companion to it, a novel, in which he attempts to give a lively representation of characters and manners.—MACAULAY.

SECOND AND THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.

[SECOND PAPER.]

Translate into French :—

It appears probable, that the custom of receiving arms at the age of manhood with some solemnity was of immemorial antiquity among the nations that overthrew the Roman Empire. For it is mentioned by Tacitus to have prevailed among their German ancestors ; and his expressions might have been used with no great variation to describe the actual ceremonies of knighthood. There was, even in that remote age, a sort of public trial as to the fitness of the candidate, which, though perhaps confined to his bodily strength and activity, might be the germ of that refined investigation which was thought necessary in the perfect stage of chivalry. Proofs, though rare and incidental, might be adduced to show, that in the time of Charlemagne, and even earlier, the sons of monarchs at least did not assume manly arms without a regular investiture. And in the eleventh century, it is evident that this was a general practice.—HALLAM.

1. Give the different meanings of the following nouns, according as they are used as masculines or as feminines : *livre, trompette, voile, souris.*

2. Explain the difference between the following expressions : *venir pour, dire, venir de dire, venir à dire.*

3. What are the respective significations of the following homonymes : *cour, cours, court, (il) court.*

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

4. How is the gender of the following nouns affected by their etymology: *voyage* (*viaticum*), *image* (*imago*), (*cage*) *cavea*, *rage* (*rabies*).
5. What is meant by the three unities in French dramatic literature?
6. Mention the principal comedies of Regnard.
7. Analyse any play you may have read, of either Corneille or Racine.
8. Show the influence of English literature on Voltaire.
9. State what you know of Piron.

MEDICAL STUDENTS.

[*Questions* 1 *and* 5 *are exclusively for the second division.*]

Translate into English:—

I. Le jardinier Lenôtre, qui a planté les jardins de Versailles et des Tuileries n'est pas devenu moins célèbre que les architectes qui ont élevé ces palais. Sa réputation s'était étendue non-seulement en France, mais dans l'Europe entière. De toute part on s'adressait à lui pour en obtenir des plans et des dessins de jardins et de parcs destinés à embellir les résidences royales et les châteaux des grands seigneurs. Lenôtre n'en conservait pas moins la simplicité de manières et la naïveté de sentiments qu'il devait à sa profession et aux exemples de son excellent père dont il garda jusqu'à la fin le plus pieux et le plus tendre souvenir. Trois mois avant la mort de Lenôtre, Louis XIV., qui aimait à le voir et à le faire causer, le mena dans ses jardins, et, à cause de son grand âge (il avait 88 ans), le fit mettre dans une chaise que des porteurs roulaient à côté de la sienne, et Lenôtre disait là: "Ah! mon pauvre père, si tu vivais et que tu pusses voir un pauvre jardinier comme moi, ton fils, se promener en chaise à côté du plus grand roi du monde, rien ne manquerait à ma gloire."—SAINT SIMON, *Mémoires.*

II.—Je ne pouvais entrer dans une meilleure maison; aussi ne me suis-je point repenti dans la suite d'y avoir demeuré. Don Vincent était un vieux seigneur fort riche, qui vivait depuis plusieurs années sans procès et sans femme, les médecins lui ayant ôté la sienne, en voulant la défaire d'une toux qu'elle, aurait encore pu conserver longtemps, si elle n'eût pas pris leurs rémedes. Au lieu de songer à se remarier, il s'était donné tout entier à l'éducation d'Aurore, sa fille unique, qui entrait alors dans sa vingt-sixiéme année, et pouvait passer pour une personne accomplie. Avec une beauté peu commune, elle avait un esprit excellent et très-cultivé. Son père était un petit génie; mais il possédait l'heureux talent de bien gouverner ses affaires. Il avait un défaut qu'on doit pardonner aux vieillards: il aimait à parler, et, sur toutes choses, de guerre et de combats. Si par malheur on venait à toucher cette corde en sa présence, il embouchait dans le moment la trompette héroïque, et ses auditeurs se trouvaient trop heureux quand ils en étaient quittes pour la relation de deux sièges et de trois batailles.

LESAGE.

III.—L'hiver redoublant ses ravages,
Désole nos toits et nos champs;
Les oiseaux sur d'autres rivages
Portent leurs amours et leurs chants.
Mais le calme d'un autre asile
Ne les rendra pas inconstants;
Les oiseaux que l'hiver exile
Reviendront avec le printemps.

A l'exil le sort les condamme,
Et plus qu'eux nous en gémissons !
De palais et de la cabane
L'écho redisait leurs chansons.
Qu'ils aillent d'un bord plus tranquille
Charmer les heureux habitants.
Les oiseaux que l'hiver exile
Reviendront avec le printemps.

Ils penseront à notre peine,
Et, l'orage, enfin dissipé,
Ils reviendront sur le vieux chêne
Que tant de fois il a frappé.
Pour predire au vallon fertile
De beaux jours alors plus constants,
Les oiseaux que l'hiver exile
Reviendront avec le printemps.

BERANGER.

Translate into French :—

IV.—It is not the Spaniards alone who have found exceeding difficulty in preserving nations, comparatively barbarous, whom they have subjugated. And it is admitted by all those who have investigated the subject, that it would be one of the highest triumphs of civilization, and one of the foremost proofs of extraordinary vigour of government, if a conquering race were to succeed in subjugating, civilizing, and at the same time preserving the aborigines of any country that they may conquer. On the importance of preserving them it is difficult to speak too highly, if they are regarded only as labourers, acclimatized and fitted to the soil,—a conclusion which cannot with certainty be pronounced of their conquerors until many generations have passed away.

ARTHUR HELPS.

V.—Give :—

1. The plurals of *nez, monsieur, cheval, bateau, bal, ciel.*
2. The feminine of *mon, joli, beau, vieux, fou, complet.*
3. The 2 sing. pres. ind. of *faire, dire, obliger, mettre, écrire, vouloir.*
4. 1 pl. fut. } of the same verbs.
5. Part. present }

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

I.—Translate into English :—

Sobald er ſoweit geneſen war, um das Zimmer wieder verlaſſen zu können, beredete ihn der Arzt, eine Spazierfahrt auf der Brenta zu machen, um die Luft zu verändern. Das Wetter war hell und die Partie ward angenommen. Als wir eben im Begriff waren, in die Gondel zu ſteigen, vermißte der Prinz den Schlüſſel zu einer kleinen Schatulle, die ſehr wichtige Papiere enthielt. Sogleich kehrten wir um ihn zu ſuchen. Er beſann ſich auf das genaueſte, die Schatulle noch den vorigen Tag verſchloſſen zu haben, und ſeit dieſer Zeit war er nicht aus dem Zimmer gekommen. Aber alles Suchen war umſonſt, wir mußten davon abſtehen um die Zeit nicht zu verlieren. Der Prinz, deſſen Seele über jeden Argwohn erhaben war, erklärte ihn für verloren und bat uns nicht weiter davon zu ſprechen.

Schiller.

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

II.—Der Taillefer ritt vor allem Normannenheer
Auf einem hohen Pferde mit Schild und mit Speer;
Er sang so herrlich, das klang über Hastingsfeld,
Von Roland sang er und manchem frommen Held.

Und als das Rolandslied wie ein Sturm erscholl,
Da wallete manch Panier, manch Herze schwoll,
Da brannten Ritter und Mannen von hohem Muth,
Der Taillefer sang und schürte das Feuer gut.

Dann sprengt' er hinein und führte den ersten Stoß,
Davon ein englischer Ritter zu Boden schoß.
Dann schwang er das Schwert und führte den ersten Schlag,
Davon ein englischer Ritter am Boden lag.

Normannen sahen's, die harrten nicht allzu lang
Sie brachen herein mit Geschrei und mit Schilderklang.
Hei, sausende Pfeile, klirrender Schwerterschlag!
Bis Harald fiel und sein trotziges Heer erlag.

Uhland.

III.—Translate into German :—

I should have said it, if you had wished it. Who has recommended him? I have poured wine into the glass. We are reading a German book. The clock strikes. I should say it, if I thought otherwise. She was going to visit us, but she has not been able to come. Can you do it? All men must die. I should go to Germany, if I could speak German. I have been obliged to write a letter. We rise early. The thief has run away. The sun was just rising when we set out. It is fine weather. My father has two sons and three daughters. She has a younger sister. Cicero was the greatest orator of Rome. Who has made the fewest mistakes? They looked at each other. I prefer our house to theirs. Can you tell me in which house Mr. A. lives? What kind of wood is that? It is half-past seven.

IV.—Give the inf., imperf., and part. perf. of the verbs to cut, to do, to know, to receive, to burn, to lose.

2. Decline : der hohe Baum, ein grünes Feld.
3. Which are the feminine terminations of nouns?
4. Mention the prepositions which govern the dative.
5. Explain under what circumstances a prefix is separable from its verb.
6. When does an inversion take place in a principal sentence?

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

[PASS PAPER.]

I.—Translate into English :—

Blücher war der ächteste Ausdruck der Stimmungen, die Volk und Heer belebten. Der siebzigjährige Veteran aus Friedrich's Zeit war ein Jüngling an körperlicher Kraft und Frische, wie an Begeisterung und Thatenlust. Die stolze, heldenhafte Art des alten Preußenthums verband sich bei ihm mit dem ungebeugten Sinn eines Patrioten, der die Schmach der Unterdrückung tief empfand und den Fremden unbeschreiblich haßte. Im Volke lebte ein gleiches Gefühl; außer Stein war kein hervorragender Mann zu nennen, der diese populäre Empfindung so innig theilte, so unverholen kundgab wie Blücher. Es

war eine Heldengestalt, die sich volksthümlich und imposant zugleich hervorhob; denn die soldatische Derbheit und Jovialität des Mannes ruhte auf einem tiefen und innerlichen Grunde, und sein sorglos heiterer Humor verbarg einen gewaltigen Ernst, welcher an das Größte sich wagte und das Schwierigste in frommer Zuversicht glücklich vollendete. Wie Arndt bei der Schilderung seines äußern Erscheinens sagt, sein Gesicht habe gleichsam zwei verschiedene Welten gehabt und während um Mund und Kinn lauernde Husarenlust spielte, habe auf der Stirn und um Augen Schönheit und Hoheit gethront, so war es mit seinem ganzem Wesen beschaffen.

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

Häusser.

II.—Wallenstein spricht:

Wie, mein Herr Abgesandter? Ich soll's wohl
Nicht merken, daß man's müde ist, die Macht,
Des Schwertes Griff in meiner Hand zu sehn?
Daß man begierig diesen Vorwand hascht,
Den spanschen Namen braucht, mein Volk zu mindern,
In's Reich zu führen eine neue Macht,
Die mir nicht untergeben sei. Mich so
Gerad bei Seit' zu werfen, dazu bin ich
Euch noch zu mächtig. Mein Vertrag erheischt's,
Daß alle Kaiserheere mir gehorchen,
So weit die deutsche Sprach' geredet wird.
Von spanschen Truppen aber und Infanten,
Die durch das Reich as Gäste wandernd ziehn,
Steht im Vertrage nichts.—Da kommt man denn
So in der Stille hinter ihm herum,
Macht mich erst schwächer, dann entbehrlich, bis
Man kürzeren Proceß kann mit mir machen.
Wozu die krummen Wege, Herr Minister?
Gerad heraus! Den Kaiser drückt das Pactum
Mit mir. Er möchte gerne, daß ich ginge.
Ich will ihm den Gefallen thun: das war
Beschlossne Sache, Herr, noch eh' Sie kamen.
Es thut mir Leid um meine Obersten;
Noch seh' ich nicht, wie sie zu ihren vorgeschossnen Geldern.
Zum wohlverdienten Lohne kommen werden.
Neu Regiment bringt neue Menschen auf,
Und früheres Verdienst veraltet schnell.

Schiller.

III.—Translate into German :—

Without a division of labour the world could not go on. It is of very much more importance that men should have food than that they should have pianofortes. Yet it by no means follows that every pianoforte-maker ought to add the business of a baker to his own; for, if he did so, we should have both much worse music and much worse bread. . . . The community, it is plain, would be thrown into universal confusion, if it were supposed to be the duty of every association which is formed for one good object, to promote every other good object.

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

SECOND AND THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.

[SECOND PAPER.]

Translate into German :—

Saddled or not saddled, in the wars between the Spaniards and the Indians, the horse did not play a subordinate part; the horse made the essential difference between the armies; and if, in the great square of Madrid, there had been raised some huge emblem, in stone, to commemorate the Spanish conquest of the New World, an equine, not an equestrian, figure would appropriately have crowned the work. The arms and the armour might have remained the same. The ineffectual clubs and darts and lances might still have been arrayed against the sharp Biscayan sword and deadly arquebuss; the cotton doublet of Cusco against the steel corslet of Milan; but, without the horse, the victory would ultimately have been on the side of overpowering numbers. The Spaniards might have hewn into the Peruvian squadrons, making clear lanes of prostrate bodies. Those squadrons would have closed together again, and by mere weight would have compressed to death the little band of heroic Spaniards. In truth, had the horse been created in America, the conquest of the New World would not improbably have been reserved for that peculiar epoch of development in the European mind, when, as at present, mechanical power has in some degree superseded the horse, that power being naturally measured by the units contained in it of the animal force which it represents and displaces.—ARTHUR HELPS.

1. Mention the principal authors of the Romantic school, and state in what departments of literature they have chiefly distinguished themselves.
2. What is meant by a *Tendenz-Roman?* Mention a few specimens.
3. Give an outline of any dramatic work of either Gutzkow, or Hebbel, or Platen.
4. Mention the most important of Lessing's critical writings, and explain on what occasion they were written.
5. What are the great defects of Jean Paul's style?

THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.

[PASS PAPER.]

I.—Translate into English :—

Es iſt ein allgemeines Geſetz, daß nach einer Ausdehnung der Kultur in weite Kreiſe ſich dieſe wieder verengern, ſo wie, daß nach Erſchöpfung der Bildung in dem Einen Stande ein anderer an deſſen Stelle tritt. Nach der Blütezeit der ritterlichen Dichtung, in welcher die Poeſie in dieſem die Nation damals vertretenden Stande allgemein verbreitet war, trat ſie in den verwandten Kreis gelehrter Ritersleute und ritterlicher Geiſtlichen und von da aus immer beſtimmter unter die Gelehrten von Gewerbe zurück, während welcher Einſchränkung ſich dann zugleich die deſto weitere Ausdehnung in's Volk vorbereitete. Die reinere Ritterdichtung hatte ihren Sitz an den Höfen, die gelehrten, gnomiſchen Dichter waren in eine Art von Schulen getheilt, unter denen ein freundlicher oder feindlicher Verkehr war.

Gervinus.

II.—Wie man den König an dem Uebermaß
Der Gaben kennt: denn ihm muß wenig ſcheinen
Was Tauſenden ſchon Reichthum iſt; ſo kennt
Man euch, ihr Götter, an geſparten, lang'

Und weiſe zubereiteten Geſchenken.
Denn ihr allein wißt, was uns frommen kann,
Und ſchaut der Zukunft ausgedehntes Reich,
Wenn jedes Abends Stern- und Nebelhülle
Die Ausſicht uns verdeckt. Gelaſſen hört
Ihr unſer Flehn, das um Beſchleunigung
Euch kindiſch bittet; aber eure Hand
Bricht unreif nie die goldnen Himmelsfrüchte;
Und wehe dem, der ungeduldig ſie
Ertrotzend ſaure Speiſe ſich zum Tod'
Genießt. O laßt das lang' erwartete,
Noch kaum gedachte Glück nicht, wie den Schatten
Des abgeſchiednen Freundes eitel mir
Und dreifach ſchmerzlicher vorübergehn.

Göthe.

Translate into German—

III.—Mr. Hallam is, on the whole, far better qualified than any other writer of our time for the office which he has undertaken. He has great industry and great acuteness. His knowledge is extensive, various, and profound. His mind is equally distinguished by the amplitude of its grasp and by the delicacy of its tact. His speculations have none of that vagueness which is the common fault of political philosophy. On the contrary, they are strikingly practical, and teach us not only the general rule, but the mode of applying it to solve particular cases.

MATHEMATICS.—*Examiner, Professor Purser.*

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

ALGEBRA.

1. If $\frac{x}{y}=\frac{a}{b}$ show that $\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}=\frac{ab}{a^2+b^2}$

2. Solve the equations

$$\begin{cases} ax+by=c \\ a'x+b'y=c' \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{x+\alpha}{x+\beta}=\frac{x+\gamma}{x+\delta}$$

3. Solve the equations

$$\frac{1}{x}-\frac{x-1}{x+1}=\frac{1}{6}$$

$$\sqrt{x+a}+\sqrt{x+b}=\sqrt{2x}$$

4. A rectangular garden contains 1260 sq. yards, the length of the diagonal is 53 yards. Calculate the sides.

5. Find the sum of the first n odd numbers.

Sum the series $1+\frac{2}{3}+\frac{4}{9}+$ &c., *ad infinitum.*

6. Define the logarithm of a number to the base 10. What is meant by the characteristic and mantissa? Given log 3 = 0.4771213 log 7 = 0.8450980.

Find log 63 log (.0049)

Why have logarithmic cosines and logarithmic secants the same tabular differences?

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

7. Solve the equations

$$x^3+y^3=117 \qquad x^2+y^2-xy=39.$$

8. Find an expression containing integer powers of x not higher than the second, which shall assume the values A, B, C, respectively, when for x is substituted α, β, γ.

9. If $\phi(x)\ \phi(y) = \phi(x+y)$ whatever be x and y, prove that $\phi(x) = a^x$ where a is a constant.

10. Find the greatest value which

$$\frac{x^2+x-2}{x^2-x+2} \text{ can have.}$$

11. A pays on a lease which will expire in 50 years £100 a year for an estate that is worth £200 a year. He wishes to exchange his terminable lease for a lease for ever. Calculate what increase of rent he ought to pay.

The rent is paid half yearly. Interest computed at 4 per cent.

$$\log 102 = 2.0086002$$

$$\bar{1}.13998 = \log .13804 \quad \text{nearly.}$$

12. Eliminate x and y from the equations

$$\left.\begin{aligned} x^2+ay&=a^2 \\ y^2+bx&=b^2 \\ x+y&=c \end{aligned}\right\}$$

expressing the result in a rational and symmetrical form.

CONIC SECTIONS.

The Propositions to be proved Geometrically.

1. If P is a point on a conic and Q the point where the tangent at P meets the directrix, PQ subtends a right angle at the focus.

2. The circle circumscribing the triangle formed by three tangents to a parabola passes through the focus.

3. The sum of the reciprocals of the segments of any focal chord of a conic is constant.

4. Find the locus of the intersection of the perpendicular let fall from the focus on the tangent to an ellipse with the radius vector drawn from the centre to the point of contact.

5. The focal chord of curvature at any point of a conic is equal to the focal chord of the conic parallel to the tangent at the point.

6. The locus of the middle points of all chords of an ellipse drawn through a given point is a similar and similarly placed ellipse.

GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY.

1. On the same straight line and on the same side of it there cannot be two similar segments of circles, not coinciding with one another.

2. Describe a circle about a given triangle.

3. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

4. Define the circular measure of an angle. Given that the number of seconds in the angular unit = 206265. Find the circular measure of 23° 27′ 13″.

5. Prove the formula

$$\sin(A-B)=\sin A\cos B-\cos A\sin B$$

when each of the angles is less than a right angle.

6. Show that in any triangle $c^2=a^2+b^2-2ab\cos C$ whether C is acute or obtuse.

Hence find a formula for $\tan\frac{1}{2}C$ adapted to logarithmic computation.

7. Express the area of a triangle

1° in terms of two sides and the included angle

2° in terms of the three sides.

8. The rectangle under the perpendiculars let fall from any point on a circle on two tangents is equal to the square of the perpendicular let fall on their chord of contact.

9. Find a point (P) inside a triangle (ABC) such that the sum of its distances from the vertices be least.

Solve also the more general question to find P, so that $aPA+bPB+cPC$ may be least, where any two of the multiples a, b, c, are together greater than the third.

10. If $A'B'C'$ are the points of contact of the circle inscribed in the triangle ABC, prove that

$$\frac{\text{area of }(A'B'C')}{\text{area of }(ABC)}=\frac{r}{2R}$$

where r, R, are the radii of the inscribed and circumscribed circles.

11. Express the radius of the circle circumscribing a quadrilateral in terms of the sides.

Hence find the relation subsisting amongst the sines of four angles whose sum is 180°.

12. Find sine and cosine of 36°.

13. Express the internal and external bisectors of the vertical angle of a triangle in terms of that angle and the containing sides.

14. Prove the series $\tan^{-1}x=x-\frac{x^3}{3}+\frac{x^5}{3}-$&c.

$\tan^{-1}x$ has an indefinite number of values corresponding with a given value of x. What step in the investigation determines, which is the one represented by this series.

15. Express in a rational form the relation subsisting amongst the six lines connecting four points.

16. Apply the series $\sin\theta=\theta-\frac{\theta^3}{1.2.3}+$&c.,

to calculate sin 3° to 5 places of decimals.

Why is this series always convergent?

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

1. Show from fundamental conception of a differential co-efficient that

$$\frac{d\sin x}{dx}=\cos x\quad\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right)=-\frac{3}{x^4}$$

2. If $u=z\quad z=\sqrt{y+a}\quad y=e^{-kx}$

Find $\frac{du}{dx}$

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

3. Prove that the curve $y=(x-a)^3+(x-a)$ cuts the axis of x at an angle of 45°.

4. Find the limiting values of

$$\frac{e^x-e^{-x}}{\log(1+x)} \text{ and of } \frac{\sin x-\sin^{-1}x}{x^3} \text{ where } x=0$$

5. Show that $\frac{x^2-3x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ is a minimum when $x=1$.

6. Prove that if $f(x)$, $f'(x)$, $f''(x)$ are finite and continuous from a to $a+h$

$$f(a+h)=f(a)+f'(a)\frac{h}{1}+f''(a+\theta h)\frac{h^2}{1.2}$$

where θ lies between 0 and 1.

Expand $\tan^{-1}x$ by Maclaurin's theorem.

7. At a point on a curve where the angle which the radius vector makes with the tangent is a maximum or a minimum, the corresponding radius of curvature subtends a right angle at the origin.

8. Given the curve

$$y^2+ax^3+bx^2y+cxy^2+dy^3+ \text{ higher terms}=0$$

Examine the limiting values of

$$\left(\frac{y}{x}\right), \qquad \left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right), \qquad \left(\frac{y^2}{x^2}\right)$$

as x approaches zero.

Hence show that when the co-efficient a does not vanish, the origin is a cusp, the tangent at which is the axis of x, and that the curvature in the neighbourhood of the cusp increases indefinitely.

9. Prove that in general at a point of inflexion

$$\frac{d^2u}{d\theta^2}+u=0 \quad \text{where} \quad u=\frac{1}{r}$$

Through a fixed point O on the circumference of a circle, a radius vector OP is drawn to the curve, and produced to a point Q, such that PQ is of given length (b).

Show that the curve locus of Q has two points of inflexion if b lies between a and $2a$, a being the diameter of the given circle.

10. Prove the expression for the radius of curvature

$$R=\frac{\left\{1+\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2\right\}^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}}$$

Transform it into a function where θ is the independent variable having given $x=r\cos\theta \quad y=r\sin\theta$.

Find the radius of curvature at any point of the curve $x^{\frac{2}{3}}+y^{\frac{2}{3}}=a^{\frac{2}{3}}$.

11. Find the envelope of a line such that the segment of it intercepted between two given lines at right angles subtends a right angle at a given point.

12. Find the maximum value of $u=(x+1)(y+1)(z+1)$ x, y, z, being subject to the condition $a^xb^yc^z=A$.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY, &c.

1. Explain fully the method of calculating the base and base angles of a triangle when the vertical angle and the containing sides are given.

2. What is meant by the equation of a right line or curve? Find the equation of a right line passing through the point $x=2 \quad y=1$ and making an angle of 30° with the axis of x.

3. Examine what curves are represented by the following equations, describing each as fully as you can, and illustrating by diagrams.

$$3x+5y+15=0 \quad x^2+y^2-6x-10y=15 \quad x^2-y^2=9$$

4. Find the equation of the tangent to the conic

$$\frac{x^2}{a}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$$ (1°) without (2°) with the aid of the differential calculus.

5. If the equation

$$ax^2+2hxy+by^2+2gx+2fy+c=0$$

represent a pair of right lines, find the tangent of the angle between them.

6. A rectangular hyperbola passes through a given point, and is concentric with a given ellipse. Find the envelope of their chords of intersection.

7. Find the condition that the four points of intersection of two conics, each given by the general equation, lie on the same circle.

8. Find the condition that the line $x\cos\alpha+y\sin\alpha=p$ be normal to the conic $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$.

9. Prove that when the axes of co-ordinates are transformed

$$\frac{h^2-ab}{\sin^2\omega} \qquad \frac{a+b-2h\cos\omega}{\sin^2\omega}$$ are invariants a, $2h$, b, being the co-efficients of the highest terms in a function of x & y of the second degree.

CHEMISTRY.—*Examiner, Dr. Andrews.*

[HONOR PAPER.]

1. How is the maximum density point of water determined by experiment?

2. Give an account of the principal facts which have been ascertained regarding the regelation of ice.

3. Describe an arrangement by which you can determine for pressures less than that of the atmosphere, the pressures corresponding to the temperatures at which water may be made to boil.

4. Give a brief account of the two most important methods of determining the specific heat of a solid body.

5. Give some account of the solar heat spectrum.

6. State the composition and describe the analysis of atmospheric air.

7. State the composition, by weight and by volume, of the deutoxide of nitrogen, its mode of preparation, and principal properties.

8. Why is nitric acid (according to the new views) considered to be a monobasic and sulphuric acid a bibasic acid? Write the formulas of oil of vitriol and of the neutral and acid sulphates of potash, on the supposition that sulphuric acid is a bibasic acid.

9. What are the chief constituents of coal gas?

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

10. What are the different proportions in which gases are known to combine, and the volume in each case of the compound formed.

11. Give an account of the preparation, composition, and chief properties of the fulminate of mercury.

12. The formula of the mineral feldspar is $KO, SiO_2 + Al_2O_3, SiO_2$, assuming the atomic weight of silicon to be 21. Write the corresponding formulas for the same body, taking silicon in the first place to be 14, and in the next 7.

13. Give some account of the new metals cæsium and rubidium, and describe their spectra.

14. State the principal observations which have been made on the solubility of salts, and mention in particular the effects of heat upon the solubility of chloride of sodium and of sulphate of soda.

15. What is the action of heat upon the following bodies :—

$$NaO, CO_2—NaO, 2CO_2—BaO, CO_2—CaO, CO_2—FeO, CO_2.$$

16. Explain dimorphism and illustrate your meaning by referring to the dimorphism of sulphur, of carbonate of lime, and of some of the metals.

17. Describe the oxides of copper, and the uses to which they have been applied.

18. How is the density of a vapour determined?

19. Give an account of the alcoholic fermentation, and describe the relations of acetic acid to the alcohol series.

20. Describe the action of polarized light on solutions of sugars and on the varieties of tartaric acid?

21. What is meant by a dielectric, and state how Faraday has shown that bodies act unequally as dielectrics.

22. Give an account of the inductive action of magnets, or of an electrical current, upon conductors, and explain how the induced current may acquire a far greater tension than the original current.

23. Apply Ohm's theorem to the determination of the resistance of a given length of telegraph wire in terms of a standard wire.

24. Explain the chemical actions which take place in Daniell's and in Grove's battery.

25. If the heat produced by the conversion of equal weights of carbon and carbonic oxide with carbonic acid be a and b, find an expression for the heat produced by the conversion of carbon into carbonic oxide.

[Answers will be received to not more than five of the questions 19 to 25 from the same candidate.]

[PASS PAPER.]

1. Give an account of the Centigrade and of Fahrenheit's scales, and state the corresponding degrees of Fahrenheit when the Centigrade thermometer stands at 10° and + 30°.

2. What is meant by the latent heat of water? State also its amount, and how it is determined.

3. Describe the construction and uses of the barometer.

4. State the composition of atmospheric air, and describe the method of analysing it.

5. How is nitrogen gas prepared, and under what conditions will it combine with oxygen?

6. What are the sources of iodine and its characteristic properties?

7. State the proportions in which gases have been observed to combine.

8. What is the composition of sugar? Describe the principal varieties of sugar, and from what sources they are obtained.

9. Give an account of the changes which take place in alcoholic fermentation.

10. What are the principal substances obtained from the distillation of coal?

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

MEDICAL STUDENTS.

To substitute for Questions 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, *the following:—*

21*a*. Describe the preparation and properties of arseniuretted hydrogen.

22*a*. Give a general account of the composition, preparation, and properties of the volatile alcoloids. State also their relations to ammonia.

23*a*. State the composition of the formic and acetic acids, and describe their chief reactions.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—*Examiner, Dr. Stevelly.*

PHYSICS.

1. State the argument derived from Astronomy which leads to the conclusion that matter or body is limited in its divisibility, or that in any of its states it consists ultimately of atoms or molecules.

2. State the argument derived from the facts and laws discovered by the Chemist which leads to the same conclusion.

3. State some of the familiar facts which prove that a body may virtually retain two different motions in different directions and with different velocities, though it can only move in one definite line and with some definite velocity in absolute space at any one instant.

4. Describe the lever. Define the term "arm of the lever," as used in modern works, and distinguish the meaning of the term as used by the older writers on mechanics. State and prove the relation of two forces when they equilibrate on the lever.

5. State the two perfections of the balance which its adjustments are intended to effect. Describe them, and state the adjustments necessary to produce them.

6. When a heavy body falls within moderate ranges from rest at a given place, state the relation which is found to exist between the distances it passes through, and the times it takes to pass through those distances. Describe the experimental proofs of what you assert.

7. Define specific gravity, and describe the method of taking the specific gravity of quicksilver, and the precautions to be attended to.

8. A lump of glass, which has been ground to such a form as to displace exactly 1,000 grains of distilled water, when weighed in a sample of strong sulphuric acid, is found to weigh 1,845 grains less than it did in air: find the specific gravity of the sulphuric acid, and prove what you assert.

9. Explain the optical distinction between a white body and one which in daylight appears red or yellow, or green or blue.

10. In terrestrial magnetism, explain what is meant by the "Declination," the "Variation," and the "Dip" of the needle at a given place.

11. Describe Daniell's Constant Galvanic Battery, and explain on what its constancy depends.

12. Describe the effect exercised on a freely suspended magnetic needle by a galvanic current traversing a wire placed over, or under, or in front of the needle.

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

THIRD YEAR ENGINEERING STUDENTS.

1. Explain what engineers mean by quantity of work; what the unit of work in use by them is, and how the work done in any given time is expressed.

2. Explain what is commonly understood among engineers by a horse-power. Why this number is selected, and what experiments have to be performed in order to ascertain the average amount of work horses are capable of performing, working eight hours in the day.

3. An engine of five horses effective power lifts 30 cwts. of coal per hour from a pit 240 fathoms deep, and at the same time works a forge hammer making twenty-five lifts per minute, each lift being three feet high required the weight of the hammer. Find the general formula whose solution would give the answer to this question, in which symbols being put for the numbers which may vary in it, any one of them may be found when all the others are given.

4. Classify the moving forces which man has at his command, and give the law which governs the action of fluids in motion, on resisting surfaces impelled upon them, (1) perpendicularly, (2) obliquely. Distinguish the two effects in the latter case.

5. Explain the difference of the properties of water by which the work done by the overshot and by the undershot wheels are effected, and explain the principle on which the horse-power of an undershot wheel is to be calculated when it is doing the maximum of work as determined by Euler's Formula.

6. Find the formula which gives the steering efficacy of the rudder of a ship having headway when the rudder is set at any given angle to the keel of the ship.

7. State the three classes to which all the resistances requiring to be overcome by machines can be reduced, and point out what class comprises the largest number and greatest variety of the useful work requiring to be accomplished.

8. Describe the distinction between friction of sliding and friction of rolling. Describe the simplest mode of experimentally determining the co-efficient of friction between two given rough surfaces, and state the allowance usually made by engineers and in calculations for the friction of a railway train on a well constructed level rail.

9. State the quantities which require to be known in order to calculate the gross horse-power of a steam engine. Explain what is meant by the modulus of an engine and the allowances which are usually found sufficient to obtain the modulus.

10. State the principal distinction between the Cornish pumping engine and the engines by which the reciprocating motion of the piston is converted into rotatory motion by the crank.

11. Describe what is meant by the "pitch of the teeth of wheels." State what determines the designer of a pair of wheels which are to work together in the choice of the pitch when he knows the work the wheels are intended to perform. State what determines him in the number of teeth he is to place on each of the pitch circles; and how, when he has determined the pitch, he determines the diameter of the pitch circle when the number of teeth is known, or that number when the diameter is given.

12. Explain how the epicycloidal teeth are to be formed on a wheel which is intended to drive a given pin-spur wheel with constant velocity ratio during the whole action of each tooth, and show how the curve to which each tooth is to be formed is found from the epicycloid when each pin is made a cylinder of a radius large enough to give it strength sufficient to bear the action of the tooth that drives it.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

1. Suppose it has been proved that the magnitude of the resultant of any two forces acting at any angle on a material particle, is represented by the length of the diagonal of the parallelogram whose sides represent the forces; prove that its direction must be that of the diagonal.

2. Suppose it to have been proved that the diagonal of the rectangle represents the resultant of two forces which act simultaneously on a material particle, in directions which contain a right angle; prove that the diagonal of the parallelogram whose sides represent them represents the resultant when they act in directions which contain any angle.

3. Define the centre of gravity of a heavy body: find the centre of gravity of a thin triangular plate of uniform density; and show that if a free particle in the plane of the three vertical points of a triangle be attracted towards them with forces as the distances from them, it will be in equilibrio under the three actions when placed at the centre of gravity of the triangle.

4. If one set of forces tend to turn a lever in one direction, and another set at the same time to turn it in the contrary direction, state the relation which must subsist between these sets of forces, in order that they may be in equilibrio. Prove what you assert.

5. Prove that the formulæ $v = ft.$ and $S = \frac{1}{2} ft.^2$ How is the motion denominated to which these formulæ apply? What is the motion said to be when $vt = S$ with v invariable in any one case?

6. The accelerating force of gravity being found at the Equator = 32·0881 feet, find the velocity with which a heavy body falling freely there would be moving at the end of the third second from the commencement of its fall; and find the number of feet it would move over in the interval between the third and fourth second.

7. Explain how the centre of gravity of a heavy body may be caused to move in a cycloid whose base is horizontal, and vertex the lowest point of the curve; and prove that the part of its weight which accelerates its motion along the curve is proportionate to its distance from the vertex.

8. Three immovable points, not in the same line, attract a material point left free in their plane with forces continually proportional to its distances from them; find the path of its motion and the law which governs that motion.

9. Give the formula which connects the length of the pendulum, the principal moment of inertia, and the relative position of the centre of gravity and axis of suspension; and from it deduce the convertibility of the centres of oscillation and suspension of the pendulum.

10. Explain the distinction between a sidereal month and a synodic month. Show how the successive monthly phases of the moon are accounted for by her being a spheric body seen by light falling on her from the sun while she is going round the earth in her monthly course. Show whether the cycle of her phases is the sidereal or synodic month.

11. Define the terms "Altitude," "Azimuth," "Declination," and "Right Ascension;" and point out the spherical triangle, by the solution of which the Astronomer can calculate the declination and right ascension of an object whose altitude and azimuth he has taken at an instant noted by his well-regulated sidereal clock; and state what side of that triangle he must have previously determined, and the method of so doing.

12. Explain what opticians mean by the index of Refraction, (1) Absolute, (2) Relative; and explain the best method, or any method, by which these indices are determined.

Appendix, No. 8.

General Class Examination.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.—*Examiner, Professor James Thomson.*

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

1. Given the traces of a plane, it is required to find the angle which the plane makes with the horizontal plane of projection.

2. Given the projections of a straight line, it is required to find the angle which the line makes with the vertical plane of projection.

3. Given the traces of two planes, it is required to find the projections of the line of intersection of the planes.

4. Given the projections of a right circular cone with axis vertical, and given the horizontal projection of a point on its surface, required the vertical projection of the same point.

5. Supposing there to be given the scale for measurements from a model, show how to construct the scale for its isometric projection.

6. Show how to find a numerical expression for the ratio of the natural or ordinary scale to the isometric scale.

7. Draw accurately an isometric projection of a cube having a circle inscribed on one of its faces.

8. Explain the method of drawing in perspective, when the object and the point of view are given by their horizontal and vertical projections, and the picture surface is a given plane perpendicular to both planes of projection.

9. The perspective of an original straight line lies in the straight line drawn from the "*intersecting point*" to the "*vanishing point*" of that line, or in its continuation past the intersecting point, but not past the vanishing point. Explain and prove this.

10. Given the traces of a plane, and also one of the projections of a straight line in the plane; it is required to find the other projection.

11. Given the traces of a plane, and also one of the projections of any curve in the plane; it is required to find the other projection of the curve.

12. Two common or right cylinders of unequal diameters have their axes intersecting one another at right angles: they are placed with the axes of both parallel to the vertical plane of projection, and with the axis of one parallel to the horizontal plane of projection, the axis of the other being vertical. Show how to draw the vertical projection of their intersection.

13. Draw the projections of a one-inch cube which stands on the horizontal plane of projection, with two faces parallel to the vertical plane of projection, and with a clear space between it and the vertical plane of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Draw its shadow cast on the horizontal plane of projection, taking the light as falling in a direction ordinarily adopted in orthographic drawing. The following line is one inch long ———

14. Taking the usual direction for the rays of light, show how to find the vertical projection of the shadow cast on a given vertical cylindric surface by a given thin circular disk placed parallel to the vertical plane of projection.

15. Show how to describe, on true principles, an ellipse with given major and minor axes.

16. Show how to describe approximately an ellipse with given major and minor axes, the circumference being made up of arcs of circles either of two lengths of radii or of three.

17. Show how to find the vanishing point of a slant edge of a roof at the gable end of a house, the house being supposed to be given by its plan and front elevation, with end elevation also if wanted, and the picture

surface being oblique to the vertical plane of projection, and all necessary data (the position of the point of view for instance) being supposed to be known. *Appendix, No. 8.*

General Class Examination.

18. State and explain the special geometrical conditions of the problem of drawing a perspective picture of such portion of a level circle, having numerous radii drawn from centre to circumference, as can be shown on a vertical picture plane, the point of view being vertically above the centre of the circle. The problem is such as would arise if a perspective were to be drawn of part of a large paddle or fly wheel lying flat on its side by an observer standing upright over its centre ; the picture surface being vertical as usual.

SECOND YEAR ENGINEERING STUDENTS.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. Two cylindric surfaces in general (not necessarily surfaces of revolution), have the generating straight lines of the one at right angles with those of the other ; the cylinders are placed with the straight generatrices of both parallel to the vertical plane of projection, and with those of one parallel to the horizontal plane of projection, those of the other being vertical. Show how to construct the vertical projection of the intersection of the two cylindric surfaces.

2. What is the error in square links per acre in a survey made with a chain which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch too long ?

3. Give formulæ or rules for finding the content of a pyramid, a cone, and a cylinder, the latter two being of the ordinary kind, that is to say, being solids of revolution.

4. State and explain whether or not a theodolite fully adjusted for an observation by a person of long sight, will require an adjustment for parallax in being used for the same observation by a short-sighted person.

5. When the telescope of a Y theodolite or level is made to revolve in its Y's a certain line of the telescope retains its position unchanged. State precisely what that line is.

6. In continuation of your answer to the foregoing question, state clearly what is the condition to be brought about in the adjustment of the line of collimation, so that while the telescope is revolving in the Y's the intersection of the cross wires may appear not to move on the distant object viewed.

7. Supposing the line of collimation of a Y levelling instrument to be already adjusted to its proper position in the telescope, state the practical process for farther adjustment of the instrument, so that it may give level sights when the spirit tube attached to the telescope shows the bubble at middle; and demonstrate the truth of the process, pointing out clearly any structural accuracy of the cylindric rings that you may have to assume in your demonstration as having been effected by the instrument maker.

8. Show that in Gravatt's level there is no exact height in the telescope tube at which the horizontal wire ought necessarily to be adjusted, and explain the bearing of this on Gravatt's rules for the adjustment of his instrument.

9. If the object glass of a levelling instrument or theodolite be obscured in part by a cover applied close to it, and leaving only a narrow diametrical slit, or else leaving only a triangular space of the object glass uncovered, how will the field of view, as seen in looking into the instrument in the usual way, be affected by the cover? Also state by what

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General Class Examination.

arrangement the field of view could be made to appear square or triangular or of other forms if required.

10. For computation of earthwork along an entire cutting or embankment, whether will the ordinary prismoidal method or the method of "mean areas" give generally more correct results, and why?

11. In the frustum of a pyramid, let the areas of the two parallel faces be A and C, and let the area of a section midway between them and parallel to them be B, and let their distance apart be l. Prove that the content of the frustum is $= (A+4B+C)\frac{l}{6}$. In your demonstration you may assume the ordinary rule for finding the content of a pyramid, or any of the ordinary expressions for the content of a prismoid.

12. A section for a railway cutting shows, spaced at intervals of one chain of 66 feet, the following heights of the surface of the ground above the formation line; 13, 17, 21, 27, 34 feet. The "Base" is 30 feet, and slopes are $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. Take out by Macneill's Tables the quantity of earth between the first and the last of the given heights.

13. Take out by Bidder's Table the quantity from the same data.

14. Given on the ground two points, A and B, within about two or three chains or so apart, on a railway curve of given radius great compared with the distance AB. Show how to find by aid of a tangent, and how by aid of a chord, a point on the curve between A and B at a given distance from A.

15. In passing from a straight line of railway into a circular curve, why is it objectionable to have the straight part simply tangential to the circular part, and preferable to introduce the curvature gradually?

16. In the ranging of railway curves, how may the process in any of the ordinary cases be slightly modified, so as to effect the easing off of the transition from the straight line into the curve of the required radius?

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

OFFICE AND FIELD WORK.

1. Give an example explaining clearly any form of field level book which you can use, and showing the mode of using it.

2. If any given surface of revolution, in general, be cut by a plane parallel to its axis, and at a given distance from the axis, show how the curve of the section may be drawn: or, what is the same, show how its projection on a plane of projection taken parallel to the cutting plane may be drawn.

SECOND AND THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.

3. By use of Tables furnished to you, compute the area of a triangle having its sides 3120 links, 2754 links, and 1967 links; and give the result in square links.

4. In a triangle which may be denoted as ABC, with a split line AD, the following lengths have been noted as measurements made on the ground: $AB = 2994$, $AC = 1212$, $BC = 3592$, $AD = 1053$, $BD = 2392$. Check the measured lengths of the three sides as to whether they be accurate or not.

5. Calculate the numbers in Bidder's Table of Earthworks, for two end heights of 18 and 26 feet; and explain accurately what those numbers mean.

6. In ranging a curve by the method of angles at the circumference, with some points of the curve determined on the ground by means of a transversal, if you have ranged and pegged a portion of the curve with

the theodolite at one station, and it becomes necessary to move the theodolite to another station on the curve; how do you arrange the theodolite at the new station to give the proper readings for the additional pegs which may be ranged by sights taken from that new station? In answering this you should take into consideration that the commencement of the curve, as also the end of the curve, may, or may not, be visible from the new theodolite station. *Appendix, No. 8.* General Class Examination.

7. In marking out the half-breadths for a railway on the usual method by successive approximations (as has been taught in the Second Year Lecture Course), what, in the search for a point to be marked on the ground as belonging to the required edge of the slope, is the condition to be aimed at, which, on being attained, proves that the point on the ground accomplishing it is a point of the required edge of the slope?

8. Show how it is that in following the method of setting out half-breadths referred to in the foregoing question, each shift of the trial point, resulting from the measurement and calculation for attaining a closer approximation, falls short of the true required amount of shift at the side of the ground rising from the centre peg, and that it is in excess of the true shift on the descending side; or briefly, in other words, show that were we to follow precisely the calculated correction of each approximate point, we would underdo the correction on the side ascending from the centre line, and would overdo it on the side descending from the centre line.

THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.

9. Explain, in respect to designs for an oblique bridge, what is meant by the corrected or adjusted angle of skewback of the intrado; or, in other words, what is meant by the adjusted angle of the intradosal coursing spiral; and give the corresponding explanation as to the extradosal coursing spiral; and show clearly, by the aid of diagrams, how the correction or adjustment is made in each case.

10. Explain what is meant by the "eccentricity" in regard to the radiating joints in the face of an oblique bridge. Also give an outline of the chief steps of a proof of the principle according to which these joints may be drawn radiating from one point.

THIRD YEAR ENGINEERING STUDENTS.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

1. If in drawing up a specification for a contract for supplying large pipes for water works, you should wish to follow mainly an example of a specification of that description, submitted to you in the course of the present Session, what would be, so far as you can state from recollection, the nature of the chief clauses you would insert, as to testing from time to time the metal of which the pipes are being cast; as to the manner of casting; as to freedom from blemishes and inaccuracies in the castings; and as to testing or proving the pipes when cast.

2. Describe the following varieties of water pumps:—

(*a*) Pump with piston or "bucket," with valve in the piston.

(*b*) Double acting piston pump.

(*c*) Plunger pump without piston.

(*d*) Plunger pump with piston bearing a valve, the area of the piston being about double that of the cross section of the plunger.

3. Specify what is "*the British absolute unit of force*" as fixed in accordance with the principles of Gauss, the avoirdupois pound of matter being taken as the unit of mass. Also state what is the weight in pounds

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General Class Examination.

of a unit of mass in the ordinary, but not quite precise or consistent system of designation of quantities of matter, and of quantities of force.

4. In Oblique Bridge building ;—for finding the angle to which to set the bevel gauge for marking on the soffit of a face stone the line of edge of the soffit where terminating at the oblique face, Buck directs that a full size development of a strip of the soffit edged by its line of meeting with the oblique face of the arch, be laid down on a platform. Can you show reason in favour of or against following this method ?

5. In reference to passing from results obtained as to stiffness and strength from a large model of a bridge made with beams or girders, to the results which may be expected from a similar structure in full size, state and prove what would be the ratio of the deflexions of two beams similar in form, having the several linear dimensions of the one to the corresponding linear dimensions of the other as m to n, and supported at their extremities, and having each only to bear its own weight (or the deflexions in question being simply those due to the weights of the beams), and neither being strained at any part beyond what may practically be considered as its elastic limit.

6. Show, in respect to the similar beams of different dimensions described in the foregoing question, what is the ratio of $\frac{\text{breaking load}}{\text{actual load}}$ in the one beam, to $\frac{\text{breaking load}}{\text{actual load}}$ in the other beam.

7. How does the strength of a round bar of iron to resist set or rupture by torsion, vary with the diameter of the bar ? Give a demonstration with your answer.

8. How does the stiffness of a round bar of iron to resist twisting (or angular yielding by torsion) vary with the diameter and the length, the deformation not being carried beyond what may be practically considered as the limit of elasticity ? Give a demonstration with your answer.

9. Explain what is meant by the *hydraulic mean depth*, and *wetted perimeter*, of a pipe or canal for conveying water.

10. What is the content, in cubic feet, of the Standard or Reduced Rod used in England in the designation of quantities of brickwork ; and what the content, in cubic feet, of the perch of brickwork commonly used in Ireland ; and what of the perch of masonry also used in Ireland ?

11. A wire of such size that 25 feet of it weigh 1 pound, is suspended as a festoon between two posts 600 feet apart, the points of bearing on the posts being on a level with each other ; and the wire is tightened until it comes to sag only 20 inches at the middle below the level of its ends. What is the pull to which the wire is subjected at the lowest point ? Show also that the pull would be nearly the same throughout the length of the wire.

12. Find the moment of inertia of a rectangle round an axis passing through its centre and parallel to a pair of its sides.

13. Find the moment of inertia of a circular area round its diameter.

14. What is meant by the Modulus of Elasticity of a material.

15. Prove that in a beam subjected to cross strain, its stiffness to resist a given amount of bending (or angular yielding per unit of length) within limits of Elasticity is proportional to the product IE where I is the moment of inertia of its cross section round its neutral axis passing through its centre of gravity, and E is the Modulus of Elasticity of the material : or that $Mr=IE$; where M is the moment of the bending couple at the part of the beam considered, and r the radius of the curvature it has received in the bending.

16. Name the successive styles of the Gothic Architecture of England, and give a brief description of each, as to its character and the period of its prevalence.

17. Explain the meanings of the following terms in Architecture:— Scotia, Dentels, Apophyge, Ogee, Entablature, Fricze, Architrave, Crockets, Mullion, Transom.

18. Draw a sketch of the Tuscan column, and another of the Roman Doric column, and annex the names to the several parts or mouldings. The sketches will suffice if they show about half the column on one side of the centre line.

19. Explain what is meant by the contraction of the vein in water issuing from an orifice: and distinguish between the two kinds of contraction which occur in a vein or stream of water flowing from an open notch in a vertical thin plate; one being where the water leaves the edges of the notch, and the other being along the upper surface of the water.

20. When water flows from a water pipe under a street up to a high story of a house, and there issues briskly into a cistern; the water is said in its transit from the one place to the other to have made a *rise in elevation*, or *an absolute rise*, but *a virtual fall*; or more precisely it is said that a change has occurred, not identical with, but equivalent to, or virtually represented by a certain fall of a certain quantity of water. Explain this fully: and, in doing so, you may consider the two cases;— 1st, in which the water in the pipe under the street has the full pressure due to the water level in the reservoir at the pipe head; and, 2nd, in which, owing to the general flow to numerous outlets throughout the town, the water in the pipe under the street has a less pressure by a definite amount than that due to the height of the water surface in the reservoir.

NATURAL HISTORY.—*Examiner, Professor Wyville Thomson.*

BOTANY.

1. Describe the flower, indicating the adhesions and cohesions of its parts, in a calycifloral exogen.

2. Describe the inflorescence, the flower, and the fruit of one of the Umbelliferae.

3. Give the structure of a Drupe and of a Pome, and state the natural order in which both forms of fruit are frequent.

4. Describe, in minute detail, the structure of a vegetable cell in a growing point.

5. Give the characters of the natural order Orchidaceae.

6. Describe the structure of the flower in any grass.

7. Describe the reproductive organs of any flowering plant, and contrast them in detail with those of a Fern.

8. Describe the mode of propagation by "conjugation" in the lower Algæ.

9. Describe the structure, mode of formation, and functions of the Laticiferous Vessels.

CHEMISTRY.—*Examiner, Dr. Andrews.*

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

1. What are the distinguishing tests for potash, soda, and ammonia?

2. How would you analyse a mixture of phosphate of lime and phosphate of magnesia?

3. Describe the method of analysing an alloy of copper and zinc.

4. How is the amount of chloride of sodium in a solution accurately determined by the silver method?

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General Class Examination.

5. Give an account of the uranium process for determining the amount of phosphoric acid in urine.

6. Describe in detail the fermentation test for sugar, and show how it may be applied to the determination of the quantity of sugar in a liquid.

7. Describe the action of solutions of the different varieties of sugar upon polarised light.

8. What are the chief properties of urea, and, in particular, what are its reactions with the salts of mercury?

9. How would you test for the presence of the following bodies in blood: viz.,—sugar, urea, bile, fat?

Matriculation Examination.

Matriculation Examination.—October, 1866.

Mathematics.—*Examiner, Professor Purser.*

Arithmetic.

1. Find the present value of a bill for £1157 5*s.* due in five months, discount being $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

2. If seven men earn £4 5s. 9d. in seven days, how many men, at the same wages, will earn £16 7*s.* 3*d.* in eleven days?

3. Which is greater $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{7}$ or $\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{4}$ and how much?

Reduce $\frac{186416}{27572}$ to its lowest terms.

4. Prove the rule for the multiplication of decimals.

Calculate $\frac{(11.794)(.0057)}{22.53}$ to five places.

5. Find the length of the diagonal of a square garden which contains 1000 square yards.

Euclid.

1. Bisect a given rectilineal angle.

2. If two triangles have two angles of the one respectively equal to two angles of the other, and the sides adjacent to these angles equal, the triangles are equal in all respects.

3. In any triangle, the square of the side subtending an acute angle, is less than the sum of the squares of the sides containing that angle, by twice the rectangle contained by either of those sides, and the straight line intercepted between the perpendicular let fall on it from the opposite angle, and the acute angle.

Algebra.

1. If $\frac{a-by}{c+dy}=\frac{a+bx}{c-dx}$ find $\frac{x}{y}$

2. Multiply x^2+2x+1 by x^2-2x+1 and divide

$$\left(\frac{x}{y}+\frac{y}{x}\right)^2+\left(\frac{x}{z}+\frac{z}{x}\right)^2-4 \text{ by } \frac{y}{z}+\frac{z}{y}$$

3. Solve the following equations:

(α) $11(x-7)=9(5-x)$

(β) $\frac{1}{x-1}+\frac{1}{x-3}=\frac{1}{x-2}+\frac{1}{x}$

(γ) $5\left[5-4\left\{x+\frac{3}{5}(2-x)\right\}\right]=1$

(δ) $\sqrt{x-\alpha}+\sqrt{x-\beta}=\sqrt{\alpha-\beta}$

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Matriculation Examination.

PEEL PRIZES IN GEOMETRY.—*Examiner, Professor Purser.*

1. Describe an isosceles triangle having each of the base angles double the vertical angle.

2. A straight line drawn through the intersection of two tangents to a circle is cut harmonically by the circle and the chord of contact.

3. Describe a circle touching three given circles.

4. Find a point such that the sum of its distances from three given points may be the least possible.

5. The rectangle under the diagonals of a quadrilateral can never be greater than the sum of the rectangles under the opposite sides.

6. Find the locus of a point such that the ratio of the tangents drawn from it to two given circles may be constant.

7. From a fixed point O, a variable line OP is drawn to meet a given circle and cut in a point Q, so that $OP.\ OQ$ = constant; find the locus of Q.

8. If the corresponding pairs of sides of two triangles, produced if necessary, meet in three points lying in one right line, the lines joining corresponding vertices pass through a common point.

9. Find the locus of a point such that, if perpendiculars be let fall from it on the sides of a given triangle, the triangle formed by joining their feet may be isosceles.

10. Two circles, each touching a given line at a given point, touch each other; find the locus of the point of contact.

Scholarship Examinations.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.—OCTOBER, 1866.

LITERARY SCHOLARSHIPS.—FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

GREEK.—*Examiner, Professor MacDouall.*

I.—Translate these lines from the fourth book of the *Ilias:*—

ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἐν αἰγιαλῷ[2] πολυηχέι κῦμα θαλάσσης
ὄρνυτ' ἐπασσύτερον[2] Ζεφύρου ὕπο κινήσαντος,—
πόντῳ μέν τε[1] πρῶτα κορύσσεται,[2] αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
χέρσῳ ῥηγνύμενον μεγάλα βρέμει, ἀμφὶ δέ τ' ἄκρας
κυρτὸν ἰὸν κορυφοῦται ἀποπτύει θ' ἁλὸς ἄχνην,—
ὣς τότ' ἐπασσύτεραι Δαναῶν κίνυντο φάλαγγες
νωλεμέως[2] πόλεμόνδε.[1] κέλευε δὲ οἷσι ἕκαστος
ἡγεμόνων· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἀκὴν[2] ἴσαν—οὐδέ κε φαίης
τόσσον λαὸν ἕπεσθαι ἔχοντ' ἐν στήθεσιν αὐδήν—
σιγῇ δειδιότες[1] σημάντορας· ἀμφὶ δὲ πᾶσιν
τεύχεα ποικίλ' ἔλαμπε, τὰ εἱμένοι ἐστιχόωντο.
Τρῶες δ'—ὥστ' ὄϊες πολυπάμονος[2] ἀνδρὸς ἐν αὐλῇ[2]
μυρίαι ἑστήκασιν—ἀμελγόμεναι γάλα λευκόν—
ἀζηχὲς[2] μεμακυῖαι,[1] ἀκούουσαι ὄπα ἀρνῶν,[1]
ὣς Τρώων ἀλαλητὸς ἀνὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν ὀρώρει·[1]
οὐ γὰρ πάντων ἦεν[1] ὁμὸς θρόος οὐδ' ἴα[1] γῆρυς,
ἀλλὰ γλῶσσ' ἐμέμικτο, πολύκλητοι[2] δ' ἔσαν ἄνδρες.
ὦρσε δὲ τοὺς μὲν Ἄρης, τοὺς δὲ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη

* * * * *

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Scholarship Examinations.

Δεῖμός τ' ἠδὲ Φόβος καὶ Ἔρις ἄμοτον[2] μεμαυῖα,[1]
[Ἄρεος ἀνδροφόνοιο κασιγνήτη[2] ἑτάρη τε,]
ἥτ'[1] ὀλίγη μὲν πρῶτα κορύσσεται, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
οὐρανῷ ἐστήριξε[3] κάρη[3] καὶ ἐπὶ χθονὶ βαίνει.
ἣ[1] σφιν[1] καὶ τότε νεῖκος ὁμοίιον ἔμβαλε μέσσῳ
ἐρχομένη καθ' ὅμιλον, ὀφέλλουσα στόνον ἀνδρῶν.
οἳ δ', ὅτε δή ῥ' ἐς χῶρον ἕνα ξυνιόντες ἵκοντο,
σύν ῥ' ἔβαλον ῥινοὺς σὺν δ' ἔγχεα καὶ μένε' ἀνδρῶν
χαλκεοθωρήκων· ἀτὰρ ἀσπίδες ὀμφαλόεσσαι
ἔπληντ'[1] ἀλλήλῃσι, πολὺς δ' ὀρυμαγδὸς[2] ὀρώρει.
ἔνθα δ' ἅμ' οἰμωγή τε καὶ εὐχωλὴ πέλεν[1] ἀνδρῶν
ὀλλύντων τε καὶ ὀλλυμένων, ῥέε δ' αἵματι γαῖα.
ὡς δ' ὅτε χείμαρροι[2] ποταμοὶ κατ' ὄρεσφι[1] ῥέοντες
ἐς μισγάγκειαν[2] συμβάλλετον[3] ὄμβριμον[2] ὕγωρ
κρουνῶν ἐκ μεγάλων κοίλης ἔντοσθε χαράδρης,
τῶν δέ τε[1] τηλόσε δοῦπον ἐν οὔρεσιν ἔκλυε ποιμήν,
ὣς τῶν μισγομένων γένετο ἰαχή τε πόνος τε.

II.—1. Parse accurately every word to which the figure (1) is attached.

2. Derive or decompound every word to which the figure (2) is attached.

3. Account for the tense of *ἐστήριξε* and *ἔκλυε*, and for the number of *συμβάλλετον*.

4. If any illicit *hiatus* or other metrical difficulties occur in the lines as above printed, how may they be obviated?

I.—Translate the following passage:—

Σοφοκλῆς ἐδιδάχθη τὴν μουσικὴν παρὰ Λάμπρῳ, καὶ μετὰ τὴν ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ναυμαχίαν, Ἀθηναίων περὶ τρόπαιον ὄντων, μετὰ λύρας γυμνὸς ἀληλιμμένος τοῖς παιανίζουσι τῶν ἐπινικίων ἐξῆρχεν. παρ' Αἰσχύλῳ δὲ τὴν τραγῳδίαν ἔμαθε, καὶ πολλὰ ἐκαινούργησεν ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσι, πρῶτον μὲν καταλύσας τὴν ὑπόκρισιν τοῦ ποιητοῦ διὰ τὴν ἰδίαν μικροφωνίαν (πάλαι γὰρ καὶ ὁ ποιητὴς ὑπεκρίνετο), αὐτοὺς δὲ τοὺς χορευτὰς ποιήσας ἀντὶ ιβ' ιέ, καὶ τὸν τρίτον ὑποκριτὴν ἐξευρών. φασὶ δ' ὅτι καὶ κιθάραν ἀναλαβών ποτε ἐκιθάρισεν, ὅθεν καὶ ἐν τῇ ποικίλῃ Στοᾷ μετὰ κιθάρας αὐτὸν γεγράφθαι. Σάτυρος δέ φησιν ὅτι καὶ τὴν καμπύλην βακτηρίαν αὐτὸς ἐπενόησεν. φησὶ δὲ καὶ Ἴστρος τὰς λευκὰς κρηπῖδας αὐτὸν ἐξευρηκέναι, ἃς ὑποδοῦνται οἵ τε ὑποκριταὶ καὶ οἱ χορευταί, καὶ πρὸς τὰς φύσεις αὐτῶν γράψαι τὰ δράματα, ταῖς δὲ Μούσαις θίασον ἐκ τῶν πεπαιδευμένων συναγαγεῖν.

II.—Translate in Attic Greek the following sentences, or as many of them as you can, marking the accentuation:—

1. About my private affairs let this preface suffice. 2. Come let me try to defend myself before you more persuasively than I did before my judges. 3. Do not be surprised if I eagerly attempt to instruct you. 4. Concerning his integrity in money-matters what stronger proofs could one have than the following? 5. We are about to go against great cities not likely to accept our rule in place of liberty. 6. 'Would'—

said I—'that he had taken part in that expedition with greater spirit!' 7. It were far better to repeal our present laws and enact others which should visit with their penalties such as defend their own property. 8. What will become of the state, if anyone who choses shall be allowed to kill another before publicly declaring for what purpose he is come? 9. If he had then entertained the opinion that it is difficult to oppose them, he would have done nothing of what he has now accomplished. 10. To me it seems a greater loss and disgrace not to retain these effects now than not to have taken them then, in the same proportion as it is harder for a rich man to become poor than it is never to have been rich at all.

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8. Scholarship Examinations.

LATIN.—*Examiner, Professor William Nesbitt, M.A.*

Translate :—

1. Paulum sepultae distat inertiae
Celata virtus. Non ego te meis
Chartis inornatum silebo,
Totve tuos patiar labores
Impune, Lolli, carpere lividas
Obliviones. Est animus tibi
Rerumque prudens et secundis
Temporibus dubiisque rectus,

Vindex avarae fraudis et abstinens
Ducentis ad se cuncta pecuniae,
Consulque non unius anni,
Sed quoties bonus atque fidus

Iudex honestum praetulit utili,
Reiecit alto dona nocentium
Vultu, per obstantes catervas
Explicuit sua victor arma.

Non possidentem multa vocaveris
Recte beatum ; rectius occupat
Nomen beati, qui deorum
Muneribus sapienter uti

Duramque callet pauperiem pati,
Peiusque leto flagitium timet,
Non ille pro caris amicis
Aut paria timidus perire.

HOR. *Odes.*

(α) What is known of the Lollius here addressed?
(β) Analyze the sentence—*Est animus . . . arma.*
(γ) How has Horace elsewhere expressed the idea conveyed in *consul non unius anni?*
(δ) Express *per obstantes . . . . arma* in unmetaphorical language. Give the prose word for *explicuit*. State the primary and derivative meanings of *rectus* and *callet*, and mention the different constructions which the latter admits.

2. Nondum tradideras victas victoribus artes,
Graecia ; facundum, sed male forte genus.
Qui bene pugnarat, Romanam noverat artem :
Mittere qui poterat pila, disertus erat.
Quis tunc aut Hyadas, aut Pleiadas Atlanteas
Senserat, aut geminos esse sub axe polos?

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Esse duas Arctos; quarum Cynosura petatur
Sidoniis, Helicen Graia carina notet?
Signaque quae longo Frater percenseat anno,
Ire per haec uno mense Sororis equos?
Libera currebant, et inobservata per annum
Sidera: constabat sed tamen esse Deos.
Non illi coelo labentia signa movebant;
Sed sua: quae magnum perdere crimen erat.
Illaque de foeno. Sed erat reverentia foeno,
Quantam nunc aquilas cernis habere tuas.
Pertica suspensos portabat longa maniplos:
Unde maniplaris nomina miles habet.
Ergo animi indociles et adhuc ratione carentes,
Mensibus egerunt lustra minora decem.

OVID, *Fasti.*

(α) How has Horace expressed the idea—*Nondum tradiderat victas*, etc.?

(β) Illustrate the use of *male* in the expression, *male forte.*

3.

Ille retorto
Paeonium in morem senior succinctus amictu,
Multa manu medica Phoebique potentibus herbis
Nequidquam trepidat, nequidquam spicula dextra
Sollicitat, prensatque tenaci forcipe ferrum.
Nulla viam Fortuna regit, nihil auctor Apollo
Subvenit; et saevus campis magis ac magis horror
Crebrescit, propiusque malum est. Iam pulvere coelum
Stare vident, subeuntque equites, et spicula castris
Densa cadunt mediis; it tristis ad aethera clamor
Bellantum iuvenum et duro sub Marte cadentum.
Hic Venus, indigno nati concussa dolore,
Dictamnum genetrix Cretaea carpsit ab Ida,
Puberibus caulem foliis et flore comantem
Purpureo: non illa feris incognita capris
Gramina, quum tergo volucres haesere sagittae.
Hoc Venus, obscuro faciem circumdata nimbo,
Detulit: hoc fusum labris splendentibus amnem
Inficit, occulte medicans, spargitque salubres
Ambrosiae succos et odoriferam panaceam.
Fovit ea vulnus lympha longaevus Iapis
Ignorans, subitoque omnis de corpore fugit
Quippe dolor, omnis stetit imo vulnere sanguis;
Iamque secuta manum nullo cogente sagitta
Excidit, atque novae rediere in pristina vires.

VIRG., *Æn.*

Translate:

Sequitur aliud in urbe nefas ab libidine ortum haud minus foedo eventu, quam quod per stuprum caedemque Lucretiae urbe regnoque Tarquinios expulerat, ut non finis solum idem decemviris, qui regibus, sed causa etiam eadem imperii amittendi esset. Ap. Claudium virginis plebeiae stuprandae libido cepit. pater virginis L. Verginius honestum ordinem in Algido ducebat, vir exempli recti domi militiaeque. perinde uxor instituta fuerat liberique instituebantur. desponderat filiam L. Icilio tribunicio, viro acri et pro causa plebis expertae virtutis. hanc virginem adultam forma excellentem Appius amore ardens pretio ac spe perlicere

adortus, postquam omnia pudore saepta animadveterat, ad crudelem superbamque vim animum convertit. M. Claudio clienti negotium dedit, ut virginem in servitutem adsereret, neque cederet secundum libertatem postulantibus vindicias, quod pater puellae abesset locum iniuriae esse ratus. virgini venienti in forum—ibi namque in tabernis litterarum ludi erant—minister decemviri libidinis manum iniecit, serva sua natam servamque appellans esse sequique se iubebat, cunctantem vi abstracturum. pavida puella stupente ad clamorem nutricis fidem Quiritium implorantis fit concursus. Verginii patris sponsique Icilii populare nomen celebrabatur. notos gratia eorum, turbam indignitas rei virgini conciliat. iam a vi tuta erat, cum adsertor nihil opus esse multitudine concitata ait: se iure grassari non vi. vocat puellam in ius, auctoribus qui aderant ut sequeretur. ad tribunal Appii perventum som notam iudici fabulam petitor, quippe apud ipsum aucto ter argumenti, peragit: puellam domi suae natam furtoqee inde in domum Verginii translatam suppositam ei esse ; id se indicio compertum adferre probaturumque vel ipsu Verginio iudice, ad quem maior pars iniuriae eius pertineat ; interim dominum sequi ancillam aequum esse. advocati puellae, cum Verginium rei publicae causa dixissent abesse, biduo adfuturum, si nuntiatum ei sit : iniquum esse absentem de liberis dimicare ; postulant, ut rem integram in patris adventum differat, lege ab ipso lata vindicias det secundum libertatem, neu patiatur virginem adultam famae prius quam libertatis periculum adire.—Livy.

1. What was the designation of an action with reference to personal freedom? Describe the form of legal process, and explain the terms *lis*, *vindiciæ præs*, *sacramentum*, *assertor*, *vindex*, *advocatus*.

2. Give the full title of the decemvirs, and relate the circumstances which led to the institution of the decemvirate.

3. What was the origin of the *provocatio?* Mention, with dates, the enactments by which it was secured.

Translate into Latin prose :—

There is not, in my opinion, a consideration more effectual to extinguish inordinate desires in the soul of man, than the notions of Plato and his followers upon that subject. They tell us, that every passion which has been contracted by the soul during her residence in the body remains with her in a separate state ; and that the soul in the body, or out of the body, differs no more than the man does from himself, when he is in his house, or in open air. When, therefore, the obscene passions have once taken root, and spread themselves in the soul, they cleave to her inseparably, and remain in her for ever, after the body is cast off and thrown aside.

LATIN GRAMMAR.

1. State and exemplify the rules for writing names of places to or from which motion is expressed.

2. State accurately the rules for the sequence of the tenses in dependent sentences.

3. What changes of mood take place when the direct is changed into the indirect style?

4. Explain the anomalies of construction in the following sentences :—

Decem pondo auri et argenti ad summam sestertii in ærarium retulit.

Paterae aureæ fuerunt ducentæ septuaginta sex libras ferme omnes pondo.

5. Explain the use of the tenses in the following specimen of epistolary

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writing, and state the circumstances upon which mainly its peculiarity depends :—

Etsi nihil habebam novi, quod post accidisset quam dedissem ad te Philogeni litteras, tamen quum Philotimum Romam mitterem, scribendum aliquid ad te fuit.

History and the English Language.—*Examiner, Professor Yonge.*

1. Write a short essay on the discoveries of the 15th, and those of the 19th century, comparing them in the influence they have had, or may be expected to have, on civilisation.

2. In the Etymology of the English Language, what is composition? and, in compound words, what is the influence which either portion has on the other? Give instances.

3. In Roman History give an account of the Constitution of Servius Tullius.

4. In Greek History give an account of the circumstances which led to the Execution of the Six Athenian Generals, B.C. 406.

5. In English History explain the foundation on which Henry VII. claimed a hereditary right to the crown.

6. Give a sketch of the different real or pretended plots in the reign of Charles II.

Second Year Students.

Greek.—*Examiner, Professor MacDouall.*

Translate perspicuously the following extract from the *Phædon* of Platon :—

καὶ ὅλην μὲν δὴ τὴν γῆν οὕτω πεφυκέναι καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν γῆν· τόπους δ' ἐν αὐτῇ εἶναι κατὰ τὰ ἐγκοιλα αὐτῆς κύκλῳ περὶ ὅλην πολλούς, τοὺς μὲν βαθυτέρους καὶ ἀναπεπταμένους μᾶλλον ἢ ἐν ᾧ ἡμεῖς οἰκοῦμεν, τοὺς δὲ βαθυτέρους ὄντας τὸ χάσμα ἔλαττον ἔχειν τοῦ παρ' ἡμῖν τόπου, ἔστι δ' οὓς καὶ βραχυτέρους τῷ βάθει τοῦ ἐνθάδε εἶναι καὶ πλατυτέρους. τούτους δὲ πάντας ὑπὸ γῆν εἰς ἀλλήλους συντετρῆσθαί τε πολλαχῇ κατὰ στενώτερα καὶ εὐρύτερα, καὶ διεξόδους ἔχειν, ᾗ πολὺ μὲν ὕδωρ ῥεῖν ἐξ ἀλλήλων εἰς ἀλλήλους ὥς περ εἰς κρατῆρας, καὶ ἀενάων ποταμῶν ἀμήχανα μεγέθη ὑπὸ τὴν γῆν καὶ θερμῶν ὑδάτων καὶ ψυχρῶν, πολὺ δὲ πῦρ καὶ πυρὸς μεγάλους ποταμούς, πολλοὺς δὲ ὑγροῦ πηλοῦ καὶ καθαρωτέρου καὶ βορβορωδεστέρου, ὥς περ ἐν Σικελίᾳ οἱ πρὸ τοῦ ῥύακος πηλοῦ ῥέοντες ποταμοὶ καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ ῥύαξ· ὧν δὴ καὶ ἑκάστους τοὺς τόπους πληροῦσθαι, ὧν ἂν ἑκάστοις τύχῃ ἑκάστοτε ἡ περιῤῥοὴ γιγνομένη. ταῦτα δὲ πάντα κινεῖν ἄνω καὶ κάτω ὥς περ αἰώραν τινὰ ἐνοῦσαν ἐν τῇ γῇ. ἔστι δὲ ἄρα αὕτη ἡ αἰώρα διὰ φύσιν τοιάνδε τινά. ἓν τι τῶν χασμάτων τῆς γῆς ἄλλως τε μέγιστον τυγχάνει ὂν καὶ διαμπερὲς τετρημένον δι' ὅλης τῆς γῆς, τοῦτο ὅ περ Ὅμηρος εἶπε, λέγων αὐτὸ

τῆλε μάλ', ᾗχι βάθιστον ὑπὸ χθονός ἐστι βέρεθρον·

ὅ καὶ ἄλλοθι καὶ ἐκεῖνος καὶ ἄλλοι πολλοὶ τῶν ποιητῶν Τάρταρον κεκλήκασιν. εἰς γὰρ τοῦτο τὸ χάσμα συῤῥέουσί τε πάντες οἱ ποταμοὶ καὶ ἐκ τούτου πάλιν ἐκρέουσι· γίγνονται δὲ ἕκαστοι τοιοῦτοι δι' οἵας ἂν καὶ τῆς γῆς ῥέωσιν. ἡ δ' αἰτία ἐστὶ τοῦ ἐκρεῖν τε ἐντεῦθεν καὶ εἰσρεῖν πάντα τὰ ῥεύματα, ὅτι πυθμένα

οὐκ ἔχει οὐδὲ βάσιν τὸ ὑγρὸν τοῦτο. αἰωρεῖται δὲ δὴ καὶ κυμαίνει ἄνω καὶ κάτω. καὶ ὁ ἀὴρ καὶ τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ περὶ αὐτὸ ταυτὸν ποιεῖ· ξυνέπεται γὰρ αὐτῷ, καὶ ὅταν εἰς τὸ ἐπ' ἐκεῖνα τῆς γῆς ὁρμήσῃ καὶ ὅταν εἰς τὸ ἐπὶ τάδε, καί, ὥς περ τῶν ἀναπνεόντων ἀεὶ ἐκπνεῖ τε καὶ ἀναπνεῖ ῥέον τὸ πνεῦμα, οὕτω καὶ ἐκεῖ ξυναιωρούμενον τῷ ὑγρῷ τὸ πνεῦμα δεινούς τινας ἀνέμους καὶ ἀμηχάνους παρέχεται καὶ εἰσιὸν καὶ ἐξιόν.

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You may elucidate any obscurity in the above discussion, and indicate the main objection raised by Aristoteles.

I.—Translate perspicuously the annexed extracts from the *Andromache* of Euripides :—

1.

ἦ μεγάλων ἀχέων ἄρ' ὑπῆρξεν, ὅτ' Ἰδαίαν στρ. ά.
εἰς νάπαν ἦλθ' ὁ Μαίας τε καὶ Διὸς τόκος
τρίπωλον ἅρμα δαιμόνων ἄγων τὸ καλλιζυγὲς
ἔριδι στυγερᾷ κεκορυθμένον εὐμορφίας
σταθμοὺς ἔπι βούτα
βοτῆρά τ' ἀμφὶ μονότροπον νεανίαν
ἔρημόν θ' ἑστιοῦχον αὐλάν.
ταὶ δ' ἐπεὶ ὑλόκομον νάπος ἦλυθον οὐρειᾶν ἀντιστρ. ά.
πιδάκων νίψαν αἰγλᾶντα σώματ' ἐν ῥοαῖς
ἔβαν τε Πριαμίδαν ὑπερβολαῖς λόγων δυσφρόνων
παραβαλλόμεναι Κύπρις εἶλε λόγοις δολίοις
τερπνοῖς μὲν ἀκοῦσαι
πικρὰν δὲ σύγχυσιν βίου Φρυγῶν πόλει
ταλαίνᾳ περγάμοις τε Τροίας.
ἀλλ' εἴθ' ὑπὲρ κεφαλὰν ἔβαλεν κακὸν στρ. β'.
ἃ τεκοῦσά νιν Πάριν
πρὶν Ἰδαῖον κατοικίσαι λέπας!
οὕτᾶν ἐπ' Ἰλιάσι ζυγὸν ἦλυθε ἀντιστρ. β'.
δούλιον, σύ τ' ἄν, γύναι,
τυράννων ἔσχεθες ἂν δόμων ἕδρας.

2.

οὔ ποτ' ἐγὼ δίδυμα λέκτρ' ἐπαινέσω βροτῶν στρ. ά.
οὔτ' ἀμφιμάτορας κόρους,
ἐρίσματ' οἴκων δυσμενεῖς τε λύπας.
μίαν μοι στεργέτω πόσις
γάμοις ἀκοινώνητον ἀνδρὸς εὐνάν.
οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐν πόλεσι δίπτυχοι τυραννίδες ἀντιστρ. ά.
μιᾶς ἀμείνονες φέρειν,
ἄχθος ἐπ' ἄχθει καὶ στάσις πολίταις.
τόνων δ' ὕμνου συνεργάταιν
δυοῖν ἔριν Μοῦσαι φιλοῦσι κραίνειν.
πνοαὶ δ' ὅταν φέρωσι ναυτίλους θοαὶ στρ. β'.
κατὰ πηδαλίων δίδυμαι πραπίδων γνῶμαι

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σοφῶν τε πλῆθος ἀθρόον ἀσθενέστερον
φαυλοτέρας φρενὸς αὐτοκρατοῦς
ἑνὸς ἁ δύνασις ἀνά τε μέλαθρα κατά τε πόλιας
ὁπόταν εὑρεῖν θέλωσι καιρόν.
ἔδειξεν ἡ Λάκαινα τοῦ στρατηλάτα ἀντιστρ. β.
Μενέλα· διὰ γὰρ πυρὸς ἦλθ' ἑτέρῳ λέχει,
κτείνει δὲ τὴν τάλαιναν Ἰλιάδα κόραν
παῖδά τε δύσφρονος ἔριδος ὕπερ.
ἄθεος, ἄνομος, ἄχαρις ὁ φόνος. ἔτι σε πότνια
μετατροπὰ τῶνδ' ἔπεισιν ἔργων.

II.—1. Emend the text of both passages, so as to eliminate incongruities in sense, construction, and versification.

2. In regard to the first *antistrophe* in the former extract and the second *strophe* in the latter, here left unpunctuated, you will affix stops suitable to the reading which you may prefer.

3. You may select various words or word-forms as distinctive of the lyric portions of tragedy, and substitute counterparts suitable to the colloquial portions or to Attic prose.

LATIN.—*Examiner, Professor William Nesbitt, M.A.*

Translate :—

1. Una dies media est : et fiunt sacra Minervae ;
Nominaque a iunctis quinque diebus habent.
Sanguine prima vacat : nec fas concurrere ferro
Caussa, quod est illa nata Minerva die.
Altera tresque super strata celebrantur arena.
Ensibus exsertis bellica laeta Dea est.
Pallada nunc pueri, teneraeque ornate puellae.
Qui bene placarit Pallada, doctus erit.
Pallade placata, lanam mollire puellae
Discant et plenas exonerare colos.
Illa etiam stantes radio percurrere telas
Erudit ; et rarum pectine denset opus.
Hanc cole, qui maculas laesis de vestibus aufers :
Hanc cole, velleribus quis quis ahena paras.
Nec quisquam invita faciat bene vincula plantae
Pallade : sit Tychio doctior ille licet.
Et licet antiquo manibus collatus Epeo
Sit prior : irata Pallade mancus erit.
Vos quoque, Phoebea morbos qui pellitis arte,
Munera de vestris pauca referte Deae.
Nec vos turba Deam censu fraudata magistri
Spernite. Discipulos attrahit illa novos.
Quique moves caelum, tabulamque coloribus uris ;
Quique facis docta mollia saxa manu.
Mille Dea est operam : certe Dea carminis illa est,
Si mereor, studiis adsit amica meis.—OVID, *Fasti.*

a. Name the festival alluded to : there is an error in the etymology suggested by Ovid ? Quote the allusions to the festival in Horace and Juvenal. The celebration described in the verse "*Altera tresque*," &c., must have been of late introduction.

β. Derive the name of the Italian goddess Minerva, and compare her attributes with those of the Greek Pallas. *Appendix, No. 8.*

γ. Explain the allusions to Tychius and Epeus.

δ. Explain and illustrate the expression "mollia saxa." Scholarship Examinations.

2. De. Sed estne frater intus? Sy. Non est. De. Vbi illum inueniam cogito.
Sy. Scio ubi sit, uerum hodie numquam monstrabo. De. Hem, quid ais? Sy. Ita.
De. Dimminuetur tibi quidem iam cerebrum. Sy. At nomen nescio Illius hominis, sed locum noui ubi sit. De. Dic ergo locum.
Sy. Nostin porticum apud macellum hac deorsum. De. Quid ni nouerim?
Sy. Praeterito hac recta platea sursum: ubi eo ueneris,
Cliuos deorsum uorsum est: hac te praecipitato: postea
Est ad hanc manum sacellum: ibi angiportum propter est,
De. Qua nam? Sy. Illi ubi etiam caprificus magna est. De. Noui. Sy. Hac pergito.
De. Id quidem angiportum non est peruium. Sy. Verum hercle: uah,
Censen hominem me esse? erraui: in porticum rursum redi:
Sane hac multo propius ibis et minor est erratio.
Scin Cratini huius ditis aedis? De. Scio. Sy. Vibi eas praeterieris,
Ad sinistram hac recta platea; ubi ad Dianae ueneris,
Ito ad dextram: prius quam ad portam uenias, apud ipsum lacum
Est pistrilla et exaduorsum fabrica: ibist. De. Quid ibi facit?
Sy. Lectulos in sole ilignis pedibus faciundos dedit.
De. Vbi potetis uos: bene sane, sed cesso ad eum pergere?
Sy. I sane; ego te exercebo hodie, ut dignuss se, ilicernium.
Aeshinus odiose cessat: prandium corrumpitur:
Ctesipho autem in amorest totus. ego iam prospiciam mihi:
Nam iam adibo atque unum quicquid, quod quidem erit bellissumum,
Carpam et cyathos sorbilans paulatim hunc producam diem.

α. Explain and derive the following words, marking the quantity of doubtful syllables:—*cogito, macellum, deorsum vorsum, angiportum, hercle, platea, pistrilla, silicernium, prandium.*

β. Illustrate the expressions—*odiosus cessat; in amore est totus; lectulos faciundos dedit.* With what verbs is this construction of the participle in *endus* most commonly found?

γ. Scan and ictuate the first three lines. Enumerate and account for the metrical licences in the Latin comic poets.

3. Atque ea, nimirum, quaecumque Acherunte profundo
Prodita sunt esse, in vita sunt omnia nobis.
Nec miser inpendens magnum timet aëre saxum
Tantalus, ut famast, cassa formidine torpens:
Sed magis in vita divom metus urget inanis
Mortalis, casumque timent quem cuique ferat fors.
Nec Tityon volucres ineunt Acherunte iacentem,
Nec quod sub magno scrutentur pectore quicquam
Perpetuam aetatem possunt reperire profecto.
Quamlibet immani proiectu corporis exstet,
Qui non sola novem dispessis iugera membris

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Optineat, sed qui terrai totius orbem,
Non tamen aeternum poterit perferre dolorem
Nec praebere cibum proprio de corpore semper.
Sed Tityos nobis hic est, in amore iacentem
Quem volucres lacerant atque exest anxius angor
Aut alia quavis scindunt cuppedine curae.

Translate into Latin Elegiacs :—

4. She is not fair to outward view
As many maidens be ;
Her loveliness I never knew
Until she smiled on me.
O then I saw her eye was bright,
A well of love, a spring of light.

But now her looks are coy and cold,
To mine they ne'er reply,
And yet I cease not to behold
The love-light in her eye :
Her very frowns are fairer far
Than smiles of other maidens are.

Translate :—

1. Nihil igitur adferunt qui in re gerenda versari senectutem negant, similesque sunt ut si qui gubernatorem in navigando nihil agere dicant, quum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursent, alii sentinam exhauriant, ille clavum tenens quietus sedeat in puppi. Non facit ea, quae iuvenes, at vero multo maiora et meliora facit. Non viribus aut velocitatibus aut celeritate corporum res magnae geruntur, sed consilio, auctoritate, sententia : quibus non moduon orbari, sed etiam augeri senectus solet. Nisi forto ego vobis, qui et miles et tribunus et legatus et consul vere satus sum in vario genere bellorum, cessare nunc videor, quum bella non gero. At senatui quae sint gerenda praescribo et quo modo, Karthagini male iam diu cogitanti bellum multo ante denuncio, de qua vereri non ante desinam quam illam excisam esse cognovero. Quam palmam utinam di immortales, Scipio, tibi reservent, ut avi reliquias persequare ! cuius a morte tertius hic et tricesimus annus est, sed memoriam illius viri omnes excipient anni consequentes. Anno ante me censorum mortuus est, novem annis post meum consulatum, quum consul iterum me consule creatus esset. Num igitur, si ad centesimum annum vixisset, senectutis eum suae poeniteret ? Nec enim excursione nec saltu nec eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis uteretur, sed consilio, ratione, sententia. Quae nisi essent in senibus, non summum consilium maiores nostri appellasseht senatum. Apud Lacedaemonios quidem ii, qui amplissimum magistratum gerunt, ut sunt, sic etiam nominantur senes. Quod si legere aut audire voletis externa, maximas res publicas ab adolescentibus labefactatas, a senibus, sustentatas et restitutas reperietis.

Cedo, qui vestram rem publicam tantam amisistis tam cito ?

Sic enim percontantur, ut est in Naevii poëtae ludo : respondentur, et alia et hoc in primis :

Proveniebant oratores novi stulti adolescentuli.

Temeritas est videlicet florentis aetatis, prudentia senescentis.—Cicero, *Cato.*

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α. Deduce from this passage the year in which the dialogue is laid. Who are the interlocutors? Give an analysis of the dialogue.

β. "Nisi forte ego vobis, qui et miles, et tribunus, et legatus, et consul versatus sum in vario genere bellorum," etc. Verify this statement by reference to Cato's military career. Give the date of the celebrated censorship from which he derives his distinctive appellation, and mention his colleague in the office.

γ. Give some account of the poet Naevius, and describe his principal work. It furnished materials to two poets of later date.

2. Consulibus prorogatum in annum imperium. interreges proditi sunt a patribus C. Claudius Appii filius Cento, inde P. Cornelius Asina. in eius interregno comitia habita magno certamine patrum ac plebis. C. Terentio Varroni, quem sui generis hominem, plebi insectatione principum popularibusque artibus conciliatum, ab Q. Fabii opibus et dictatorio imperio concusso aliena invidia splendentem, vulgus et extrahere ad consulatum nitebatur, patres summa ope obstabant, ne se insectando sibi aequari adsuescerent homines. Q. Baebius Herennius tribunus plebis, cognatus C. Terentii, criminando non senatum modo sed etiam augures, quod dictatorem prohibuissent comitia perficere, per invidiam eorum favorem candidato suo conciliabat: ab hominibus nobilibus per multos annos bellum quaerentibus Hannibalem in Italiam adductum; ab isdem, cum debellari possit, fraude bellum trahi. cum quattuor legionibus universis pugnari posse apparuisse eo quod M. Minucius absente Fabio prospere pugnasset; duas legiones hosti ad caedem obiectas, deinde ex ipsa caede ereptas, ut pater patronusque appellaretur qui prius vincere prohibuisset Romanos quam vinci; consules deinde Fabianis artibus, cum debellare possent, bellum traxisse. id foedus inter omnes nobiles ictum nec finem ante belli habituros quam consulem vere plebeium, id est hominem novum, fecissent. nam plebeios nobiles iam eisdem initiatos esse sacris et contemnere plebem, ex quo contemni patribus desierint, coepisse. cui non id apparere, id actum et quaesitum esse, ut interregnum iniretur, ut in patrum potestate, comitia essent? id consules ambos ad exercitum morando quaesisse; id postea, quia invitis iis dictator esset dictus comitiorum causa, expugnatum esse, ut vitiosus dictator per augures fieret. habere igitur interregnum eos, consulatum unum certe plebis Romanae esse, populum liberum habiturum ac daturum ei, qui magis vere vincere quam diu imperare malit.—Livy, xxii.

α. *Contemni patribus*—Who are understood by *patres?* Explain the construction.

β. What constitutional change created the patricio-plebeian nobility? Mention the distinguishing badges of the order. What had been the last instance of a Consul who did not belong to the social aristocracy?

γ. Give the years in which restrictions were imposed on the accumulation and reoccupation of certain of the higher offices; also the date of the enactment fixing the order of succession in which public magistracies should be sought, as well as the ages of the candidates.

δ. Mention the first instances of a limitation of the dictatorship. There was a glaring absurdity in the nomination of Marcus Minucius?

Translate into Latin prose:—

3. What cruel tyrants were the Romans over the world during the time of their Commonwealth. It is true they had laws to prevent oppression in their provincial magistrates; but Cicero informs us that the Romans could not better consult the interests of the provinces than by repealing these very laws. "For in that case," says he, "our magistrates,

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having entire impunity, would plunder no more than would satisfy their own rapaciousness; whereas, at present, they must also satisfy that of their judges, and of all the great men of Rome, of whose protection they stand in need." Who can read of the cruelties and oppressions of Verrus without horror and astonishment? And who is not touched with indignation to hear that, after Cicero had exhausted on that criminal all the thunders of his eloquence, and had prevailed so far as to get him condemned to the utmost extent of the laws, yet that cruel tyrant lived peaceably to old age, in opulence and ease, and, thirty years afterwards, was put into the proscription by Mark Antony, on account of his exorbitant wealth, when he fell with Cicero himself and all the most virtuous men of Rome.

MODERN LANGUAGES.—*Examiner, Professor Meissner.*

Translate into French :—

"I hope," said a good man to Rothschild, "your children are not too fond of money and business: I am sure you would not wish that."—"I am sure I should wish that: I wish them to give mind, soul, heart, and body to business,—that is the way to be happy. It requires a great deal of boldness and a great deal of caution to make a great fortune, and when you have got it, it requires ten times as much wit to keep it. If I were to listen to all the projects proposed to me, I should ruin myself. Stick to one business, young man, stick to your brewery (he said this to young Buxton) and you will be the great brewer of London. Be brewer, and banker, and merchant and manufacturer, and you will soon be in the Gazette."—EMERSON.

The flower that smiles to-day
To-morrow dies;
All that we wish to stay,
Tempts and then flies;
What is this world's delight?
Lightning that mocks the night,
Brief even as bright.

SHELLEY.

Translate into English :—

1. L'amour que j'avais pour mon trésor m'obligeait à l'aller visiter trente fois par jour. Je rencontrais souvent sur l'escalier l'hôtesse, laquelle, étant très-défiante de son naturel, fut curieuse un jour de savoir ce qui pouvait à tout moment m'attirer au grenier. Elle y monta, et se mit à fureter partout, s'imaginant que je cachais peut-être dans ce galetas des choses que je dérobais dans sa maison. Elle n'oublia pas de remuer la paille qui couvrait mon sac, et elle le trouva. Elle l'ouvrit; et voyant qu'il y avait dedans des écus et des pistoles, elle crut ou fit semblant de croire que je lui avais volé cet argent. Elle s'en saisit à bon compte; puis, m'appelant petit misérable, petit coquin, elle ordonna au garçon d'écurie, tout dévoué à ses volontés de m'appliquer une cinquantaine de bons coups de fouet; et après m'avoir si bien fait étriller, elle me mit à la porte, en disant qu'elle ne voulait point souffrir chez elle de fripon. J'eus beau protester que je n'avais point volé l'hôtesse, elle soutint le contraire, et on la crut plutôt que moi. C'est ainsi que les espèces du frère Chrysostôme passèrent des mains d'un voleur dans celles d'une voleuse."—LESAGE.

LA SAINTE ALLIANCE DES PEUPLES.

2. J'ai vu la paix decendre sur la terre,
Semant de l'or, des fleurs et des épis.
L'air était calme, et du dieu de la guerre
Elle étouffait les foudres assoupis.
"Ah!" disait-elle, "égaux par la vaillance,
Français, Anglais, Belge, Russe, ou Germain
Peuples, formez une sainte alliance,
Et donnez-vous la main.

"Pauvres mortels, tant de haine vous lasse;
Vous ne goûtez qu'un pénible sommeil.
D'un globe étroit divisez mieux l'espace;
Chacun de vous aura place au soleil.
Tous attelés au char de la puissance,
Du vrai bonheur vous quittez le chemin,
Peuples, formez une sainte alliance,
Et donnez-vous la main.

BERANGER.

1. Write, in French, a short biography of Lesage, adding a careful summary of his Turcaret.

2. Name the principal contributors to the Encyclopédie.

3. Give a brief account of the chief French moralists, mentioning in each case the titles of their works.

Translate into German :—

I have been twice in England. In 1833, on my return from a short tour in Sicily, Italy, and France, I crossed from Boulogne, and landed in London at the Tower stairs. It was a dark Sunday morning; there were few people in the streets; and I remember the pleasure of that first walk on English ground, with my companion, an American artist, from the Tower up through Cheapside and the Strand to a house in Russell-square, whither we had been recommended to good chambers. The shop-signs spoke our language, our country names were on the door-plates; and the public and private buildings wore a more native and wonted front. —EMERSON.

When clouds are seen, wise men put on their cloaks;
When great leaves fall, then winter is at hand;
When the sun sets, who doth not look for night?
Untimely storms make men expect a dearth.
All may be well; but, if God sort it so,
'Tis more than we deserve, or I expect.

KING RICHARD III.

I.—Translate into English :—

Die Kinder ſangen nun einen Vers aus dem Geſangbuche, und dieſer Geſang gefiel Karln ſehr. Dann betete Herr Holfert, worauf die Kinder ſtill ihre Sitze wieder einnahmen. Jetzt erzählte Herr Holfert ſeinen Schülern die Geſchichte von dem verlorenen Sohne, welcher erſt ſein ganzes Erbtheil in lauter gutem Eſſen und Trinken verſchwelgt hatte und dann ſo arm geworden war, daß er Schweinefutter hatte eſſen müſſen. Herr Holfert beſchrieb die Reue des verlorenen Sohnes ſo rührend und wie er in ſich gegangen und zu ſeinem verlaſſenen Vater zurückgekehrt war, daß Karl mit vielen

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Mitschülern zugleich bitterlich zu weinen anfing. Ach! wie gern wäre auch er zu seinem Vater und zu seiner Mutter zurückgekehrt, wenn er diese nur noch gehabt hätte! Herr Holfert mochte wohl errathen, weshalb sein Schützling so schmerzlich weinte; denn er legte es den andern Kindern sehr an's Herz, die Aeltern ja recht zu lieben und ihnen dankbar sich zu erweisen, weil sie ihnen leicht durch den Tod genommen werden könnten und die Kinder dann zu spät einsehen würden, welch einen großen Schatz sie an den Aeltern besessen hätten.

Nieritz.

II.—Wohl geht der Jugend Sehnen
Nach manchem schönen Traum.
Mit Ungestüm und Thränen
Stürmt sie den Sternenraum.
Der Himmel hört ihr Flehen
Und lächelt gnädig Nein,
Und läßt vorübergehen
Den Wunsch zusammt der Pein.

Wenn aber nun vom Scheine
Das Herz sich abgekehrt,
Und nur das Echte, Reine
Das Menschliche begehrt,
Und doch mit allem Streben
Kein Ziel erreichen kann,
Da muß man wohl vergeben
Die Trauer auch dem Mann

Uhland.

3. Write, in German prose, a summary of Uhland's ballad, „Roland Schildträger.„

4. Mention, in chronological order, the principal works of Lessing.

5. Give a brief account of Bürger.

6. Which are the principal dramatic works of Schiller?

History and English Literature.—*Examiner, Professor Yonge.*

1. What are the languages from which English is chiefly derived? Mention one or two words derived from French and from Latin; and in the following sentence, "The Admiral, travelling from the Abbey to the Church, heard a cry for succour, and hastened with rapidity to the place from which he imagined the sound to proceed;" mention the words derived from each of these two languages, or from the Greek.

2. Under how many divisions do the grammarians class verbs? Give examples of each.

3. How many different modes are there in which English verbs form their past tenses? Give examples of each.

4. How many cases have English nouns? and to what extent, if to any, are the substantives and adjectives similar in their inflections? If they are not similar, state how they differ, and give examples.

5. What is the meaning of the termination *ard* or *art* in such words as *drunkard*, *braggart*, and in the names of places, of the termination *cester*, *chester*?

6. Are there any examples of Englishmen becoming Popes, or Emperors of Germany? Name any that rose to these dignities, and the four most noted English Cardinals before the year 1600.

7. Give a brief account of the origin of the Crusades; mention what English kings personally took part in them, and any remarkable achievements which they performed, or any remarkable events which happened to them in connexion with these enterprises.

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MODERN LANGUAGES.—*Examiner, Professor Meissner.*

THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE.

Translate into Italian :—

I am inclined to believe that a packet is far superior to a stage-coach, as a means of making men open out to each other. In the latter the uniformity of posture disposes to dozing, and the definitiveness of the period at which the company will separate, makes each individual think more of those to whom he is going than of those with whom he is going. But at sea more curiosity is excited, if only on this account, that the pleasant or unpleasant qualities of your companions are of greater importance to you, from the uncertainty how long you may be obliged to house with them.—COLERIDGE.

Translate into English :—

Egli ebbe in Firenze in casa gli Scali un mercatante, il quale ebbe nome Bindo, il quale era stato più volte e alla Tana e in Alessandria, e in tutti que' gran viaggi che si fanno con le mercantanzie. Era questo Bindo assai ricco, e aveva tre figliuoli maschi grandi; e venendo a morte, chiamò il maggiore e'l mezzano, e fece in lor presenza testamento, e lascio lor due eredi di ciò ch' egli aveva al mondo, e al minore non lasciò niente. Fatto ch' egli ebbe testamento, il figluol minore, che avea nome Giannetto, sentendo questo, andò a trovarlo al letto e gli disse: Padre mio, io mi maraviglio forte di quello che voi avete fatto, a non esservi ricordato di me in su'l testamento. Rispose il padre: Giannetto mio, e' non è creatura a cui voglia meglio che a te; e però io non voglio che dopo la morte mia tu stia qui, anzi voglio, come io son morto, che tu te ne vada a Vinegia a un tuo santolo, che ha nome messere Ansaldo, il quale non ha figliuolo nessuno, e hammi scritto più volte ch' io te gli mandi. E sotti dire ch' egli è il più ricco mercantante che sia oggi tra' Cristiani.—FIORENTINO.

Così adocchiato da cotal famiglïa,
Fui conosciuto da un, che mi prese
Per lo lembo, e gridò: Qual maraviglia?

Et io, quando il suo braccio a me distese,
Ficcai gli occhi per lo cotto aspetto,
Sì che il viso abbruciato non difese.

La conoscenza sua al mio intelletto;
E chinando *la mia alla sua faccia* (1)
Risposi: Siete voi qui, ser Brunetto?

E quegli: O figliol mio, non ti dispiaccia
Se *Brunetto Latini* (2) un poco teco
Ritorna indietro, e lascia andar la traccia.

Io dissi lui: Quanto posso ven' preco,
E se volete che con voi m' asseggia,
Farò, se piace a *costui che vo seco* (3).

INFERNO XV.

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Scholarship Examinations.

1. The received text of this verse is: *e chinando la mano alla sua faccia.* To which reading do you give the preference, and state your reasons for so doing?

2. Who was Brunetto Latini?

3. Who is meant by *costui?*

4. What part does Virgil play in mediæval mythology?

Science Scholarships.—First Year Students.

Mathematics.—*Examiner, Professor Purser.*

arithmetic and algebra.

1. A owes B £1,000, for which he offers to give him three promissory notes each for an equal sum, to be paid in two months, seven months, and nine months respectively. What should this sum be, discount being six per cent.

2. Find to three places of decimals the bisector of the greatest angle of the triangle whose sides are 3, 5, 6 feet respectively.

3. The time of vibration of a pendulum measured in seconds $=\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$

where $\pi=3.14159$, $l=$its length in feet, $g=32.1948$. If the pendulum of a clock is 39 inches long, how many seconds will the clock gain or lose in a day?

4. Solve the equations:

$$(\alpha)\ (x+5)^{\frac{1}{3}}=(x-4)^{\frac{1}{3}}+3$$

$$(\beta)\ x^2+ax+b+2m\sqrt{x^2+ax+c}=0$$

5. Solve the simultaneous equations

$$x^2-y^2=a^2 \qquad x^3+3xy^2=b^3$$

6. Shew that if n be the number of terms in a geometric series, a the first term, r the common ratio, and s the sum of the series,

$$n=\frac{\log\left\{1+\frac{(r-1)s}{a}\right\}}{\log r}$$

7. If $x+\frac{1}{x}=y$ express $x^4+\frac{1}{x}$ in terms of y

8. Two steamers are sailing, one due north, the other due west, at equal speeds. At twelve o'clock their distance apart is p miles, at one o'clock q miles, and at two o'clock r miles; shew that their common rate

$$=\frac{\sqrt{p^2+r^2-2q^2}}{2}$$

9. Clear of radicals the equation:

$$\frac{-b+\sqrt{b^2-ac}}{a}=\frac{-b'+\sqrt{b'^2-a'c'}}{a'}$$

10. Given the quadratic equation $x^2+px+q=0$.
Find the conditions—
1° that one root should be m times another.
2° that the sum of the squares of the roots $= k^2$.

11. Reduce the equation

$$\sqrt{1-z^2}=\sqrt{1-x^2}\,\sqrt{1-y^2}-xy\,\sqrt{1-c^2z^2}$$

to a form symmetrical in x, y, z, and show that

$$z=\frac{y\sqrt{1-x^2}\,\sqrt{1-c^2x^2}+x\,\sqrt{1-y^2}\,\sqrt{1-c^2y^2}}{1-c^2x^2y^2}$$

12. Show that the logarithms of a series of numbers to one base bear a constant ratio to the logarithms of the same series to another base.

Given $\log_{10}2=0.30103$ $\log_{10}3=.47712$ $\log_{10}11=1.04139$.
Calculate $\log_{10}{}'64'$ and $\log_{36}100$.

GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY.

1. Describe a rectilineal figure equal to one given rectilineal figure and similar to another.

2. If on the three sides of any triangle equilateral triangles be described either all externally or all internally, straight lines joining their centres form an equilateral triangle.

3. Find the locus of a point, the square of whose distance from a given fixed point varies as its distance from a given line.

4. If a circle cut two given circles at right angles it passes through two fixed points.

5. If $a\ b\ c$ be the sides, and $A\ B\ C$ the angles of a triangle, express $\cos A$ in terms of a, b, C.

6. Prove the formula for the area of triangle in terms of the sides. Hence or otherwise find the relation which subsists amongst the sines of three angles whose sum is 180°.

7. Calculate sin 15° and cos 36°.

8. Prove that in any triangle—

$$1-\tan\tfrac{1}{2}A\,\tan\tfrac{1}{2}B=\frac{2c}{a+b+c}$$

and show and $\cos\tfrac{1}{2}(A-B)=\sin\tfrac{1}{2}C\,\frac{a+b}{c}$.

9. Prove that—

$$\tan^{-1}(\sqrt{2}\tan\theta-1)+\tan^{-1}(\sqrt{2}\cot\theta-1)=\frac{\pi}{4}.$$

10. If a point O be taken inside a triangle $A\ B\ C$ such that the angles $A\ B\ O$, $B\ C\ O$, $C\ A\ O$, are all equal, this angle is given by the equation—

$$\cot\theta=\cot A+\cot B+\cot C.$$

11. A circle is circumscribed to the triangle $A\ B\ C$ and the middle points of the area subtended by the sides are joined to the adjacent angles, thus forming a hexagon. Show that the area of this hexagon = the rectangle under the radius of the circle and the semi-perimeter of the triangle.

12. If A, B, C, D are the angles of a quadrilateral circumscribing a circle, and X, Y the angles between the opposite sides produced to meet, prove the relation

$$\cos\tfrac{1}{2}X\cos\tfrac{1}{2}Y=\cos\tfrac{1}{2}A\cos\tfrac{1}{2}C+\cos\tfrac{1}{2}B\cos\tfrac{1}{2}D.$$

Appendix, No. 8.

Scholarship Examinations.

Second Year Students.

Mathematics.—*Examiner, Professor Purser.*

ALGEBRA.

1. Eliminate α and β from the equations

$$x-\alpha=3\alpha^{\frac{1}{3}}\beta^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$y-\beta=3\alpha^{\frac{2}{3}}\beta^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\alpha^{\frac{2}{3}}+\beta^{\frac{2}{3}}=c^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

2. Resolve $\dfrac{x+1}{x.(x-1)^2(x+2)}$ into partial fractions.

3. Assuming the binomial theorem when the index is integer and positive; prove it for all cases.

Show that $\dfrac{1.3.....2n-1}{2.4.....2n}$ can be made less than any assignable quantity by taking n sufficiently great.

4. Two runners start at the same moment from two adjacent corners of a square to run across the diagonals. Given the length of the diagonal and the rates of the runners, find when the distance between them is equal to a given length δ; find also their least distance apart.

5. Explain fully how you would proceed to calculate a table of sines and cosines.

6. Prove that in any triangle, if $b \angle a$

$$\log c=\log a-\frac{b}{a}\cos C-\frac{b^2}{2a^2}\cos 2C-\&c.$$

7. Expand $\cos n\theta$ in powers of $\cos\theta$.

8. Find the locus of a point from which, if perpendiculars be let fall on the sides of a given triangle, the area of the triangle found by joining their feet may be constant.

9. Given the equations—

$$ax^2+2bx+c=0 \qquad a'x^2+2b'x+c'=0.$$

Prove that if

$$(ac'+a'c-2bb')^2-4(b^2-ac)(b'^2-a'c') \angle 0$$

the roots of the equations are real and that one of the roots of either lies between those of the other.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

1. Assuming that $\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)$ as x increases indefinitely approaches a given limit e, determine

$$\frac{d}{dx}a^x \qquad \frac{d}{dx}\log_a(x).$$

2. Differentiate—

$$\frac{2a+bx}{\sqrt{a+bx+cx^2}} \qquad \log\frac{\sqrt{3}+\tan\frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{3}-\tan\frac{x}{2}}$$

3. Prove that if z is a function of y and y a function of x

$$\frac{dz}{dx}=\frac{dz}{dy}\cdot\frac{dy}{dx}$$

Differentiate—

$$e^{\tan^{-1}x} \qquad \sin\{\log(1+x)\} \qquad (\sin x)^{\cos x}$$

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

1. Deduce the formula for transforming from one pair of rectangular co-ordinate axes to another pair of rectangular axes having the same origin.

2. Taking for axes the base of a triangle and the perpendicular erected at its middle point, investigate the equation of the perpendiculars let fall from the vertices of the triangle upon the opposite sides, and prove that the three meet in a point.

3. Investigate in polar co-ordinates the equation of the line joining the points $\rho'\theta'$ $\rho''\theta''$.

Show that the equation of the chord joining the points θ' θ'' on the circle $\rho=a\cos\theta$ is $\rho\cos(\theta'+\theta''-\theta)=a\cos\theta'\cos\theta''$.

4. Prove that the equations

$$\tan^{-1}\frac{y}{x-c}-\tan^{-1}\frac{y}{x+c}=\alpha$$

represents a circle passing through the points $(x=c\ y=0)$ $(x=-c\ y=0)$. What theorem in the third book does this establish?

CONIC SECTIONS.

[The Propositions to be proved Geometrically.]

5. From any point T on the tangent at P, to a conic, TL, TN are drawn, meeting SP in the direction of L, N. Prove that $SL : TN = SA : AX$.

Hence show that the line joining the focus to the intersectors of two tangents bisects the angle made by the focal radii down to their points of contact.

6. OP and OQ are two tangents to a parabola, the triangles POS, OQS are similar.

7. A variable tangent to an hyperbola cuts off from the asymptotes a triangle of constant area.

8. The middle points of all parallel chords of a conic lie on a right line.

9. Tangents to an ellipse are to one another as the parallel semi-diameters.

10. The anharmonic ratio of the pencil formed by joining four fixed points on a conic to a variable fifth point is constant.

11. If a right cone be cut by a plane, the curve of section is a conic whose eccentricity$=\frac{\sec\alpha}{\sec\beta}$

where α=semiangle of cone

β=angle which the plane makes with the axis.

12. From a fixed point O, a line OP is inflected on a given line PA, and another line PQ drawn so that $\frac{\tan QPO}{\tan APO}$ is constant; find the envelope of PQ.

Appendix, No. 8.

Scholarship Examinations.

Engineering Scholarships.—Second Year Students.

Chemistry.—*Examiner, Dr. Andrews.*

1. What volume will 100 measures of air at 0° C. and under a pressure of 760 millimetres, occupy, if heated to 250° C, under a pressure of 2,000 millimetres?

2. Give a general account of the method of determining the heights of mountains by observing the boiling point of water.

3. How is it proved experimentally that the tension of a vapour at a given temperature is the same as the pressure at which the liquid boils?

4. Describe the properties of solid carbonic acid and of liquid protoxide of nitrogen.

5. What is the action of different gases on radiant heat from low sources?

6. Describe the preparation and properties of sulphurous acid.

7. What is meant by a monobasic and a bibasic acid, and illustrate your meaning by reference to the nitric, sulphuric, and phosphoric acids?

8. Give an account of the laws according to which gases diffuse through porous septa.

9. What are the chief constituents of coal gas and the products of their combustion in an excess of air?

10. How is anhydrous hydrocyanic acid prepared, and what are its properties and tests?

11. What reaction takes place when fluoride of silicon is passed through water?

12. What are the tests for potash, soda, lime, and magnesia?

13. How is caustic potash prepared? Describe also, in general, its action on solutions of metallic salts.

14. Give an account of the method of preparing carbonate of soda from chloride of sodium.

15. What are the principal facts which have been observed regarding the solubility of salts?

16. What are the tests for the oxides of mercury?

17. How would you analyse an alloy of lead, silver, and copper?

18. How would you distinguish in cast iron the carbon chemically combined with the iron from the carbon mechanically diffused through it?

19. Give an account of the method of extracting lead from galena.

20. How would you determine the amount of silica in a spring water?

21. What are the distinguishing tests for silver, gold, and platinum?

22. Describe the construction and theory of Daniell's battery.

23. Give an account of Ruhmkorff's induction machine.

Experimental Physics.—*Examiner, Dr. Stevelly.*

1. Enunciate the theorem by which two or more forces, which act simultaneously at the same point of a body, can be shown to have one equivalent or resultant force. State how that resultant is to be found in any case.

2. If the heavy parts of a body are symmetrically arranged with respect to any line or plane in the body, prove that its centre of gravity is in that line or plane, and explain how its position may then be experimentally determined.

3. When a number of levers are combined as in a train of clockwork, state the rule by which the relation of the forces is determined which

acting on the two extreme arms of the system, will equilibrate, omitting the consideration of friction. *Appendix, No. 8.*

4. Enunciate Galileo's law of heavy bodies falling freely, and give and explain the experimental proof of its truth. Scholarship Examinations.

5. When a body rotates round a fixed straight line or axis in it, describe clearly the path which any one point of the body moves in, and state the relation which governs the motion of different points of the body relatively to one another.

6. Explain the mechanical principles by which a number of cotton threads will draw up a liquid out of a deep vessel and convey it over its side, and thus empty the vessel. State clearly the conditions necessary to accomplish this.

7. Describe the pneumatic trough, and explain clearly its use in collecting gases, and keeping them separate from the atmosphere and from one another, and enabling us to determine their peculiar properties.

8. Describe the barometer gauge of the air-pump, and explain how the degree of exhaustion of the air in the receiver is in any case determined by it.

9. State fully any exception to the general law that liquids expand by being heated. In one remarkable case state the known advantages of this departure from the simple law.

10. Describe Newton's method of analysing a beam of solar light (or of day light), and state the leading conclusion at which he arrived on this subject.

11. Describe the observed facts as to the direction the axis of a magnetic needle, suspended so as to move freely in a horizontal plane, assumes at several places on the earth's surface. Explain what is meant by the azonic lines, and state how the declination is found to vary from time to time.

12. Two similar Leyden jars of the same kind of glass, and coated with equal surfaces, but one of thin, the other of thick glass, and charged to the same degree of intensity by an electroscope. State the ratio of the total quantities of electricity they contain. State clearly the principle on which the difference depends, and state the general law which gives the proof of your assertion.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.—*Examiner, Professor James Thomson.*

[NOTE.—The numbers annexed to the several questions are values assigned to them indicating their relative importance for the examination.]

1. In the accompanying diagram* let $\alpha\beta\alpha'$ and $\alpha\gamma\alpha'$ be the traces of two planes, it is required to construct the angle which the planes make with each other. (8.)

2. If the horizontal traces of two planes are parallel, show that the intersection of the planes and the horizontal projection of that intersection are parallel to the traces. (3.)

3 Given a circle as the horizontal trace of a conical surface ; and given the projections of the vertex of the cone ; show how to draw a tangent plane to the cone through a given point without the cone. In this, you are not to assume the line joining the vertex of the cone with the centre of the given circular trace on the horizontal plane as being perpendicular to that plane, nor parallel to the vertical plane of projection ; and you should bear in mind that the conical surface will not be a surface of revolution. (8.)

* Diagram not printed in Calendar.

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Scholarship Examinations.

4. Given any curve whatever as the horizontal trace of a conical surface (of the general kind which need not have a circular base), and given the projections of the vertex of the conical surface, and the horizontal projection of a point on that surface: it is required to find the vertical projection of the point. (5.)

5. Work out and explain one but not both of the following problems, marked (*a*) and (*b*) which are taught in the Engineer and Machinist's Drawing Book. Credit will not be given for answering more than one of them:—

(*a*) To find the vertical projections of the line or lines of intersection of a ring and a cylinder. The ring is a surface of revolution with vertical axis, and its generating curve is a circle whose plane produced passes through the axis. The cylinder is an ordinary circular cylinder, and is placed vertically. Also show that the solution may be extended to the case of a ring whose generating curve is not necessarily a circle; and to the case in which the vertical cylinder is not necessarily of circular base. (10.)

(*b*) To find the vertical and horizontal projections of the line or lines of intersection of a given sphere and a given cone which is a surface of revolution with vertical axis. (10.)

6. Given a straight line and a point by their projections. Explain how to draw a plane passing through the given line and point. (3.)

7. Describe an ellipse, having its major axis 2 inches and its minor axis $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and show more than one process correct in principle for describing an ellipse when its major and minor axes are given. (3.)

8. Explain what is meant in perspective by the vanishing point of a single straight line. Explain why, if a set of lines be parallel, they all have the same vanishing point. Explain how a set of parallel straight lines may have no vanishing point on a picture plane; and how they may have two on a panoramic picture surface. (7.)

9. What is meant in perspective by the "*centre of the picture*;" what in respect to the picture is it truly the centre of; and why is the term "*centre of view*," as frequently used for the same point, inappropriate and objectionable? (6.)

10. To form on a plane picture surface strictly correct perspective representations of spheres, what curves must be used, and why? (4.)

11. Supposing a rectangular parallelepiped to be placed in proper position for being isometrically projected on a plane of delineation, determine by geometrical construction the angle which any edge of it makes with the plane of delineation, and the angle which any of its faces makes with that plane. Also show how to draw the isometrical projection of any curve which may be given on one of the faces of the body. (5.)

12. In isometric projection, give a geometrical construction by which to lay down the isometric scale if the natural scale (or scale of the model projected) be given. Also investigate a numerical expression for the ratio of the one scale to the other. (5.)

13. Explain how to make a perspective drawing of an object given by its projections, the picture surface being a vertical plane given by its traces; and the point of view being given by its projections. (4.)

14. Explain the method of drawing in perspective, by the use of vanishing points and measuring points; and show, at the same time, to what kind of objects this method is applicable. (6.)

15. Explain how to solve the following three problems in Descriptive Geometry; you may do so without diagrams:—

To find the point of intersection of three planes given by their traces;—

To find whether two straight lines given by their projections intersect one another or not :— *Appendix, No. 8.*

To find the traces of the plane which passes through three points given by their projections. (Value for the three jointly.) (6.) Scholarship Examinations.

Third Year Students.

Natural Philosophy.—*Examiner, Dr. Stevelly.*

1. Find the resultant, in magnitude and direction, of any number of forces whose directions all pass through the same point of a body.

2. Prove that when three forces are in equilibrio they bear to one another, each to each, the same ratio as the sines of the angles contained by the directions of the other two forces.

3. Find the resultant of two forces which act upon a body in parallel directions at distant points. Explain what is meant by the centre of such forces, and show how it is found (1) when the two act in the same direction at the given points, (2) when they act in opposite parallel directions. Point out the peculiarities of the latter case, when the forces are equal as well as opposite.

4. Explain what is meant by (1) the arm, (2) the axis of a couple. Give the expression for the axis of a given couple, and show that two couples equilibrate whose axes are equal but have opposite signs.

5. Prove the formula $s=\frac{ft^2}{2}$ as applicable to the motion of a free body, under the action of a uniformly accelerating force.

6. Show that the time down all chords of a vertical circle which pass through its highest or lowest points is the same ; and from thence find the straight line of swiftest descent from a given point to a given right line in the same vertical plane.

7. Show that the velocity at any point of the path of a heavy projectile is that due to the fall from the directrix neglecting the resistance of the air.

8. How is the pressure at any point of a surface immersed in a heavy fluid measured ? Find the expression for the total pressure on any immersed surface, plane or curved.

9. State the conditions of equilibrium of a heavy body floating on a heavy fluid, and prove what you assert.

10. Find the part of the resistance of a fluid to a plane surface moving through it in a direction perpendicular to itself, which is due to the inertia of the fluid alone.

11. Explain Newton's method of finding the refractive indexes of different transparent bodies ; and state and prove the mathematical theorem on which the method is founded.

12. Show by the solution of what spherical triangle a captain at sea finds his latitude by taking the sun's altitude at a known hour on a given day.

Geology and Physical Geography.—*Examiner, Dr. Wyville Thomson.*

1. Name the principal (*a*) felspathic lavas, (*b*) felspathic traps, (*c*) dolerites, and (*d*) hornblendic traps, giving their lithological characters.

2. What are the principal modifications in the structure, and in the mode of occurrence of the sedimentary rocks, which have been produced by metamorphic action ?

3. What are the economic products of the carboniferous formation ? State the circumstances under which these products severally occur.

Appendix, No. 8.

Scholarship Examinations.

4. From what formations are the best building stones procured? Give some examples.

5. In which formation have the earliest remains of Mammals been discovered, and to which Mammalian order have these remains been referred?

6. What are the principal ores of iron? Under what circumstances does black-band ironstone occur, and what is its chemical and physical composition? What are the principal Swedish iron ores?

SURVEYING, LEVELLING, MENSURATION, &c.—*Examiner, Professor James Thomson.*

1. When, according to ordinary use of terms in surveying, mention is made of a straight line ranged from one point to another—though the intervening ground be undulating, slanting, or rough—what, in strictness, is meant by the expression *straight line* so applied. Also, what in strictness is meant in surveying, when a circular curve of given radius is spoken of as being ranged or set out?

2. How may Gravatt's Level be tested in the field, to ascertain whether it gives level sights or not? You should explain clearly a practical process for doing this.

3. Give a demonstration proving that in Gravatt's Level the adjustment of the line of collimation, so as to make the instrument give level sights when the bubble of the longitudinal spirit tube is at middle, may be effected either by shifting the line of collimation itself or by shifting the spirit tube; or, in other words, that there is no exact place in the image field to which it is necessary that the horizontal wire of the diaphragm be brought by the pair of screws for raising and lowering the diaphragm.

4. In a frustum of a pyramid, let the areas of the two parallel faces be A and C, and let the area of a section midway between them and parallel to them be B, and let their distance apart be l. Prove that the content of the frustum is $=(A+4B+C)\frac{l}{6}$. In your demonstration you may assume the ordinary rule for finding the content of a pyramid, or any of the ordinary expressions for the content of a prismoid.

5. Given the three sides of a triangle, 1,275 links, 727 links, and 750 links; compute by Tables supplied to you the area of the triangle, and reduce it to acres, roods, and perches in Statute measure, and also to acres, roods, and perches in Irish measure.

6. Show that in a Y level it is essential for its adjustment by the usual and proper method, that the two cylindric rings on the telescope, which rest in the Ys, should be formed by the maker exactly equal to one another in diameter. In doing so you will need to explain the mode of adjustment of the instrument, at least in all respects in which accuracy of construction of the rings is essential.

7. To find in Descriptive Geometry the traces of the plane which touches a given sphere in a point of its surface given or specified by one of its projections being given.

8. "Because the terms of an arithmetical series are proportional to the logarithms of the terms of a geometrical series; different altitudes above the earth's surface are as the logarithms of the densities, or of the weights of air at those altitudes." (Quoted in Butler Williams' Practical Geodesy on Mountain Barometer, from Hutton's Mathematics.)

1,	3,	5,	7,	9,	.....
40,	36,	32,	28,	24,	.....
a,	ar,	ar^2,	ar^3,	ar^4,	.....

Apply the first clause of the foregoing extract to the three series set down after it, showing how it is incorrect in expression, and how it might be amended so as to convey accurately what must be understood as its real meaning. Show also how the second clause ought to be amended, seeing that as the heights increase the densities diminish; also that the logarithms of the weights of the air at two given levels have a certain ratio to one another, while the ratio of the altitudes of the points above the earth's surface to one another depends on the arbitrary level of the earth's surface which may be supposed to be raised or lowered without affecting the atmosphere above it.

9. In reference to the measurement of heights by use of the barometer, state and prove the law of the increase of atmospheric pressure with descent from any specified level, if the air be at a uniform temperature throughout the space from the upper to the lowel level.

10. The height of a homogeneous atmosphere varies with the temperature, but is independent of the pressure. Explain this.

11. Take out from Sir John Macneill's Tables, and from Bidder's Table, the quantity of earth in a cutting, with the following data :—

Formation width = 36 ft., Slopes $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 1.
End heights, 22 and 30 feet.
Length, one chain of 66 feet.

12. In the sextant, what is the relation of the angle subtended at the observer's station between the two objects viewed, and the angle between the two mirrors; and what, accordingly, is the graduation on the arc?

13. Explain the mode of using the instrument submitted to you (Howlett's Semicircular Protractor) in the plotting of a traverse survey.

Medical Scholarships.—Second Year Students.

Anatomy and Physiology.—*Examiner, Dr. Redfern.*

1. Name the specimens numbered 1 to 6. State from which side of the body each was obtained, and describe the characteristic markings on which your opinion is based.

2. Describe the gluteus medius muscle, its attachment, insertion, the direction of its fibres, its action, and relations.

3. Describe the peritoneum which extends from the stomach to the liver, spleen, and transverse colon; and mention the parts included between the layers of peritoneum in each of the situations named.

4. State separately the physical and vital properties of the following tissues :—white and yellow fibrous tissue, articular cartilage, muscle and nerve.

5. Describe the structure of a villus of the intestine, and the differences which occur in it during the act of absorption.

Materia Medica.—*Examiner, Dr. Seaton Reid.*

1. Name our chief sedative medicines.

2. Write prescriptions for the internal use of each in a fluid form for an adult.

3. How does a Sedative differ in action on the nervous system from a Narcotic?

4. What is meant by the "cumulative action" of a medicine?

Appendix, No. 8.

Scholarship Examinations.

5. Name one in which this action requires to be carefully watched for, and what precautions would you take to prevent its injurious effects?

6. How are anthelmintic medicines classified?

7. Enumerate the medicines belonging to each class.

8. State the kind of worm each is most destructive to.

9. Write a prescription for the administration of each to an adult and to a child three years old.

10. How much opium is in a scruple of Pulvis kino c. opio, Pulvis cretæ aromaticus c. opio, and in Pulv. ipecacuanhæ c. opio.

11. Write prescriptions for the administration of each to an adult as an astringent remedy, and state the circumstances in your patient's condition that would cause you to select one of them in preference to another.

12. Name the medicines on the table, and classify them therapeutically.

CHEMISTRY.—*Examiner, Dr. Andrews.*

[Questions 1 to 17 same as for Second Year Engineering Scholarship, page 100.]

18. Give an account of the characteristic properties of starch and dextrine?

19. What are the distinctive properties of lactine?

20. How has tartaric acid been prepared artificially?

21. Give a short account of the alcaloids which exist in opium.

22. Write the formulas of alcohol, ether, hydrated acetic acid, and anhydrous acetic acid, on the unitary or Gerhardt's system.

23. Contrast the properties of albumen and of gelatin.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

1. Describe the tests for zinc, copper, and lead.

2. How would you analyse a compound of phosphate of baryta and lime?

3. What are the distinctive properties of the arsenious and arsenic acids?

4. Describe the fermentation tests for sugar, and calculate the amount of sugar corresponding to 45 C. C. of carbonic acid at 10° C. and 750 millimetres pressure.

5. Give an account of Liebig's process for determining the quantity of urea in urine.

6. Describe the properties of creatinine, its preparation from creatine, and the method of discovering its presence in urine.

ZOOLOGY.—*Examiner, Dr. Wyville Thomson.*

1. Describe the structure of the head, and the dentition, of Elephas. Mention the particulars in which its dentition resembles, and those in which it differs from, that of the typical rodents.

2. Describe minutely the structure and the mode of growth of any Mammalian tooth.

3. What is the simplest form in which we find a hepatic organ? Sketch the various modifications of the liver, (1) in the Invertebrata, and (2) in the Vertebrata, commencing in each series with the most simple type.

4. Sketch the various modifications in the arrangement of the organ of sight, (as to structure, mobility, eyelids, &c.) which we meet with in the different orders of the Vertebrate series. *Appendix, No. 8.* Scholarship Examinations.

5. Give, in detail, the structure of the fore-arm and hand in the ox, the horse, the bear, the cat, the mole, and the bat.

Botany.

1. Describe, in detail, the structure of fully-developed leaf of a dicotyledonous plant, with the functions of its various tissues and parts.

2. State what you know with reference to irritability in plants, and give examples.

3. What are the essential distinctions between the seed of a flowering plant and the spore of a fern?

4. Give one or two examples of an arillus and of anarillode. What is the essential nature of these structures?

5. Describe the structure and the development of the anther and of the pollen in flowering plants.

6. Give the characters of the Natural Orders, cycadaceæ and coniferæ. Give an outline of the geographical distribution of these Orders.

7. Give a sketch of the history and geographical distribution of the principal plants cultivated as the food of man.

Third Year Students.

Anatomy and Physiology.—*Examiner, Dr. Redfern.*

1. Name the specimens numbered 1 to 6. State from which side of the body each was obtained, and describe the characteristic markings on which your opinion is based.

2. Describe the origin, course, distribution, and anastomoses of the following arteries and branches of arteries:—ascending cervical, posterior circumflex of the axillary, right superior intercostal, and internal pudic.

3. Describe the optic thalamus, its shape, position, relations, and connexions.

4. What are the uses of the circulation of the blood? What parts are concerned in producing it, and what is the action of each? How is the blood maintained of proper quantity and quality.

5. Describe the structure of the mucous membrane of the uterus, and the changes which take place in it during menstruation and utero-gestation.

Fourth Year Students.

Anatomy.—*Examiner, Dr. Redfern.*

1. Name the specimens numbered 1 to 6. State from which side of the body each was obtained, and describe the characteristic markings on which your opinion is based.

2. Describe the ligaments of the carpo-metacarpal and metacarpo-phalangeal articulations of the thumb. State what movements occur in each of these articulations, and mention, in connexion with each movement, the muscle or muscles which produce it.

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Scholarship Examinations.

3. Describe the origin, course, distribution, and anastomoses of the following arteries and branches of arteries:—ascending pharyngeal, middle meningeal, recurrent interosseous, internal circumflex, and circumflex iliac.

4. State the relations, to each other and to adjacent parts, of the rectum, uterus, vagina, and the moderately distended male and female bladder.

State also how each of the organs above named is held in its position, and how the means of attachment of each organ are adapted to admit of changes in its size and position.

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Describe the various muscular acts by which alimentary matters are made to traverse the alimentary canal from the mouth onwards.

2. What is the composition of human milk, and how is it affected by different periods of lactation? Compare human milk with that of the cow and ass. What circumstances influence the quantity and quality of the secretion in the human being?

3. Describe the acts of sneezing, coughing, laughing, and vomiting. State how they may be excited respectively, and the mode in which their causes operate.

4. Describe the human eye as an optical apparatus, and the methods of formation of images of external objects on the retina.

SURGICAL ANATOMY.—*Examiner, Dr. Gordon.*

1. Describe the descent of the testis, the diseases that result from imperfection or arrestment of the process, and their differential diagnosis.

2. Describe briefly the shoulder joint, its muscles, and the lesions observed in dissection of cases of dislocation.

3. Describe briefly the course and coverings of inguinal and femoral herniæ.

4. Describe the vessels which supply the thigh with blood, mentioning the means that have been used to prevent hæmorrhage in amputations and disease of that part.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—*Examiner, Dr. Hodges.*

1. Describe the methods required for the detection of Cantharides in the contents of the stomach.

2. Define the terms "Poison" and "Deadly poison."

3. Give an account of the post-mortem appearances observed in cases of death by drowning.

4. What is meant by the term "viable" in reference to cases of supposed infanticide?

5. What are the rules to be observed in order to identify the bodies of persons found dead?

6. What are the symptoms produced by a poisonous dose of Croton Oil?

7. Describe the methods required for the separation and detection of Morphia in the contents of the stomach, and state the precautions necessary to render the re-actions of the ordinary tests reliable as evidence of its presence.

8. What treatment is required in cases of poisoning by Strychnine?

Senior Scholarships.

The French Language.—*Examiner, Professor Meissner.*

I. Translate into French :

My brother went to an inn, after his long, long journey to Liverpool, foot-sore and eager for sleep. Sleep, supper, breakfast in the morning—all these he had ; so far as his slender finances reached ; and for these he paid the treacherous landlord, who then proposed to him that they should take a walk out together, by way of looking at the public buildings and the docks. It seems the man had noticed my brother's beauty, some circumstances about his dress inconsistent with his mode of travelling, and also his style of conversation. Accordingly, he wiled him along from street to street, until they reached the Town Hall. "Here seems to be a fine building," said this Jesuitical guide, "shall we go in and ask leave to look at it?" My brother, thinking less of the spectacle than of the spectator, whom, in a wilderness of man, naturally he wished to make his friend, consented readily. In they went, and, by the merest accident, Mr. Mayor and the town council were then sitting.—De Quincey.

Artemidora ! Gods invisible,
While thou art lying faint along the couch,
Have tied the sandal to thy slender feet,
And stand beside thee, ready to convey
Thy weary steps where other rivers flow.
Refreshing shades will waft thy weariness
Away, and voices like thy own come near
And nearer, and solicit an embrace.

W. S. Landor.

II. Translate into English :

La constitution de 1791 était faite d'après des principes qui convenaient aux idées et à la situation de la France. Cette constitution était l'œuvre de la classe moyenne, qui se trouvait alors la plus forte ; car, comme on le sait, la force qui domine s'empare toujours des institutions. Mais lorsqu'elle appartient à un seul, elle est despotisme ; à quelques-uns elle est privilége ; à tous, elle est droit : ce dernier état est le terme de la société, comme il est son origine. La France y était enfin parvenue, après avoir passé par la féodalité, qui était l'institution aristocratique, et par le pouvoir absolu qui était l'institution monarchique. L'égalité fut consacrée parmi les citoyens, et la délégation fut reconnue dans les pouvoirs : telles devaient être, sous le régime nouveau, la condition des hommes et la forme du gouvernement. Dans cette constitution, le peuple était la source de tous les pouvoirs, mais il n'en exerçait aucun ; il n'avait que l'élection primaire, et ses magistrats étaient choisis par des hommes pris dans la nation éclairée. Celle-ci composait l'assemblée, les tribunaux, les administrations, les municipalités, les milices, et possédait ainsi toute la force et tous les pouvoirs de l'état. Elle était alors seule propre à les exercer, parce qu'elle avait seule les lumières qu'exige la conduite du gouvernement.

Mignet.

CLITANDRE.

Parbleu ! je viens du Louvre, où Cléonte, au levé,
Madame, a bien paru ridicule achevé.
N'a-t-il point quelque ami qui pût, sur ses manières,
D'un charitable avis lui prêter les lumières ?

Appendix, No. 8.

Scholarship Examinations.

CELIMENE.

Dans le monde, à vrai dire, il se barbouille fort ;
Partout il porte un air qui saute aux yeux d'abord ;
Et lorsqu'on le revoit après un peu d'absence,
On le retrouve encor plus plein d'extravagance.

ACASTE.

Parbleu ! s'il faut parler de gens extravagants,
Je viens d'en essuyer un des plus fatigants ;
Damon le raisonneur, qui m'a, ne vous déplaise,
Une heure, au grand soleil, tenu hors de ma chaise.

CELIMENE.

C'est un parleur étrange, et qui trouve toujours
L'art de ne vous rien dire avec de grands discours ;
Dans les propos qu'il tient on ne voit jamais goutte,
Et ce n'est que du bruit que tout ce qu'on écoute.

MOLIERE.

1. Trace briefly the history of the French Novel and the French Drama, showing the connexion between the two as respects the choice of subjects and the manner of treatment.
2. Criticise Hallam's judgment on Bossuet's *Discours sur l'histoire universelle*.
3. Compare the *Phèdre* of Racine with any of his classical models you may have read.
4. Give the etymology of *soldat, congé, trèfle, boulevart, moquer, être.*
5. Write a short essay, in French, on "International Exhibitions."

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

Translate into German :—

I believe it is generally understood among naturalists, that the crocodile is a blockhead. It is my own impression that the Pharaohs were also blockheads. Now, as the Pharaohs and the crocodile domineered over Egyptian society, this accounts for a singular mistake that prevailed through innumerable generations on the Nile. The crocodile made the ridiculous blunder of supposing man to be made chiefly for his own eating. Man, taking a different view of the subject, naturally met that mistake by another; he viewed the crocodile as a thing sometimes to worship, but always to run away from. And this continued until Mr. Waterton changed the relations between the animals. The mode of escaping from the reptile he showed to be, not by running away, but by leaping on its back, booted and spurred. The two animals had misunderstood each other. The use of the crocodile has now been cleared up—viz., to be ridden; and the final cause of man is, that he may improve the health of the crocodile by riding him a fox-hunting before breakfast.—DE QUINCEY.

The woods decay, the woods decay and fall,
The vapours weep their burthen to the ground,
Man comes and tills the field and lies beneath,
And after many a summer dies the swan.

Me only cruel immortality
Consumes: I wither slowly in thine arms,
Here at the quiet limit of the world,
A white-hair'd shadow roaming like a dream
The ever silent spaces of the East,
Far-folded mists, and gleaming halls of morn.

TENNYSON'S *Tithonus.*

Translate into English:

Meine Collegia besuchte ich anfangs emsig und treulich: die Philosophie wollte mich jedoch keineswegs aufklären. In der Logik kam es mir wunderlich vor, daß ich diejenigen Geistesoperationen, die ich von Jugend auf mit der größten Bequemlichkeit verrichtete, so aus einander zerren, vereinzelen und gleichsam zerstören sollte, um den rechten Gebrauch derselben einzusehen. Von dem Dinge, von der Welt, von Gott glaubte ich ungefähr so viel zu wissen als der Lehrer selbst, und es schien mir an mehr als einer Stelle gewaltig zu hapern. Doch ging alles noch in ziemlicher Folge bis gegen Fastnacht, wo in der Nähe des Professors Winckler auf dem Thomasplan, gerade um die Stunde, die köstlichsten Kräpfel heiß aus der Pfanne kamen, welche uns denn dergestalt verspäteten, daß unsere Hefte locker wurden, und das Ende derselben gegen das Frühjahr mit dem Schnee zugleich verschmolz und sich verlor.

Goethe.

Nathan.

Vor grauen Jahren lebt' ein Mann im Osten,
Der einen Ring von unschätzbarem Werth
Aus lieber Hand besaß. Der Stein war ein
Opal, der hundert schöne Farben spielte,
Und hatte die geheime Kraft, vor Gott
Und Menschen angenehm zu machen, wer
In dieser Zuversicht ihn trug. Was Wunder,
Daß ihn der Mann im Osten darum nie
Vom Finger ließ, und die Verfügung traf,
Auf ewig ihn bei seinem Hause zu
Erhalten? Nämlich so. Er ließ den Ring
Von seinen Söhnen dem Geliebtesten;
Und setzte fest, daß dieser wiederum
Den Ring von seinen Söhnen dem vermache,
Der ihm der Liebste sei; und stets der Liebste,
Ohn' Ansehn der Geburt, in Kraft allein
Des Rings, das Haupt, der Fürst des Hauses werde.
Versteh mich, Sultan.

Lessing.

1. Give, in German, a short summary of Schiller's Geisterseher.
2. What are the merits of Herder as a literary man?
3. What influence had Goethe's Westöstlicher Divan on German poetry?
4. Name some foreigners who have distinguished themselves in German literature.
5. Point out the defects of Jean Paul's style, and mention his most important works.

Appendix, No. 8.

Scholarship Examinations.

ZOOLOGY.—*Examiner, Dr. Wyville Thomson.*

1. What are the essential conditions of an organ of respiration? Give an outline of the leading modifications of the respiratory organs (1) in the invertebrata and (2) in the vertebrata, commencing in each case with the most simple form.

2. Give an account of the phenomenon which has been called "parthenogenesis," and give some examples, particularly those which had been described by Von Siebold.

3. Give the peculiarities of structure, the geographical distribution, and the palæontological history of the ganoid fishes.

4. Give some of the arguments for and against "spontaneous" or "equivocal" generation. Describe M. Pasteur's experiments.

5. Describe generally the structure of the skull in a bony fish (*e.g.* in the cod), and contrast it with that of the skull in an amphibian.

6. Give a sketch of Mr. Huxley's view as to the mode of development of the temporal bone.

7. Give some of the chief arguments for and against the doctrine of the immutability of species.

BOTANY.

1. Describe in detail the changes which the ovule and embryo undergo in conversion into the seed, in the pea and in wheat respectively.

2. Give an accepted classification of fruits, and sketch the structure of the more marked forms.

3. Give the characters of the malvaceæ, the hypericaceæ, the resedaceæ, and the rubiaceæ. Name some of the more important genera in these orders; describe them generally, and state their properties.

4. Give the characters of the flora of the coal-period. Describe the structure of some of the more remarkable forms, and state the recent orders to which they are severally most nearly allied.

5. Describe the structure of the flower and fruit in (1) caltha, (2) hippuris (3) cerastium, (4) fragaria, (5) rumex, (6) avena, (7) carex, and (8) orchis.

6. Give the general geographical distribution of the following genera and species,—"coco-de-mer," disa grandiflora, rhododendron, epacris, magnolia, artocarpus, pandanus, and phœnix.

7. Give a sketch of Schouw's Phyto-geographic Regions.

CHEMISTRY.—*Examiner, Dr. Andrews.*

1. Give a full account of the unitary or Gerhardt's system, stating the exceptions to it, and illustrating your statements by examples.

2. Describe the process of dialysis and its more important applications.

3. Give a description of the methods of Gay Lussac and Dumas for determining the density of vapours, and of the methods of calculating the direct results of experiment.

4. How would you analyse a mineral, such as a Wavellite, which is essentially a phosphate of alumina?

5. Describe the preparation and chief properties of ethylamine, triethylamine, and tetra-ethylammonium.

6. Give some account of the compounds of the alcohol radicals with the metals.

7. Explain what is meant by a triatomic alcohol, and show the relation in composition between propyl alcohol, propylene glycol, and glycerine.

Law Scholarships.—First Year Students.

English Law.—*Examiner, Professor Molyneux.*

REAL PROPERTY AND CONVEYANCING.

1. Tenant in fee simple dies, leaving his only kindred, the granddaughter of a deceased paternal uncle, and a younger brother of that uncle him surviving;—who will succeed to the estate? and by what canons of descent is the heir to be ascertained?

2. What are the forms of conveyance appropriate to joint tenants and tenants in common *respectively*, where the object is to vest their respective interests in their co-tenants?

3. What is the limit within which real estate can be legally rendered inalienable? And state how that rule against perpetuities is exemplified in the instance of entailed estates.

4. What new rule of construction as to the devise to the heir of the testator has been introduced by the Inheritance Act of William IV., and what effect has such enactment in tracing the descent of real property?

5. What is the meaning of the expressions, "General Occupant" and "Special Occupant" respectively, in relation to estates "*pur autre vie*," at common law? And what modification of the former has been effected by statute?

6. Limitation to A for life, remainder to the eldest son of B in fee. B dies, leaving his wife *enceinte* of a son who is born after the death of A. Would that son have succeeded to the estate *at common law?* And if not, why not? And what is the law upon the point at present?

7. How far was a gift to a man and the heirs of his body a restraint upon alienation before the statute *de donis?*

8. State some one of the instances in which the husband is not entitled to an estate *by the curtesy*, although the wife died seized of an estate of inheritance in possession, and the husband has had issue born of her.

9. Under what different aspects is a mortgage of land viewed by Courts of Law and Courts of Equity respectively?

10. Whether is the real or personal estate of a deceased mortgagor now the primary fund for the payment of the mortage money? What change has the law undergone in that particular?

11. What different rule exists as to the construction of deeds and wills respectively as to the language necessary to create estates of inheritance?

12. Upon what technical reasons are conveyances by lease and release held to dispense with livery of seisin? What more simple form of conveyance has now been sanctioned by statute so as to have a like operation?

13. What estate in land is created by a direct gift "to the heirs of A," and in whom does such vest? And how is the construction of those words varied where there has been a previous life estate to A himself?

14. How has the doctrine of lapsed devises been modified by the Wills Act, 1st Vic.?

15. What are the present, and what the future or contingent rights of a husband in the heritable estate of his wife, held by her as joint tenant with another person.

16. In what single instance may the wife, surviving her husband, claim her term against his disposition of it, the term not having been limited to her separate use.

Appendix, No. 8.

Scholarship Examinations.

JURISPRUDENCE.—*Examiner, Professor Leslie.*

1. What is, in Lord Bacon's view, the connexion or relation between public and private law?

2. Explain, in relation to rules of law, the maxims—(*a*) "*Exceptio probat regulam;*"* (*b*) "*Inclusio unius est exclusio alterius.*"†

3. Explain the meaning and ground of the maxim—"*Consequentiæ non est consequentia.*"

4. By what process ought a new digest of an overgrown body of laws to be accomplished, according to Lord Bacon?

5. How did the feudal system disturb the natural progress of industry and wealth, according to Adam Smith?

6. How did the feudal system obstruct the natural growth of towns, and restrict urban industry to some privileged situations?

7. Give some account of the law of landed property, as regards its proprietorship, tenure, and inheritance or descent, at the Conquest.

8. Give some account of the changes which took place in the law of landed property, in the above respects, in the two countries, succeeding the Conquest.

9. Define positive law, and distinguish it from law in other senses.

10. What are the essential ideas comprehended in the term positive law?

11. Define International Law, and state your reasons for regarding it as positive law or not.

12. Define General Jurisprudence, in Mr. Austin's sense.

13. What is meant by Constitutional Law?

14. How does Mr. Austin define civil liberty?

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

EQUITY.—*Examiner, Professor Molyneux.*

1. What is the nature and object of the Registry Acts of Anne (Irish). How does the equitable doctrine of *notice* affect their operation?

2. In what respect do the English and Irish Acts of William IV. (which substitute simple forms of assurance for recoveries) differ as affecting the rights of the Crown? And how is the investigation of title *in Ireland* affected by that difference?

3. What is the nature of estates founded on leases for lives, with covenants for perpetual renewal? What are the general provisions of the "Leasehold Conversion Act" (Irish) in relation to that tenure? What are the reasons of expediency upon which it has been founded? What are the special means supplied in its provisions to meet the difficulties arising from the number of persons interested, as well in the reversions as the leases to be converted? Why was not the measure extended to England?

4. What is the machinery by which ecclesiastical leases in Ireland are converted, and how are the respective rights of the lessors and lessees adjusted?

5. What is the cause of difficulty in giving an exact definition of Equity as administered by British courts?

6. What are the two grounds upon which it is alleged that suitors have a right to resort to Courts of Equity?

* *i.e.* The exception confirms or proves the rule.

† *i.e.* The enumeration of certain cases excludes other cases.

7. What is the limited sense in which the maxim "*Equitas sequitur legem*" is to be understood, as recognised by our Courts of Equity?

8. Give an instance illustrative of the doctrine that Equity looks upon that as done which ought be done.

9. Give some instances of the application of the doctrine that "Equality is equity," and how far it is limited by the subjects of jurisdiction of courts of law.

10. State some instances in which the courts of common law administer equitable doctrine in apparent contravention of contracts.

11. In what instances are the provisions of the "*Statute of Frauds*," in relation to contracts with respect to lands, apparently contravened by Courts of Equity?

12. What are the conditions essential to give validity to a "*donatio mortis causâ*."

13. State some instances of resulting trusts.

14. What is the essential distinction between a *power* and a *trust* in exercise of equitable jurisdiction?

15. Give some instances of Implied Trusts.

16. What is the equitable doctrine with respect to remuneration of trustees?

17. In what instance alone can a solicitor accept a security from his client?

Third Year Students.

Equity.

1. How do Courts of Equity view a contract for the sale of goods and a contract for the sale of land respectively in relation to the exercise of equitable jurisdiction?

2. Covenant by deed of A to pay the debt of B previously incurred. Parol agreement in writing by D to pay the debt of E after it had been incurred. How far have the respective creditors remedies by action against A and D respectively?

3. A indebted to B in £100, B indebted to C in £100. B assigns to C the debt due to him by A. Can C sue A at law upon that debt? and if not, why not? What additional fact would give him that right? Without that additional fact, would C have any remedy against A in equity? and if so, what parties would be necessary to the suit?

4. In what respect do actions at law and suits in Equity by creditors against personal representatives of debtors differ in their structure and in the redress afforded? And in the event of deficient assets, what advantages and disadvantages are incidental to creditors in the choice of such remedies respectively?

5. Goods ordered verbally through a traveller to be manufactured; when ready, they are shipped, and the vessel is lost. At whose risk are the goods?

6. Under what circumstances may goods purchased through a commercial traveller and delivered be rejected by the vendee?

7. What conditions are implied in every charter-party on the part of the owners?

8. What modification of the Statute of Frauds has been effected by a modern act in relation to guarantees?

9. What are the acts essential to the validity of a deed executed in reference to a subject matter not falling within the provisions of the Statute of Frauds?

Appendix, No. 8.

Scholarship Examinations.

10. What particular case forms the only exception to the principle that a mere moral consideration is not sufficient to sustain a promise?

11. To what extent is a gratuitous bailee answerable for loss?

12. Conveyance of property to trustees for payment of creditors named in the deed. In what way may the latter be deprived of the right of suit in relation to the property before they assent to the deed.

13. Goods sold by a factor; what difference as to the right of suit against the vendee depends upon the disclosure or non-disclosure of the principal?

14. How is a tenancy from year to year terminated by landlords and tenants respectively?

15. What circumstance is necessary to prevent the Statute of Limitations running against a debt?

16. In what case is protest by notary a necessary element in an action upon a bill of exchange?

JURISPRUDENCE AND CIVIL LAW.—*Examiner, Professor Leslie.*

1. State briefly the substance of Bentham's arguments in support of the following propositions:—(*a*) Antiquity is no reason (for a law). (*b*) An arbitrary definition is no reason. (*c*) Metaphors are not reasons. (*d*) A fiction is no reason.

2. In the definition of rights and obligations the legislature should have in view four ends, according to Bentham. What are they, and what is their relation to one another?

3. Why, according to Bentham, is the existence of malice a proper matter of inquiry as regards the criminality of an offence?

4. What is the ground of the distinction between the law of persons and the law of things, and is it a necessary or only a convenient distinction?

5. Does the foregoing distinction actually appear as primitive law or not, and why?

6. How does Austin regard the distinction between public and private law?

7. Criticise the error of Sir M. Hale and Judge Blackstone respecting the classification meant by *jus personarum et rerum.*

8. State, with dates, the description by Gibbon of the three periods of Roman Jurisprudence, from the Twelve Tables to the reign of Justinian.

9. Describe, with dates, the contents of the Code, Institutes, and Pandects.

10. Explain the opposition to Roman Law in England for some centuries after the Conquest, and show how it affected the English legal system.

11. Explain the connexion between the forms of trial by ordeal, compurgation, and combat, on the one hand, and the illiterateness of early society on the other.

12. There are two different kinds of codification at different stages of legal progress. Illustrate your answer from both Roman and English Law.

13. Illustrate, from the history of both Roman and English Law, Mr. Maine's proposition that law is reformed by three successive agencies.

14. State and criticise Blackstone's theory of the origin of private property, adding and explaining Savigny's account.

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

THE REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT

OF

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK,

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1867.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1867.

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THE REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK,

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1867.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

In conformity to the provisions of the Act of Parliament founding the Queen's Colleges and the Charter of Queen's College, Cork, I have the honour to submit the following Report of the Proceedings of that College, and the Condition of its Departments, during the year terminating 31st March, 1867.

1. EXAMINATIONS FOR ENTRANCE—NUMBERS AND CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS.

The Examinations for Entrance were held in the usual manner at the commencement of the Session in October, 1866, and on subsequent days, as fixed by the College Council. The arrangements to this effect are given in the Prospectus of the Session, of which a copy is annexed. (Appendix A.)

After those examinations 60 new Students were entered as Matriculated Students to the First Year's Class, as were also 25 Students who had previously matriculated, but who from not having been promoted, or from other causes, being disqualified from proceeding with the higher studies of a Senior Class, were therefore required to re-enter the class of the first year, and to resume the more elementary courses. The total number of Matriculated Students in the First Year's Class for the Session of 1866–67 was, therefore, 85.

In addition to the above, there presented themselves to proceed with the studies of the Senior Years, 129 Students who had passed the Sessional Examinations at the close of the previous Academic Year. The total number of Matriculated Students in Queen's College, Cork, for the year 1866-67 was, therefore, 214.

Besides the above 214 Matriculated Students, there entered to attend the lectures of particular Professors 16 Non-Matriculated Students. The total number of Students attending the College during the Session 1866–67 was, therefore, 230.

The Classification of those Students by their collegiate standing is shown in the following Table, which will also show for comparison the number corresponding for the previous year :—

Courses of Study in order of College standing.		Session, 1865–66.	Session, 1866–67.
Matriculated Students	Course of First Year,	88	85
	Course of Second Year,	59	43
	Course of Third Year,	52	52
	Course of Fourth Year,	19	27
	Special Courses,	5	7
Total number of Matriculated Students,		223	214
Non-Matriculated Students,		12	16
Total number of Students,		235	237

In respect to Faculties and courses of study for Degrees and Diplomas, the Classification of the Students who attended the College during the Session 1866–67 was as follows :—

	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
In the Faculty of Arts,	58	1	59
In the Faculty of Medicine,	117	15	132
In the Faculty of Law,	7	–	7
In the Faculty of Engineering,	39	–	39
Total,	221	16	237

The above number, 237, exceeds that previously given, (230), as the total number of Matriculated Students by 7, from the fact that some Students had entered in more Faculties than one at the same time. Thus there were entered for—

Arts and Medicine,	5
Arts and Law,	2
Total double entries,	7

The ages of the new Students who entered for the Session 1866–67 were as follow :—

13 Years,	1	18 Years,	14	Unknown,	2
15 Years,	1	19 Years,	8		
16 Years,	14	20 Years,	3	Total,	60
17 Years,	12	21 Years and over,	5	New entries.	

Of the total number of Matriculated Students (214) on the roll for 1866–67, there were 151 under 21 years of age, 61 were 21 and over, and the ages of 2 were unknown.

2. College Examinations for Scholarships and Sessional Promotion of Matriculated Students.

The Examinations for Scholarships and for Sessional Promotion were carried on as usual under the direction of the College Council, with the following results at the close of and during the progress of the Session of 1865–66:—

Of 7 Senior Scholarships in Arts 5 were awarded.
The Senior Scholarship in Law was awarded.
Of the 30 Junior Scholarships in Arts 27 were awarded.
Of the 8 Scholarships in Medicine 7 were awarded.
The 3 Junior Scholarships in Law were all awarded.
Of the 5 Scholarships in Engineering 4 were awarded.

The Examinations for those Scholarships were conducted principally by printed papers. The subjects of examination are described in the Prospectus (Appendix A), and the more important papers of questions are given in Appendix B.

The Examinations for Sessional Promotion were held at the close of the Session, with the following results:—

Faculty.	Promoted.	Not Promoted.	Total.
Arts,	32	23	55
Engineering,	23	23	46
Law,	7	2	9
Agriculture,	–	1	1
	62	49	111
Fourth Year's Arts Students,			5
Faculty of Medicine,			116
Total for Session 1865–66,			232

Those Examinations were conducted by printed papers, of which a selection is given in Appendix C, and prizes were awarded by the College Council to those Students who had been specially recommended by the Examining Professors. The names of those who received those Sessional honours and prizes are given in the Appendix D.

3. Courses of Instruction.

The detailed list of Classes, the number of lectures delivered by each Professor, and the number of Students attending each Class are given in the Table, Appendix E, and further particulars as to the Special Departments will be found in the Report of the several Professors annexed, forming Appendix F.

4. Queen's University Examinations and Peel Exhibitions.

Such Students as had suitably completed their collegiate career were recommended to the Senate of the Queen's University to be examined for their respective Diplomas and Degrees. The names of those Students of Queen's College, Cork, who obtained Diplomas or Degrees at the University Examinations in June and Oc-

tober, 1866, and also the names of those who obtained University honors at those Examinations, are given in Appendix G.

At the close of the first University Examination in Arts in October, 1866, seven Students from Cork College passed, of whom two obtained first class and three third class honors, and in the Faculty of Engineering eight passed, of whom two obtained second class honors.

The following Exhibitions from the Peel Endowment Fund were awarded at those Examinations to the following Students of Cork College:—

Arthur Henry Anglin, first, from Queen's College, Cork, £20 a year for three years.

William George Fitzgerald, second, from Queen's College, Cork, £15 a year for three years.

Arthur Henry Anglin, first in Mathematical Science, from Queen's College, Cork, £10 a year for three years.

5. Competitive Examinations and Civil Service Appointments. Special College Prize.

At the Examinations for the Special Prizes founded by the College Council to encourage proficiency in those branches of study embraced in the principal Competitive Examinations for the public service, neither the first nor the second prizes were awarded. The third prize of £15 was granted to Mr. John Connor.

The regulations of the College Council respecting the Special Prizes, and the principal Papers of Questions used at the Examinations, are given in Appendix H.

At the Examinations held in London, in 1866, the following Students of Queen's College, Cork, obtained appointments in the Public Service by Competitive Examination:—

William Collins, 1st Place, Army Medical Service.
Edward Townsend, do. do.
George Gibson, do. do.
Arthur Hacket, do. do.
Robert V. Power, Indian Army Medical Service.
David B. Long, do. do. do.
John Harman, Indian Public Works.
Michael O'Brien, Acting Vice-Consul at Cheefoo, China.

6. Library and Museums.

The special Report of the Librarian will be found in Appendix I.; and the condition and progress of the several parts of the Museum will be described in the Reports of the Professors to whose departments they belong. (Appendix F.) In reference to the Botanic Garden, I beg leave again to represent the urgent necessity for having provided a greenhouse or conservatory for the preservation of such tropical and sub-tropical plants as are requisite for properly illustrating the Botanical Lectures of the Professor of Natural History, and of which the College is still entirely deficient.

7. Financial Position of the College.

The annexed copies of the accounts furnished by the Bursar, forming Appendix K, will show the financial position of the College for the year from 31st March, 1866, to 31st March, 1867.

8. Conduct and Discipline of the Students.

I have to report that during the past Session the conduct of the Students in Cork College has been very satisfactory. But one case of serious breach of discipline (copying at an examination) occurred, which was suitably punished by the College Council. The Report of the Vice-President on Discipline, and the Return of Punishments from the Registrar are annexed, forming Appendix L, Nos. 1 and 2. In regard to the Moral and Religious conduct of the Students, I have the honour to submit the Reports of the Deans of Residences, forming Appendix L, Nos. 3 and 4.

With respect to the proportions of the several religious denominations among the Students newly entered, the following Table gives the numbers for the last and the current Sessions:—

Religious Denominations.	1865–66.			1866–67.		
	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
Roman Catholic, . . .	27	6	33	30	7	37
Established Church, . .	28	4	32	24	9	33
Presbyterian, . . .	1	–	1	2	–	2
Wesleyan, ...	2	–	2	2	–	2
Other Minor Denominations,	7	–	7	2	–	2
Totals, . . .	65	10	75	60	16	76

The following Table gives the religious denominations of all the Students now in attendance at Queen's College, Cork (Session, 1866–67), to 31st March, 1867:—

Religious Denominations.	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
Roman Catholics, . .	101	7	108
Established Church, .	97	9	106
Presbyterian, . .	7	–	7
Wesleyan, . . .	6	–	6
Other Minor Denominations,	3	–	3
Total, . . .	214	16	230

9. In Reference to the General Progress of the College the subjoined Tables will exhibit the Numbers who entered in each Year since the opening of the College; the total Numbers who attended in each Session, and the Proportions of each of the Religious Denominations.

No. 1.—Table showing the Numbers and Religious Denominations of the New Students who entered Queen's College, Cork, in each Session from its first opening to the present date.

Sessions.	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Totals.	Roman Catholics.	Established Church.	Wesleyans.	Presbyterians.	Other Denominations.	Totals.
1849-50, . .	70	45	115	62	43	7	2	1	115
1850-51, . .	61	38	99	58	32	6	2	1	99
1851-52, . .	36	32	68	36	26	3	2	1	68
1852-53, . .	35	21	56	30	20	3	2	1	56
1853-54, . .	38	25	63	34	23	3	2	1	63
1854-55, . .	41	22	63	38	21	4	-	-	63
1855-56, . .	64	13	77	38	32	5	1	1	77
1856-57, . .	38	25	63	28	27	4	2	2	63
1857-58, . .	33	32*	65	30	28	2	3	2	65
1858-59, . .	44	24	68	31	29	3	3	2	68
1859-60, . .	60	27	87	45	36	2	3	1	87
1860-61, . .	72	30	102	49	46	1	4	2	102
1861-62, . .	89	18	107	47	51	3	3	3	107
1862-63, . .	61	20	81	33	40	3	4	1	81
1863-64, . .	96	19	115	52	47	6	6	4	115
1864-65, . .	76	14	90	42	42	4	-	2	90
1865-66, . .	65	12	77	34	33	2	1	7	77
1866-67, . .	60	16	76	37	33	2	2	2	76
Totals, .	1,039	433	1,472	724	609	63	42	34	1,472

* See note to following Table.

No. 2.—Table showing the Total Numbers and Religious Denominations of Students attending the Queen's College, Cork, in each Session from its first opening to the present date.

Sessions.	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Totals.	Roman Catholics.	Established Church.	Wesleyans.	Presbyterians.	Other Denominations.	Totals.
1849-50, . .	70	45	115	62	43	7	2	1	115
1850-51, . .	118	38	156	86	55	10	3	2	156
1851-52, . .	117	32	149	81	57	7	2	2	149
1852-53, . .	109	21	130	68	46	7	3	6	130
1853-54, . .	115	25	140	80	46	10	2	2	140
1854-55, . .	122	22	144	73	60	8	2	1	144
1855-56, . .	149	13	162	83	67	6	3	3	162
1856-57, . .	139	25	164	72	70	11	6	5	164
1857-58, . .	125	32*	157	71	69	7	6	4	157
1858-59, . .	125	24	149	69	64	6	4	6	149
1859-60, . .	144	27	171	85	68	8	5	5	171
1860-61, . .	173	30	203	98	93	8	2	2	203
1861-62, . .	211	18	229	98	111	7	7	6	229
1862-63, . .	219	20	239	96	121	11	8	3	239
1863-64, . .	241	19	260	121	106	12	12	9	260
1864-65, . .	249	14	263	129	114	12	6	2	263
1865-66, . .	223	12	235	108	107	9	4	7	235
1866-67, . .	214	16	230	108	106	7	6	3	230
Totals, .	2,863	433	3,296	1,588	1,403	153	83	69	3,296

* As the College Statutes do not direct any entry of the Religions of the Non-Matriculated Students, no official record of such was kept until 1857-58. It was known, however, that the relative proportions did not differ from those of the Matriculated Students, and they have been taken as the same for the previous years.

10. Triennial Visitation of Queen's College, Cork.

The Triennial Visitation of Queen's College, Cork, was held on April 12th, 1867, which date, although, strictly speaking, beyond the period to which this Report belongs, viz., 31st March, yet, as the object of the Visitation was to examine into the Condition and Progress of the College during the three preceding Sessions, the record of its proceedings may most appropriately be given here. The visitors who attended were the Right Honorable Maziere Brady, Vice-Chancellor of the Queen's University in Ireland, and the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Killaloe. There was no business to come before the visitors except the formal inquiries as to the state of the College; but the visitors received from the College Council a statement of the great want of additional accommodation for the literary and legal Professors, and approved and countersigned the application to the Board of Works to have such want supplied.

The visitors also heard from the Rev. Mr. Webster some explanations as to his position and functions as Dean of Residences for Students of the Established Church. The report of the proceedings of the Visitation are given in the Appendix M.

Signed,

ROBERT KANE,

President of Queen's College, Cork.

Queen's College, Cork, 14*th May,* 1867.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

GENERAL REGULATIONS of the COLLEGE.—LIST of OFFICERS.—PROGRAMME of COURSES for MATRICULATION and SCHOLARSHIP.—HOURS of LECTURE.—SPECIAL COURSES for COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS and for the PUBLIC SERVICE.—UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, &c.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND—QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law.—Session 1865–66.

President—SIR ROBERT KANE, F.R.S., M.R.I.A.

Vice-President—JOHN RYALL, LL.D.

Professors.

The Greek Language,	JOHN RYALL, LL.D.
The Latin Language,	BUNNELL LEWIS, A.M., F.S.A.
Mathematics,	ROBERT ROMER, B.A.
Natural Philosophy,	J. ENGLAND, A.M.
History and English Literature,	WILLIAM RUSHTON, A.M.
Logic and Metaphysics,	GEORGE SIDNEY READ, A.M.
Chemistry,	JOHN BLYTH, M.D.
Natural History,	JOSEPH REAY GREENE, A.B.
Geology and Mineralogy,	ROBERT HARKNESS, F.R.S.S.L. & F., F.G.S.
Modern Languages,	RAYMOND DE VERICOUR, D. ES L.
Jurisprudence and Political Economy,	RICHARD HORNER MILLS, A.M.
English Law,	MICHAEL BARRY, M.R.I.A.
Anatomy and Physiology,	J. HENRY CORBETT, M.D., L.R.C.S.I.
Medicine,	DENIS C. O'CONNOR, A.B., M.D.
Surgery,	WILLIAM K. TANNER, M.D.
Materia Medica,	PURCELL O'LEARY, B. ES L., A.M., M.D., F.B.S.
Midwifery,	JOSHUA R. HARVEY, A.B., M.D.
Engineering,	ALEXANDER JACK, A.M.
Celtic Languages,	OWEN CONNELLAN, Esq.
Agriculture,	EDMUND MURPHY, A.B.

Officers.

Registrar,	ROBERT JOHN KENNY, Esq.
Bursar,	EDWARD M. FITZGERALD, Esq.
Librarian,	MATTHIAS O'KEEFFE, A.M., M.D.

The College Session, 1865–66.

The *First Term* will commence on the 17th of October, 1865, and end on the 23rd of December.

The *Second Term* will commence on the 8th of January, 1866, and end on the 24th of March.*

The *Third Term* will commence on the 9th of April, 1866, and end with the Session, on the 9th of June.

* The Easter recess for the Medical Faculty will commence on the Tuesday before Easter and end on Easter Monday.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

Subjects of the Matriculation Examinations.

For the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law.

Greek:

Grammar.

Any one of the following Authors which the Candidate may select:—

Homer—Iliad, Books I. and II.
Xenophon—Anabasis, Books I. and II.
Lucian—Walker's Selections.

Latin:

Any one of the following Authors which the Candidate may select:—

Virgil—Æneid, Books I. and II.
Sallust—Conspiracy of Catiline.
Cæsar—Gallic War, Book I.

English:

Grammar—

(1.) The principles of Etymology and Orthography.
(2.) The leading Rules of Syntax.

Composition, and writing from dictation.
Outlines of Grecian History to the death of Alexander the Great.
Outlines of Roman History to the accession of Augustus.
Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.

Mathematics:

Arithmetic—Principles of Notation. Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. Definition of the terms, Ratio and Proportion. The Rule of Proportion, with its commercial applications, including Simple Interest.
Algebra—Explanation of the signs and meaning of an Index. Calculation of the values of Algebraical Expressions, when particular values are given to the letters which they involve.
Euclid—Book I., with the definitions and axioms.

N.B.—The Easter Recess for the Medical Faculty will commence on the Tuesday before Easter, and end on Easter Monday.

For the Department of Civil Engineering.

The outlines of Modern Geography; Grammar.

Mathematics—Arithmetic, Principles of Notation, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, with the reasons of the different rules. Rule of Proportion, with its commercial applications; Extraction of the Square Root, both of whole numbers and decimals.
Algebra—Explanation of the signs and meaning of an Index, calculation of the value of Algebraic expressions, when particular values are given to the letters which they involve.
Euclid—Books I., II., III., IV., and VI., with the definitions of Book V.

For the Department of Agriculture.

The English Language:

Grammar and Composition.

Mathematics:

First Four Rules of Arithmetic. Proportion. Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. Extraction of the Square Root.

Modern Geography.

Matriculated Students.

Persons intending to become *Matriculated* Students of the College, in any of the Faculties or Departments of Faculty, are required to pass the Matriculation Examination, whereby they are declared competent to pursue the course of study prescribed to Students in that Faculty or Department of Faculty, and, on completing this course, are entitled to become Candidates for the Degrees or Diplomas granted by the Queen's University in Ireland.

The Examination for the Matriculation *of Students in the several Faculties*

and Departments of Faculty, will commence at Ten o'clock, on Tuesday, the 17th of October, 1865. Appendix A

Candidates for Matriculation are required to forward their names to the Registrar of the College, and to state the Faculty or Department of Faculty for which they propose to Matriculate, at least *three days* before the commencement of Matriculation Examinations. General Regulations of College, &c.

Each Candidate, before being admitted to the Matriculation Examination, is required to pay the Bursar of the College the *College Fees* for the year, amounting to 10*s.* for each Faculty or Department of Faculty. These fees will be returned to such Candidates as may fail in passing the Matriculation Examination.

After passing the Matriculation Examination, and before receiving a Certificate thereof, or joining the several Classes, each Student is required to pay the Bursar of the College the whole of the *Class Fees* for the Session.

The Lectures in Arts, Engineering, and Agriculture commence October 23rd, and those in Medicine, November 2nd.

One moiety of the *Class Fees* for the Session is returned to Junior Scholars; but this exemption is not to extend to the Fees of any Honor Lectures attended by them out of the order of studies laid down in the Curriculum.

In order to encourage the study of French by Candidates for Matriculation, a prize of £5 will be offered for competition in that language, to such Students as, at the opening of Session 1865–66, shall have passed the Matriculation Examination for the first time.

Matriculated Students are required to wear an academic dress.

In May and June are held General Examinations in the subjects lectured upon during the Session; and a sum of One Hundred Pounds is awarded in Prizes to the most distinguished Students.

Students who have pursued part of their studies in any one of the Queen's Colleges, or in any University capable of granting Degrees in the several Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine, are permitted, on passing the prescribed Examinations, to take corresponding rank in this College, and also to compete for Scholarships of the corresponding year; providing they shall not hold at the same time a Scholarship or other office of emolument in any University or College of a University.

University Prizes.

Two Prizes for English Prose Composition, and two for Geometry, have been founded in each of the Queen's Colleges, to be awarded annually at entrance—First Prize for English Prose Composition, £3 worth of Books; Second ditto, £2 worth of Books. First Prize for Geometry,* £3 worth of Books; Second ditto, £2 worth of Books.

Non-Matriculated Students.

Gentlemen who do not propose, or are not prepared, to Matriculate, but who wish to avail themselves, in other respects, of the advantages offered by the College, are permitted to attend the Professors' Lectures, without passing any of the Examinations, on paying to the Bursar the regulated Class Fees, amounting generally to £2 for each course, and College Fee of 5*s.* for the Session; but they cannot become Candidates for Scholarships or Prizes, or enjoy the other privileges of Matriculated Students. They are, however, entitled to the use of the Library, on subscribing the Library Regulations, and paying a fee of 15*s.* for each Session; and the Professors are authorized to recommend to the Council to grant Certificates of Honor to the most distinguished of them in their respective Classes.

East India Civil Service.

The attention of parents and guardians is directed to the new arrangements for the East India Civil Service; according to which Writerships are open to competition at Examinations prescribed by the Board of Control. The course

* 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Books of Euclid, with Deductions, together with the Definitions of the 5th Book.

Appendix A. — General Regulations of College, &c.

of Lectures in the Queen's College, Cork, are well adapted to prepare Candidates for this Examination, which includes the following branches of knowledge, their relative importance being indicated by the annexed scale of marks.

English Language and Literature:		
Composition,		500
English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution,		1,000
		1,500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece,		750
,, ,, ,,	Rome,	750
,, ,, ,,	France,	375
,, ,, ,,	Germany,	375
,, ,, ,,	Italy,	375
Mathematics, pure and mixed,		1,250
Natural Sciences—that is, Chemistry, Electricity, and Magnetism, Natural History, Geology, and Mineralogy,		500
*** No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any three.		
Moral Sciences—that is, Logic, Mental, and Moral Philosophy,		500
Sanscrit Language and Literature,		375
Arabic Language and Literature,		375
		7,125

Library and Museum.

The Library and Museum are open, under certain regulations, to all the Students.

Faculty of Arts.

Lectures.

The Lectures of the several Professors in this Faculty will commence on Monday, the 23rd of October, 1865, except those on the "English Language" and on "Logic," which will not be delivered until the commencement of the Second Term.

Scholarships.

The Examinations for Scholarships will commence on Thursday, the 19th of October.* The College Council are empowered to confer, at these Examinations, Eight Senior Scholarships of the value of £40 each, and Forty-six Junior Scholarships, viz.:—Fifteen in Literature, and Fifteen in Science, of the value of £24 each; Eight in Medicine, value £25 each; Three in Law, and Five in Civil Engineering, of the value of £20 each—and if competent Candidates present themselves, these Scholarships will be awarded to the most deserving. The Scholarships are tenable for one year only, except the Second Year's Scholarships in Arts, which are tenable for two years, on condition that the Scholar shall pass with Honors the First University Examination, and shall attend during the third Session at least two of the Courses of Lectures prescribed by the University for attendance during that Session as a qualification for the Degree of B.A., and shall pass the Sessional Examinations in these subjects; but the Scholars of each year are, at its expiration, eligible to become Candidates for the Scholarships of the succeeding year. A Scholarship, however, of the same year in the same Faculty, cannot be held twice by the same Student.

The Scholarships of the first year are open to all Students of the respective Faculties who have passed the Matriculation Examination. Those of the second

* See Programme of Scholarship Examinations, page 15.

and fourth years in Arts, and those of second, third, and fourth years in Medicine and Law, and of the second and third in Engineering, are open to all Students who have passed the Examinations, and attended the Lectures prescribed in the preceding part of their Course of Study.

If any Student be placed, at the Examination for Junior Literary and Science Scholarships, first on both the lists of Candidates, he will be entitled to a Scholarship of each Division; but in no other case will the same Student be permitted to hold two Scholarships.

No Student is entitled to become a Candidate for a Scholarship until he shall have paid the College and Class *Fees for the current Session. To be paid on or before the day previous to the Examination.*

The Scholarship endowment is paid by Quarterly Instalments, and its tenure is dependent on the Scholar's performance (so far as required by the Council) of the duties prescribed by the Statutes. These duties are to take charge of the Class-Rolls, to Register the attendance of the Students, to assist the Professors, &c.

If the Scholar be not obedient to the orders of the Council, be removed from the College, or, by non-attendance on Lectures, fail to keep the terms required for promotion, he forfeits his Scholarship.

The Scholar in the Faculty of Medicine must attend during the year of his appointment the classes recommended for his year of study in the order of the following Curriculum:—

FIRST YEAR.	THIRD YEAR.
Anatomy and Physiology.	Surgery.
Chemistry.	Midwifery.
French or German.	Practical Anatomy.
Natural Philosophy.	
Zoology and Botany.	
SECOND YEAR.	**FOURTH YEAR.**
Anatomy and Physiology.	Practice of Medicine.
Materia Medica.	Medical Jurisprudence.
Practical Anatomy.	
Practical Chemistry.	

Junior Scholarships.

Subjects of Examination for Literary Scholarships of the First Year.

The Greek Language:

Homer—The Iliad, Books I., II., III., IV., V., and VI.
Euripides—The Medea.
Herodotus—The Second Book.
Xenophon—The Anabasis, Books I., II., III.
Lucian—Walker's Selections.
Greek Prose—Re-translation of short sentences from English into Greek.

The Latin Language:

Virgil—First Six Books of the Æneid, the Georgics.
Horace—First Two Books of the Odes, the Satires, and the Epistles, Books I., II.
Cicero—De Senectute, De Amicitiâ.
Sallust—Conspiracy of Catiline, and Jugurthine War.
Cæsar—The Gallic War, Books V., VI.
Latin Prose—Re-translation from English into Latin, of portions of Cicero.

N.B.—The Examination in Greek and Latin will be conducted partly *vivâ voce*, and partly by printed questions.

The English Language:

Original Essays on subjects proposed by the Examiner. The Principles of English Grammar. The Laws of Etymology and Orthography. Craik's Outlines of the History of the English Language.

History and Geography:

Grecian History to the Death of Alexander the Great,
Roman History to the Accession of Augustus.
Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

Subjects of Examination for Literary Scholarships of the Second and Third Years.

The Greek Language:
Homer—Iliad, Odyssey, Books XII. to XVIII. inclusive.
Herodotus—Book VII.
Euripides—Ion.
Demosthenes—Olynthiac Orations.
Composition in prose and verse. Greek Literature and History. Ancient Geography.

The Latin Language:
Virgil—Eclogues and Æneid.
Horace.
Terence—Andria.
Cicero—Tusculan Disputations.
De Oratore.
Juvenal—Satires, I., III., VIII., X., XIII., XIV.
Livy—Book IV.
Tacitus—Histories, Book I.
Composition in prose and verse.

The English Language:
Craik's Outliness of the History of the English Language.
History of English Literature. Text Book, Chambers' Cyclopædia of English Literature. Vol. I., pp. 85–145.
Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar.
,, Macbeth.

The French Language:
Moliere—L'Avare; Le Misanthrope.
Lafontaine—Fables.
Demogeot—Histoire de la Littérature Français.
Translation from English into French.

Subjects of Examination for Science Scholarships of the First Year.

Arithmetic:
Mensuration of rectilineal figures and of the circle.

Algebra:
The Solution of Simple and Quadratic Equations with one or more unknown quantities. Easy questions in the application of Algebra to Geometry. Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions. The nature of Logarithms.

Euclid:
Books I., II., III., and IV., with deductions.

Trigonometry:
Definitions of the Sine, Tangent, &c., of an angle. The easier analytical formulæ. The Solution of Plane Triangles, with demonstrations. Nature and Use of the Tables.

Subjects of Examination for Science Scholarships of the Second and Third Years.

The Higher Arithmetic, with Mensuration:
Algebra:
The Solution of Equations with one or more unknown quantities. Elimination. Theory and use of Logarithms. Theory of Equations. Binomial and Exponential Theorems. Compound Interest and Annuities.

Geometry:
Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV., VI., with deductions. Analytical Geometry.

Trigonometry:
The Solution of Plane Triangles, with demonstrations of the formulæ. Theorems relating to single arcs. Theorems relating to the sums and differences of arcs. Application to heights and distances.

Subjects of Examination for Engineering Scholarships of the First Year.

Arithmetic.
Mensuration:
Algebra:
Euclid:
Trigonometry:
} As for Science Scholarships of the First Year.

Subjects of Examination for Engineering Scholarships of the Second Year.

Mathematics:

The same as for Science Scholarships of the Second Year, except that Spherica Trigonometry will be substituted for Analytical Geometry.

French:

Demogeot—Histoire de la Littérature Française.
Translation from English into French.

Chemistry:

Laws of Combination and Affinity—Preparation and Properties of the Chief Organic Substances—Metallurgic Operations—Mortars and Cements.

Geometrical Drawing:

Descriptive Geometry—Orthographic Projection—Isometric Projection—Perspective.

Subjects of Examination for Engineering Scholarship of the Third Year.

Mathematics:

Algebra—Theory of Equations and Methods of Approximation. Elimination. Summation of Series. Binomial and Exponential Theorems. Scales of Notation, &c.

Trigonometry—Plane and Spherical, with Astronomical applications.

Analytical Geometry, and Geometrical Conic Sections.

Differential Calculus—Involving demonstrations of the rules for differentiating Algebraic, Circular, and Exponential Functions, founded upon a clear statement of the nature of Limits and Definition of a Differential coefficient. Taylor's and Maclaurin's Theorems. Maxima and Minima. Criteria of the same, with proofs, Equation of Tangent, Normal, Evolute, &c.

Integral Calculus, including more particularly Rational Fractions, Binomial Differentials, Areas of Curves, Rectification of Curves, Cubature of Solids of Revolution.

Natural Philosophy:

Newth's Mechanics.
Ganòt—Traite de Physique—Books VI., VII., VIII., IX.

Geology and Mineralogy:

Civil Engineering:

Instruments used by the Civil Engineer. Their Adjustments and use. Surveying. Levelling.

Senior Scholarships.

Seven Senior Scholarships are appropriated to the Faculty of Arts, and one to that of Law, and will be conferred, by examination, on the most distinguished Students who shall have proceeded to the Degree of A.B., being Graduates in the Queen's University, of less than two years' standing, for proficiency in Special Departments of Study, viz.:—

One in Ancient Languages, Literature, and History of Ancient Greece and Rome.

One to Modern Languages, Literature, and History, viz., English Language, Literature, and Composition; European, and English History; the French Language, with German or Italian.

One to Mental and Social Science, viz., Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy.

One to Mathematics, viz., Pure Mathematics.

One to Natural Philosophy, viz., Experimental Physics, and Mixed Mathematics.

One to Chemistry, viz., Theoretical and Practical Chemistry.

One to Natural History, viz., Zoology and Botany, Geology, and Physical Geography.

One to Law.

Appendix A. — General Regulations of College, &c.

Subjects of Examination for the Senior Scholarships in the Greek and Latin Languages, and Ancient History.

The Greek Language:

Æschylus—Agamemnon.
Together with the Subjects for the Honor Examination at the University.
Composition in Attic Prose and Iambic Verse.
Greek Literature and History.

The Latin Language:

Virgil.
Horace.
Lucretius—Books I., II.
Ovid—Fasti. Book I.
Persius.
Plautus—Capteivei & Miles Gloriosus.
Terence—Phormio and Andria.
Cicero—De Oratore.
Tusculan Disputations.
Ad Atticum, Books I., II.
Actiones Verrinæ.
Livy—Books IV. and XXII.
Tacitus—The Annals, Books I. to IV., inclusive.
Composition in Prose and Verse.

For Senior Scholarships in Modern Languages and History.

The French Language:

Lavallée—Histoire des Français.
Histoire de la Littérature Française, par Demogeot ou Nisard.

The German Language:

National Literature, von A. F. Vilmar.
Schiller's Maria Stuart.
Göethe's Iphigenie.
Translation from English into one of the above Languages.

English:

Language, Literature, and Composition.
History—Hallam's Middle Ages.
Chap. II., Part 1, The Feudal System.
Chap. VIII., Part 1, The Anglo-Saxon Constitution.
Chap. VIII., Part 2, The Anglo-Norman Constitution.
Chap. VIII., Part 3, The English Constitution.

The Italian Language:

Tasso—Gerusalemme Liberata—first five Cantos.
Dante's Inferno—Italian Literature, published by Messrs. Chambers.
Translation from English into French, German, or Italian.

For the Senior Scholarship in Mathematics.

The subjects of previous Examinations (for which see page 16), with the following additions:—

Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions.
Differential Equations.

For the Senior Scholarship in Natural Philosophy.

Duhamel—Mécanique.
Brinkley—Elements of Astronomy, including the Appendix.
Lloyd—Lectures on Wave Theory of Light.
Ganôt—Traite de Physique.

For the Senior Scholarship in Mental and Social Sciences.

The subjects discussed in the Lectures of the Professors, with the following additions:—

Metaphysics and Logic:

Sir William Hamilton's Philosophical Essays and Notes on Reid.
Mill—System of Logic, Book III. to the end of Volume I.

Political Economy:

Principles of Political Economy, by John Stuart Mill.
Taxation and Funding, by M'Culloch—third edition, 1863.

The value attached to the subjects will be in the following proportions, viz.:—

Metaphysics and Logic,	60
Political Economy,	40

For the Senior Scholarship in Chemistry.

Chemical Physics (in Miller's Chemistry).

Inorganic Chemistry:

General principles of Chemical Philosophy. Crystallography. Chemistry of the Metals. Constitution of Salts. Metallurgy.

Organic Chemistry:

Ultimate analysis of Organic Bodies. Empirical and Rational formulæ. Determination of the density of Vapours. Law of Substitution. Homologous Series. Chemical Types. Gerhardt's Views. Preparation and Properties of the Alcohol Series and their Derivatives. Cyanogen, its Compounds and Derivatives. Organic Bases of Artificial Origin.

Practical Chemistry:

The Analysis of Mixtures, containing two or more Acids and Bases.

For the Senior Scholarship in Natural Science.

The Lectures of the Professors.
Huxley—Elements of Comparative Anatomy.
Mill's Logic, Book IV.
Lyell's Elements and Principles.

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1. Course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.*

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts are required—

1. To have been admitted Matriculated Students of one of the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Faculty of Arts.
2. To have subsequently studied in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University the Course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed the University Examinations herein prescribed.

The Course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall extend over three Sessions, and shall comprise attendance on the following curriculum:—

FIRST SESSION.

English (One Term).
Greek.
Latin.
A Modern Continental Language.
Mathematics (First Course).

SECOND SESSION.

Logic (One Term).
Natural Philosophy.

Along with any two of the following:—

Greek (Second Course).
Latin (Second Course).
Modern Continental Languages (Second Course).
Mathematics (Second Course).

THIRD SESSION.

English Language and Literature.
Metaphysics, or History, or Political Economy (Two Terms).
Chemistry.
Zoology, or Botany.

Attendance on these Courses shall, in all cases, be understood to include passing such examinations as may be appointed by the College Council, and the catechetical parts of the Courses of Lectures.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two terms of each Session, but may be exempted from residence during the third term by a special grace of the College Council.

Third year's Students may substitute attendance on one or on two Courses of Honor Lectures, for a like number of the Courses above set down for study in the third Session.

* His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has approved of Graduates of the Queen's University being in future exempted from the usual Examination for direct Commissions; and also of the First University Examination being accepted in lieu of that for the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts shall pass two University Examinations—a Preliminary and a Degree Examination.

The Course for the Preliminary Examination shall include Greek, Latin, a Modern Continental Language, and Mathematical Science. Students who have completed their second Session must pass this Examination before rising to the third year, unless prevented by illness or other inevitable accident, in which case the Senate may admit them to a Supplementary Examination.

Candidates who have completed the Undergraduate Course, may offer themselves at the Degree Examination for graduation either with Honors or without Honors.

If they seek to graduate with Honors, they may select for their Examination any one of the following groups:—

Greek and Latin.
Modern Continental Languages.
Mathematical Science.
Experimental Science.
Natural Science.

Or Logic, with any two of the following:—

English Language and Literature.
Metaphysics.
History.
Political Economy.

Candidates who seek the Degree without Honors, may select for their Examination any group of the subjects from the following lists, provided the sum of the numbers attached in this list to the selected subjects be at least four:—

English Language and Literature,	2	Latin,	1
Mathematical Science,	2	Each Modern Continental Language,	1
Experimental Physics,	2	Logic,	1
Chemistry,	2	Metaphysics,	1
Zoology,	1	History,	1
Botany,	1	Political Economy,	1
Greek,	1		

English Composition will form a part of all University Examinations.

2. Course for the Degree of Master in Arts.

Bachelors in Arts of one year's standing, may offer themselves for Examination for the Degree of Master in Arts, and may select for their Examination any one of the following groups:—

Greek and Latin.
Modern Continental Languages.
Mathematical Science.
Experimental Science.
Natural Science.

Or any three of the following:—

English Language and Literature.
Metaphysics.
History.
Political Economy.
Logic.

This Ordinance supersedes former Ordinances prescribing the curriculum for the Degree of Master in Arts.

3. Course for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts.

A Diploma conferring the title of Licentiate in Arts of the Queen's University in Ireland, shall be granted to Candidates who comply with the following regulations:—

Candidates for this Diploma are required—

1. To have Matriculated in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University.
2. To have pursued in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University the Course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed the University Examination herein prescribed.

The Course for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts shall extend over two Sessions, and shall comprise attendance on the following curriculum:—

FIRST SESSION.

Two Languages, of which one may be English.
Mathematics.
Another Course on any subject in the annexed list.

SECOND SESSION.

Greek, Latin, or a Modern Continental Language.
Logic (One Term).
Natural Philosophy.
And two other Courses on subjects in the annexed list.

If any of the Courses, except that on Logic, extend over one Term only, some other Course from the annexed list must be attended as a supplement to it, but not necessarily in the same Session.

Credit will not be given for attending the same Course of Lectures a second time.

Attendance on the Courses shall, in all cases, be understood to include passing such Examinations as the College Council shall appoint, and the catechetical parts of the Courses of Lectures.

Candidates for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts shall reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two terms of each Session.

After having completed the above curriculum, Candidates for the Diploma shall pass a University Examination in Greek, Latin, or a Modern Continental Language; in Mathematical Science; and in two other subjects selected from the annexed list, viz.:—

The Mathematical Sciences.
The Experimental Sciences.
The Natural Sciences.
Geometrical Drawing.
Mensuration, Levelling, and Mapping.
Anatomy and Physiology.
English Language and Literature.
The Modern Continental Languages.
Greek.
Latin.
Logic.
Metaphysics.
History.
Political Economy.

English Composition will form a part of all University Examinations.

Licentiates in Arts who may desire to proceed to the Degree of Bachelor in Arts, may enter directly on the second Session in the Course for this Degree, provided they attend in it, instead of the usual curriculum, all the Courses prescribed for the first two years which they shall not have already attended in the curriculum for the Diploma of Licentiate.*

University Prizes.

University Exhibitions in the Faculty of Arts.

Three Exhibitions of £20 a year for three years, three Exhibitions of £15 a year for three years, and two Exhibitions of £10 a year for three years, will be competed for annually in the Faculty of Arts. The three £20 Exhibitions will be awarded to the Candidates who stand foremost in order of merit from each College, at the first University Examination in Arts; and the three £15 Exhibitions to the Candidates who stand second in order of merit from each College: provided that their names appear in the First Class of the Division List at that Examination. Of the two £10 Exhibitions, one will be awarded to the best answerer in Mathematical Science, and the other to the best answerer

* Note.—Degrees in Arts, conferred by the Queen's University in Ireland, are recognised by the University of Durham, by St. Bee's College, Whitehaven, and by St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead, in the case of Theological Students preparing for Holy Orders in the Established Church.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

in the Ancient Classics, at the first University Examination. The £10 Exhibitions are open to the competition of Candidates from all the Colleges, and may be held along with one of the larger Exhibitions.

Each Candidate will be deemed a Student of that College in which he shall have attended the Lectures of the second Session; and no Student will be admitted to the competition who shall have allowed more than one academic year to intervene between the time that he entered upon the studies of the second Session and the time of competition.

The first instalment of each Exhibition will be paid at the time of competition; the second when the Exhibitioner takes the Degree of B.A. in the Queen's University, provided he graduate with honors, and within two academic years; and the third when he takes the Degree of M.A. in the Queen's University, provided he obtain it within three academic years from the time of competition.

University Prizes in Composition, open to the Competition of Graduates and Undergraduates.

Two Prizes for English Prose Composition, one of £10 worth of Books, and the other of £5 worth of Books, have been founded, and are open to the competition of all members of the University who shall not have been graduates for more than three years at the time of competition, and who shall not have already twice obtained one or other of these Prizes.

University Prizes in Composition, open to the Competition of all Undergraduates.

Two Prizes in Composition, one for English Prose, the other for Greek or Latin Prose, and each consisting of £5 worth of Books, have been founded, and are open to the competition of all undergraduates, provided that neither the English nor the Classical Prize be awarded oftener than twice to any Student.

Diploma in Engineering.

Each Candidate for the Diploma in Civil Engineering is required—

1. To have been admitted a Matriculated Student of the Queen's University in the Department of Civil Engineering.
2. To have studied in the Colleges of the Queen's University the Course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed the University Examinations herein prescribed.

The Course for the Diploma in Civil Engineering shall usually extend over Three Sessions, and shall comprise attendance on the following curriculum:—

FIRST SESSION.

Mathematics (First Course).
Chemistry.
Modern Languages.
Geometrical Drawing.
Office Work.
Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography.

SECOND SESSION.

Mathematics (Second Course).
Experimental Physics.
Civil Engineering.
Office Work.
Field Work.

THIRD SESSION.

Natural Philosophy, applied.
Mathematical Physics.
Civil and Mechanical Engineering.
Office Work.
Field Work.
Engineering Excursions.

Attendance on these Courses shall in all cases be understood to include passing such Examinations as may be appointed by the College Council, as well as the catechetical parts of the Courses of the Lecture.

Engineering Students shall reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two Terms of each Session, and can be exempted from residence during the third Term also, only by a special grace of the College Council.

The study of the Engineering Curriculum may be extended over more than three Sessions, on the recommendation of the College Council, and under such regulations as the Council shall impose. Some relaxation of the order in which the subjects shall be studied will also be admitted, on the recommendation of the Council.

Candidates will, on the special recommendation of the College Council, be admitted to the Diploma after two years' residence instead of three, if their previous acquaintance with a sufficient group of the subjects above set down for study in the First and Second Session is deemed by the Council satisfactory. In such cases the Certificate of the Council will be accepted in lieu of attendances upon these Courses, but will not exempt Candidates from the University Examinations in them.

In order to obtain this Certificate, Students must have attended previously at least one Session in Arts, or one year in an Engineer's office. On making application to the Council, such Students will be allowed to present themselves, at the time of Matriculation, for examination in the subjects of any four of the eight Courses of Lectures of the first two years. On passing this Examination, they will be allowed to take rank at once as Students of the second year, and will then be required to attend those other four Courses of Lectures only, in the subjects of which they have not passed; but they will not be eligible for the Scholarship of that year.

The application to be admitted to this Examination must be lodged with the Registrar before the first day of the Session, and must state what are the four subjects in which the Students propose to offer themselves for Examination, and must be accompanied by a Certificate of the required attendance of one or more years in Arts or an Engineer's Office.

On passing the Sessional Examinations in the subjects of these four Courses of Lectures which they shall have attended as Students of the second year, they will be promoted to the rank of Students of the third year; and, on completing the regular Course of that year, will be furnished with the Certificate required by the Senate of the University.

The University Examinations shall extend to all the subjects of the above Curriculum. French will, in all cases, be required.

Candidates must present themselves before the close of their Collegiate Course for Examination in the following subjects, viz.:—Mathematics (*First Course*); Experimental Physics; Modern Languages; Geometrical Drawing (including Orthographic projection, Isometric projection, Descriptive Geometry, and Linear Perspective); Mathematics (*Second Course*); Mensuration, Levelling, and Mapping.

The final Examination shall extend to all the subjects of the Engineering Course, in which the Candidate shall not have previously passed. English Composition will form a part of each University Examination.

This Ordinance shall take effect from the first day of January, 1860; Students who shall have entered the Engineering Schools of the Colleges of Queen's University previously, may proceed either under the present Ordinance, or under that hitherto in force.

Exhibitions in the School of Engineering.

Two Exhibitions, one of £20 a year for two years, and the other of £15 a year for two years, will be competed for annually in the School of Engineering. These Exhibitions will be awarded at the first University Examination in Engineering: the £20 Exhibition to the best answerer absolutely, in whichever of the Colleges he may have been educated, and the £15 Exhibition to the Candidate who is first in order of merit of the competitors from the other two Colleges: provided that their names appear in the First Class of the Division List at that Examination.

Each Candidate will be deemed a Student of that College in which he shall have attended the Lectures of the second Session; and no Student will be admitted to the competition who shall have allowed more than a year to intervene between the time that he entered on the studies of the second year and the time of competition.

Appendix A. — General Regulations of College, &c.

The first instalment of each Exhibition will be paid at the time of competition; the other when the Exhibitioner take the Diploma in Engineering of the Queen's University, provided that he takes honors with it, and obtain it within two academic years from the time of competition.

Faculty of Medicine.

Lectures, &c.

The Medical Session will be opened on Thursday, 2nd of November, 1865, and the Courses of Lectures will commence as under:—

Anatomy and Physiology—Thursday, 2nd November, at One o'clock, to be continued daily, except on Saturdays, at the same hour.

Practice of Medicine—Friday, 3rd November, at Three o'clock, to be continued on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

Practice of Surgery—Friday, 3rd November, at Two o'clock, to be continued on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

Materia Medica—Thursday, 2nd November, at Three o'clock, to be continued on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at the same hour; and on Saturdays, at Twelve o'clock.

Medical Jurisprudence—Thursday, 2nd November, at Twelve o'clock, to be continued on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

Midwifery—Thursday, 2nd November, at Four o'clock, to be continued on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

The Course of Practical Anatomy will be conducted by the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, assisted by Dr. Shinkwin and Dr. H. M. Jones, Demonstrators.

The Anatomical Demonstrations will commence on 2nd of November, and be continued daily at Twelve o'clock, except Saturdays.

Chemistry—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Practical Chemistry—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Zoology and Botany—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Natural Philosophy—Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Modern Languages—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Subjects of Examination for Medical Scholarships of the First Year.

The Scholarships of the First year in the Faculty of Medicine will be awarded thus:—One to the Candidate who shall have most distinguished himself at the Examination in the course prescribed for Science Scholarships of the First year in Arts, and one to the Candidate who shall have most distinguished himself at the Examination in the course prescribed for Literary Scholarships of the First year in Arts. Candidates for these Scholarships shall have previously declared themselves, and have Matriculated as Medical Students. It is left to their option for which of them they will compete.

Subjects of Examination for Medical Scholarships of the Second Year.

Anatomy and Physiology.	General Physics.
Chemistry.	Zoology and Botany.

The French Language.

Subjects of Examination for Medical Scholarships of the Third Year.

Anatomy and Physiology.	Materia Medica.
Practical Anatomy.	Practical Chemistry.

Subjects of Examination for Medical Scholarships of the Fourth Year.

Anatomy and Physiology.	Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.
Practical Anatomy.	Surgery.
Therapeutics.	Midwifery.

Note.—The 18th of November will be the last day for entering for the Six Months' Courses of Lectures in the above Curriculum. All the Lectures are recognised by the Queen's University in Ireland, by the Universities of London, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrew's; the Colleges of Surgeons of Dublin, Edinburgh, and London; by the Apothecaries' Companies, by the Army, Navy, and East India Medical Boards, &c., &c.

Degrees of M.D. and M.Ch.*

Each Candidate for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine or Master in Surgery is required—

1st.—To have passed in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University the Entrance Examination in Arts, and to have been admitted a Matriculated Student of the University.

2nd.—To have attended in one of the Queen's Colleges, Lectures on one Modern Continental Language for six months, and Lectures on Natural Philosophy for six months.

3rd.—To have also attended, in some one of the Queen's Colleges, at least two of the courses of Lectures marked with an asterisk. For the remainder of the courses, authenticated certificates will be received from the Professors or Lecturers in Universities, Colleges, or Schools, recognised by the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland.

4th.—To pass two University Examinations—the First University Examination, and the Degree Examination.

The Curriculum shall extend over at least four years, and shall be divided into periods of at least two years each.

Candidates are recommended to pass the Matriculation Examination, prior to entering on the second period.

It is recommended that the first period shall comprise attendance on the following Courses of Medical Lectures:—

* Chemistry.
* Botany, with Herborizations for practical study, and Zoology.
* Anatomy and Physiology.
* Practical Anatomy.
* Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

And that the second period shall comprise attendance on the following Courses of Medical Lectures:—

Anatomy and Physiology (Second Course).
Practical Anatomy (Second Course).
* Theory and Practice of Surgery.
* Midwifery.
* Theory and Practice of Medicine.
* Medical Jurisprudence.

In addition to the above Courses of Lectures, Candidates shall have attended during either the first or second period—

A Modern Continental Language (in one of the Colleges of the University).
Experimental Physics (in one of the Colleges of the University).

Also, during the first period—

Practical Chemistry (in a recognised Laboratory).
Medico-Chirurgical Hospital (recognised by the Senate) containing at least sixty beds, together with the Clinical Lectures therein delivered, at least Two each Week—a Winter Session of Six Months.

And during the second period—

Practical Midwifery, at a recognised Midwifery Hospital, with the Clinical Lectures therein delivered—for a period of Three Months, in an Hospital containing not less than Thirty beds; or six Months, in an Hospital containing not less than Fifteen beds.

Medico-Chirurgical Hospital (recognised by the Senate) containing at least sixty beds, together with the Clinical Lectures therein delivered—Eighteen Months; including either three Winter Sessions of Six Months each, or two Winter Sessions of Six Months each, and two Summer Sessions of Three Months each.

Medical Examinations are held in June, and in September and October.

The June Examinations are Pass Examinations, and commence on the Tuesday following the Second Saturday in June.

* The regulations under which degrees in Surgery will be conferred on Candidates who graduated in Medicine before the year 1865, may be learned on application to the Secretary of the Queen's University.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

The Honor Examinations commence on the last Tuesday in September, and are followed by Pass Examinations.

Each Candidate for Examination in June must forward to the Secretary, on or before the first of June, notice of his intention to offer himself as a Candidate, along with his Certificates; and each Candidate for Examination in September or October must forward similar notice, along with his certificates.

Exhibitions in the Faculty of Medicine.

Two exhibitions, one consisting of two instalments of £20 each, and the other of two instalments of £15 each, will be competed for annually in the Faculty of Medicine. These exhibitions will be awarded for proficiency in the non-professional part of the first University Examination in Medicine: the £20 exhibition to the best answerer absolutely, in whichever of the Colleges he may have been educated; and the £15 exhibition to the candidate who is first in order of merit of the competitors from the other two colleges; provided that their names appear in the First Class of the Division List at that examination.

Each Candidate will be deemed a student of that College in which he shall have attended the Lectures of the second session; and no student will be admitted to the competition who shall have allowed more than a year to intervene between the time that he entered on the studies of the second year and the time of competition.

The exhibitions in Medicine will be paid in two equal instalments: one at the time of competition; the other when the exhibitioner takes the Degree of M.D. in the Queen's University, provided that he graduate with honors, and within three academic years from the time of competition.

Prize in Composition, limited to the Competition of Undergraduates in Medicine.

A prize of £5 worth of books has been founded, for a thesis on a subject to be prescribed, and is limited to the competition of the Undergraduates in Medicine who shall not have already twice received the prize.

The subjects on which the competitors for composition prizes are to write, will be announced on or before the first of June in each year; the compositions, with fictitious signatures, are to be sent in to the Secretary of the University, on or before the first of the following September, and the successful competitors will be declared at the next Public Meeting of the University.

Faculty of Law.

Lectures.

The complete Course for each Class consists of Twenty-four Lectures, by the Professor of English Law, in each Collegiate Session; and of Twenty-four Lectures in each course of the first two years, and Twelve in that of the fourth year, by the Professor of Jurisprudence. The Lectures are delivered in the months of December, February, and March.*

* The following Rules were adopted by the Honorable Society of King's Inns, in Hilary Term, 1852, with reference to attendance on Lectures, as a condition precedent to being called to the Bar, viz.:—

V.—Every Student admitted into the Society after the first day of Trinity Term, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty, if a Graduate of the University of Dublin, Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, or London, or the Queen's University in Ireland, shall, as a condition precedent to being called to the Bar, produce Certificates of his having attended two complete Courses *at least* of Lectures, viz.:—one complete Course of Lectures of any two, at his option, of the four Law Professors, namely, the Law Professors of the University of Dublin, and those of the King's Inns, and *at least* five-sixths of the Lectures of each Session or University Term; or if a Graduate in Arts of the Queen's University in Ireland, shall have the option of producing Certificates of having attended two complete Courses, at least, of Lectures of each of the two Law Professors of any College of the Queen's University, comprising not less than thirty-six Lectures, and at least five-sixths of the

LAW SCHOLARSHIPS.

Examination by the Professor of Jurisprudence.

First Year:

Reddie's Inquiries in the Science of Law.
Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations—Book III.
Hallam's Middle Ages—Chap. 8.

Second Year:

The Lectures of the Professor in the First Year (see note).
Sandar's Institutes of Justinian—Introduction.
The Chapters on Social Science in J. S. MILL's Logic—Book VI., Chap. 6, to end of the Book.

Third Year:

Ancient Law, by H. S. Maine (omitting latter part of chap. 9, from p. 340).
Sandar's Justinian, and the Lectures of the Professor, in the first and second year.

NOTE.—The following works may be referred to in connexion with the principal subjects discussed in the Lectures on Jurisprudence:—

Dumont's Bentham (translation by Hildreth), "Principles of Legislation," and 1st and 2nd parts of the "Principles of the Civil Code."
Stephens' "Criminal Law."
Mill's "Political Economy"—Chapters on Property, 1 and 2, Book II., and on the Functions of Government, 8, 9, 10, 11, Book V.
Mill's "Representative Government."

Examination by the Professor of English Law.

First Year:

Williams—Principles of the Law of Real Property.

Second Year:

The Lectures of the Professor for the preceding years.
Smith—Manual of Equity Jurisprudence.
Williams—Principles of the Law of Personal Property.
Smith—On Contracts.

Third Year:

The Lectures of the Professor for the preceding years.
Smith—Leading cases on branches of the Law.
Storey—Equity Jurisprudence.

Lectures of each Course, and of having passed the Examinations, in the College to which he belongs, on the subjects of the aforesaid two Courses of Lectures, provided that the curriculum prescribed by the said two Courses of Lectures shall embrace all that is contained in the Course now prescribed by the Professors of the King's Inns, or as the same may be from time to time varied by any rules of the Benchers.

VI.—Every Student admitted into the Society after the above date (if not a Graduate of one of the said Universities), shall, as a condition precedent to being called to the Bar, produce Certificates of his having attended four Courses of Lectures, viz.:—One Course of the Lectures of each of the said four Professors, and, *at least*, five-sixths of the Lectures of each Session, or University Term, in such manner, however, that every such Student shall be engaged not less than three years in the study of the Law in Ireland, exclusive of the two years necessary for keeping Terms in England; in every one of which three years, one complete Course of Lectures must be kept; any Student who shall produce Certificates of his having attended during three years the Courses of Lectures delivered by the Professors of English Law and of Jurisprudence, in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University, and of his having passed the General Examinations in such College on the subjects so Lectured on, shall be deemed entitled to such and the same privileges, in respect to his being called to the Bar, as if he had actually attended One Course of the Lectures of each of the two Law Professors of the University of Dublin, and had been engaged for two years in such attendance; but this rule and the preceding one are not intended to affect the number of Terms' Commons required by the present Rules of the Society, to be kept by Students of the King's Inns, prior to being called to the Bar.

VII.—If from illness, or other sufficient cause, any Student should be prevented from completing any Course of Lectures necessary towards being called to the Bar, the Legal Education Committee have power to direct what further attendance, if any, shall be sufficient in such case.—*Rules as to Legal Education, No. 3.*

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

The Senior Law Scholarship will be awarded to the most distinguished Student who shall have proceeded in the Course of Arts to the Degree of A.B., and who shall have completed the Course of Legal Study prescribed to Candidates for the Degree of LL.B.

For the Senior Scholarship in Law.

The Lectures of the Professors and subjects appointed for Scholarship Examination in the preceding years.
Sugden—The Law of Vendors and Purchasers.
Furlong—Law of Landlord and Tenant.
Taylor—Treatise on the Law of Evidence.
Stephen—Treatise on the Principles of Pleading.
Hallam—Constitutional History.
May's Constitutional Law.

DEGREES IN LAW.

Candidates for the Diploma of Elementary Law must have passed a Matriculation Examination* (see page 12), and pursued the following

Course of Study for the Diploma of Elementary Law.

First Session—Law of Property and Principles of Conveyancing—Jurisprudence.
The Course of the Professor of English Law for the Class of the First Year, "The Law of Real Property," comprises Elementary Instruction in this branch of Law, and in practical Conveyancing. The text-book read is Williams on "Real Property." The first volume of Stephens' edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, and the second volume of Kerr's edition, are recommended for perusal.
Second Session—Equity and Bankruptcy—Civil Law.
The Course of the Professor of English Law for the Class of the Second Year, "The Law of Personal Property," Equity, and "Bankruptcy," comprise instructions in those branches of law, and in the practical application of Precedents, &c. The text-books read are Williams on "Personal Property," Smith's "Manual of Equity," "The late Statute of Bankruptcy and Insolvency," by Adams. The second volume of Stephens' and Kerr's editions of Blackstone's Commentaries, and Smith's "Mercantile Law," are recommended for perusal.
Third Session—Common and Criminal Law.
The Course of the Professor of English Law for the Class of the Third Year, "Common and Criminal Law," comprises the History, Constitution, and Jurisdiction of the several Courts of Justice; Procedure in Crown and Civil Causes at Law and in Equity, as also in the Local Courts. The text-books are the third and fourth volumes of Blackstone's Commentaries, Stephens' and Kerr's editions, Broom's "Common Law," Broom's "Maxims," Smith's "Leading Cases," and Copinger's "County Courts," are recommended for perusal.

Students intending to proceed for the certificate of the Law Professors, so as to entitle themselves to serve an apprenticeship of four years instead of five, under the Act for amending the several Acts for the regulation of Attorneys and Solicitors (14 and 15 Vict., chap. 88), must enter their names with the Registrar of one of the Queen's Colleges of Cork, Belfast, and Galway, and pay the necessary College and Class Fees to the Bursar before the commencement of the Law Lectures in each Session.

Such Students need not pass the Matriculation Examination, but must attend the Lectures, and pass the College Examinations prescribed for the first and

*NOTE.—It will be sufficient for such Candidate to have passed his Examination at *any* time previous to applying for the Diploma. By the Act of Parliament, 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 88, it is provided, that every person who, as a Matriculated or Non-Matriculated Student, shall have attended the prescribed Lectures, and passed the prescribed Examinations of the Professors of the Faculty of Law for two Collegiate years, and who shall have duly served as an apprentice or clerk by contract in writing, duly stamped at or before the signing thereof, or within six months after, for the term of four years, shall, at any time after the expiration of five years from the commencement of such attendance on Lectures, or of such a period of service, whichever shall first happen, be qualified to be admitted as an Attorney or Solicitor as fully and effectually as any person having been bound, and having served five years is now qualified to be admitted. See also the same Act for the privileges extended to Graduates of the Queen's University, respecting admission to the profession of Attorney or Solicitor.

second years, of the course of study for Candidates for the Diploma in Elementary Law.

General Regulation of College, &c.

Candidates for the Degree of LL.B. will be admitted to Examination for that Degree from the Queen's University in Ireland, provided they shall have proceeded to the Degree of A.B., and shall have attended the Lectures and passed the Examinations prescribed for the Elementary Course, and shall also have pursued the following

Additional Course of Study for the Degree of LL.B.

Fourth Session—A more extended Course of Study in the subjects appointed for the Diploma—The Law of Evidence and Pleading in the Courts of Common Law and Equity, and Constitutional Law.

Students who have obtained the Degree of LL.B. will, at the expiration of two years after they have obtained the Degree, be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of LL.D. They are examined in the Laws of the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts of England and Ireland, and in International Law.

Books recommended:

Lord Hale's Treatise, De Jura Maris.
Dr. FitzHenry Townsend's statement of the differences in Jurisdiction and Practice between the English and Irish Courts of Admiralty, annexed to the Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry, 1864.
Rogers' Ecclesiastical Law.
Wheaton's International Law.
'Historicus,' Letters of, on International Law.

PROGRAMME OF THE TIMES AND SUBJECTS OF THE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS FOR THE SESSION 1865–66.

Examination Days.	From 9 to 12 o'clock.	From 2 to 5 o'clock.
Thursday, October 19th,	Greek. Geometrical Drawing.	Greek.
Friday, October 20th, .	Latin.	Mathematics.
Saturday, October 21st.	Modern Languages.	Pathology. Latin.
Monday, October 23rd,	Materia Medica. Therapeutics. English Language.	Zoology and Botany. Practical Anatomy.
Tuesday, October 24th,	English Literature.	Anatomy and Physiology.
Wednesday, Oct. 25th,	Surveying, &c. Surgery.	Practical Chemistry.
Thursday, October 26th,	Political Economy. Jurisprudence. Civil Law.	English Law. Midwifery.
Friday, October 27th, .	Logic. Metaphysics,	History. Chemistry.
Saturday, October 28th,	Natural Philosophy.	Geology and Mineralogy.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

TABLE OF HOURS OF LECTURE.

Name of the Class.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Senior Greek,	9	9	10	–	9	–
Junior Greek,	10	–	9	9	10	–
Extra Greek,	–	10	–	10	–	–
Senior Latin,	10	–	9	–	10	–
Junior Latin,	9	10	10	10	–	–
Extra Latin,	–	11	–	11	–	–
English Language,	–	11	–	11	–	10
English Literature,	–	12	–	12	–	11
History,	1	–	1	–	1	–
Medical French,	12	–	12	–	12	–
Senior French (*Arts and Engineering*),	1	–	1	–	1	–
Junior French (*Arts and Engineering*),	2	–	2	–	2	–
German or Italian,	–	2	–	2	–	2
Celtic Languages,	12	–	12	–	12	–
Logic,	–	12	–	12	–	9
Metaphysics,	–	1	–	1	–	10
Political Economy and Jurisprudence,	–	11	11	11	11	–
Senior Mathematics,	2	–	2	–	2	–
Junior Mathematics,	12	–	12	–	12	–
Third Year's Mathematics,	3	–	3	–	3	–
Mathematical Physics,	–	–	12	–	12	–
Mathematical Physics (*Engineering*),	1	–	–	1	–	–
Experimental Physics, Senior,	11	–	11	–	11	–
Experimental Physics, Junior,	–	11	–	11	–	–
Engineering Physics,	–	1	–	–	1	–
Physics (Honor),	12	–	–	12	–	–
Chemistry,	11	–	11	–	11	–
Practical Chemistry,	3	11	3	11	3	–
Practical Chemistry,	–	2	–	2	–	–
Zoology and Botany,	3	–	3	–	3	–
History and Diseases of Farm Animals,	–	9	–	9	–	9
Geology and Mineralogy,	1	–	1	–	1	–
Senior Engineering,	12	–	12	–	12	–
Junior Engineering,	–	10	–	10	–	10
Geometrical Drawing,	10	–	10	–	10	–
Office Work (10 till 2),	–	10	–	10	–	10
Senior Agriculture,	–	10	–	10	–	10
Junior Agriculture,	–	1	–	1	–	1
Anatomy and Physiology,	1	1	1	1	1	–
Practical Anatomy,	12	12	12	12	12	–
Medicine,	3	–	3	–	3	–
Surgery,	2	–	2	–	2	–
Materia Medica,	–	3	–	3	–	12
Midwifery,	4	–	4	–	4	–
Medical Jurisprudence,	–	12	–	12	12	–
English Law (1st year),	–	11	11	11	11	–
English Law (2nd year),	–	3	3	3	3	–
English Law (3rd year),	–	9	9	9	9	–
English Law (4th year),	–	12	12	12	12	–
Jurisprudence,	–	1	1	1	1	–
Civil Law,	–	4	4	4	4	–
Constitutional and International Law,	–	10	10	10	10	–

The Fees payable by Students, whether Matriculated or Non-matriculated, to the several Professors, for attendance on the several Pass Courses of Lectures or instruction, which are now or may be hereafter prescribed by the College Council, for any Degree or other University distinction, shall be £1 for each Course extending over one Term only, and £2 for each Course extending over more than one Term of a Session, when attended for the first time, and £1 for each re-attendance on the same; except that the Fee payable for the Course of Anatomy and Physiology shall be £3 when attended for the first time, and £2 for every subsequent attendance; except also, that the Fee payable for Practical Anatomy or Practical Chemistry, shall be £3 for each attendance.

In the case of Students receiving special instructions, not prescribed as a qualification for a Degree or other University distinction, or attending Honor Courses of Lectures, the Council shall have power to fix the amount of the Fee to be paid by each Student; provided that the Fee to be paid for any Honor Course of Lectures which Students are entitled to substitute for a prescribed Pass Course, shall, in no case, be less than £2.

Hospital Attendance.—Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery are delivered at the North and South Infirmaries, by the Physicians and Surgeons of those Institutions.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Fee for twelve months, ...	8	8	0
Fee for six months, ...	5	5	0
Practical Pharmacy at the same Infirmaries:			
Fee for three months, ...	3	3	0
Clinical Midwifery at the Lying-in Hospital, with Practical Attendance upon Thirty Midwifery cases:			
Fee for six months, ...	3	3	0

Further information may be had from the Medical Officers at the Infirmaries.

APPENDIX.

Outlines of the Courses of Lectures delivered by the Professors of the Faculty of Arts.

Literary Division of the Faculty of Arts.

In Greek and Latin the classification of the Students is irrespective of their Collegiate standing; those of the First and Second years being distributed between two classes according to their proficiency. There is also in each of these Departments an Extra Class, the attendance on which is voluntary, and which consists generally of those Students who propose to become Candidates for Degree of A.M. or Classical Honors in the Queen's University, or for appointments in the Indian Civil Service.

Both the Extra and Ordinary Classes are open to Non-Matriculated Students, *i.e.* to gentlemen who have not yet commenced their Undergraduate course, or who do not intend to take *Degrees in Arts.*

The Greek Language.

Professor, John Ryall, ll.d.

Junior Class, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
Second Year, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
Third Year, Tuesday, Thursday.
Junior Class, Xenophon—Helenica, Books I. and II.
Senior Class, Æschylus—Septem contra Thebas. Thucydides, Book VII.
Extra Class, Plato—Republic.
Exercises in Prose and Verse, according to the proficiency of the Students.

Fee payable for each Sessional Course, £2.

The Latin Language.

Professor, Bunnell Lewis, m.a., f.s.a.

Senior Class, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday:
Juvenal—Satires, I., III., IV., V.
Cicero—2nd Philippic.
Junior Class, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday:
Livy—Part of Book XXII.
Horace—Satires, Book I., beginning at Satire 6.
Exercises in both Classes chiefly from Arnold's Introduction to Latin Composition.
Extra and Third Year's Class, Tuesday and Thursday:
Tacitus—Annals, Book III.
Plautus—Miles Gloriosus.

Appendix A. — General Regulations of College, &c.

In this Class special attention is paid to original Composition, and to translation from English Authors into Latin.

Fee payable for each Sessional Course, £2.

MODERN HISTORY, ENGLISH LITERATURE, AND THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Professor, WILLIAM RUSHTON, M.A.

1st and 2nd Term. {Modern History, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
{English Literature, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

2nd Term—The History of the English Language, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

Modern History:

The Course will include General History from the 5th to the 15th Century, inclusive.

English Literature:

The Course will include the History of English Literature, along with a Critical Examination of its Standard Works from the earliest period up to the present day.

The History of the English Language:

The Lectures in this Course will treat of the History of the English Language, and its relationship to the Anglo-Saxon, along with its kindred tongues and dialects. In subservience to this arrangement the more remarkable stages through which the Anglo-Saxon passed into Semi-Saxon, the Semi-Saxon into Old English, and the Old English into Modern English, will be analyzed and explained Historically and Philologically.

Composition:

English Composition will, at stated periods, be required from the Students.

Fee payable for each Course, £2.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Professor, R. DE VERICOUR, D. ES. L.

French Class (Medical), Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 12 o'clock.

Senior French Class (Arts and Engineering), Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 1 o'clock.

Junior French Class (Arts and Engineering), Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 2 o'clock.

German or Italian, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2 o'clock.

Medical French—Lectures sur les Sciences, par Achille Comte. Extracts from Bichat, Andral, Lallemand, and Chomel. Weekly Lectures on the Grammar and Idioms.

Senior and Junior French—Corneille's Cid and Cinna. Fables de Lafontaine. Racine's Athalie, and Esther. Histoire de la Revolution Française, par Mignet. La Misanthrope and L'Avare of Molière. Histoire de la Littérature Française, par Demogeot. Lectures sur les Sciences, par Achille Comte. Weekly Lectures on the Grammar and Idioms.

Italian—Silvio Pelico. Tasso. Extracts from Machiavelli, Guicciardini, Davila, Manzoni. Weekly Lectures.

German—Göethe's Ballads and Iphigenie. Schiller's Wilhelm Tell. National Literature, von A. F. Villmar. Weekly Lectures.

SPECIAL COURSE NOT REQUIRED FOR A DEGREE.—CELTIC LANGUAGES.

Professor, OWEN CONNELLAN, Esq.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Subject—I. The Celtic Family of Languages; and its existing derivations, the Erse or Gaelic, Manx, Welch, Armorican, and Hiberno-Celtic. The Ogham Alphabet. The Ancient Literature of Ireland, viz.:—The earlier Bardic Compositions, the Ossianic Poems and Fenian Legends; View of the Contemporaneous state of Ireland.*

,, II. The Irish Language as now extant, its Grammar, Vocabulary, and Dialects. In this part of the course, the Student will be taught to speak and write the language grammatically.

Fee for each Sessional Course, £2.

* The Lectures will be illustrated by reference to Irish MSS., and such publications on Irish Historical and general Literature as are at present accessible.

Science Division of the Faculty of Arts.

Mathematics.

Professor, Robert Romer, B.A.

Junior Class, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Subjects—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Plane Trigonometry.
Second Year's Class, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Subjects—Analytical Geometry, Trigonometry, Differential and Integral Calculus.
Third Year's Class:
Subjects—Geometry of three dimensions, Differential Equations, &c.
Exercises are regularly set in each of the Classes.

Fee payable for each Sessional Course, £2.

Logic and Metaphysics.

Professor, George Sidney Read, A.M.

2nd Term, . Logic, . Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
1st & 2nd Terms, Metaphysics, Do. do. do.

Logic.—This Course consists of:—

I.—Lectures, Examinations, and Exercises in Aldrich's Compendium of Logic, occupying the early part of the Term, &c.
II.—A full discussion of Classification, the Theory of Hypothetical Syllogisms and of Induction, and the Analytic of Logical Forms, as contained in the works of Mill, Whately, Thompson, and Baynes.

Throughout the Course the Students will be expected to familiarize themselves with the reduction of arguments to their strict Logical Form by written exercises, which will be examined by the Professor.

Metaphysics.—This Course will embrace:—

I.—The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences, illustrated by reference to Lord Bacon, Whewell, and Mill; and—
II.—The History of Mental Philosophy, comprising—
1st.—The origin, progress, and development of Modern Philosophy anterior to the rise of the Scottish School.
2nd.—A critical examination of the works of the more celebrated writers of that School.
3rd.—A brief view of the present state of Philosophy in the British Islands and on the Continent.

Political Economy.

Professor, Richard Horner Mills, M.A.

Political Economy.—The nature and distribution of wealth, the principles which regulate Rents, Profits, and Wages; the Principles of Commerce, of Taxation, of the Funding System, and of Currency and Banking.

Books recommended:—

Adam Smith—Wealth of Nations.
Senior—Political Economy.
Fawcett's Manual of Political Economy.
John Stuart Mill—Political Economy.
Richard H. Mills—Lectures on Currency and Banking (Second Edition).
M'Culloch—Taxation and Funding (Third Edition).
Goschen on Foreign Exchanges.

The Course consists of Twenty-four Lectures, delivered in the months of December, February, and March; the Students are required in the intervals to prepare the subjects which will be pointed out by the Professor.

Chemistry.

Professor, John Blyth, M.D.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The Course is divided into Inorganic and Organic Chemistry.

In the first part are discussed the Laws of Combination and Affinity, Molecular Chemistry and Crystallography, and the History of the Non-Metallic and Metallic substances.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

In the Organic portion of the Course will be considered the subjects of Organic Analysis, Organic Series, Compound Radicals and Types, Metamorphoses of Organic Bodies, History of special Animal and Vegetable Bodies.

In treating of the Laws of Chemistry, and the History of Inorganic and Organic Bodies, those points will be chiefly dwelt upon which have a practical bearing in the Arts, Medicine, Engineering, and Agriculture. Thence, during the Course, attention will be directed to the application of Chemistry to Medicine and Physiology, to Metallurgic Operations, Chemical Manufactures, Building Materials, Soils, Manures.

Fee, for each Sessional Course, £2. Each subsequent Course in Medicine, £1.

Analytical Chemistry:

The Chemical Laboratory is open daily, except on Saturdays, from 10 to 4 o'clock, under the superintendence of the Professor, for students desirous of prosecuting an extended course of qualitative and quantitative analysis, and for the purpose of original investigation in connexion with the arts, or in the higher departments of Scientific Chemistry.

Natural Philosophy.

Professor, John England, M.A.

Experimental Physics (Senior):

Text Books—Galbraith and Haughton's Manuals of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, &c.; Pouillet; Traite de Physique.

Experimental Physics (Junior):

Text Books—Ganot, Traite de Physique.

Mathematical Physics:

Text Books—Duhamel's Mecanique, Vol. I., omitting Attractions, and Vol. II., Central Forces. Lloyd's Light and Vision, Part I., omitting Chapters IV. and VII. Part II., Chapters I. and III. Brinkley's Astronomy.

Engineering Physics:

Text Books—Tate's Exercises in Mechanics, selections from the works of Mosely, De Pambour, Weisbach, &c.

Natural History.

Professor, Joseph Reay Greene, B.A.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The Lectures delivered by the Professor of Natural History are as follows:—

A Course of Lectures on General Zoology.
A Course of Lectures on Botany.

Students may obtain Certificates of Attendance on all or any of these Courses.

Text Books recommended:

In Botany—"Elementary Course of Botany," by Henfrey.
In Zoology—"Zoologie" (in Cours Elémentaire d'Histoire Naturelle), par Milne Edwards; or the English translation of the same work by Dr. Knox.

Such Students as desire during the Summer months to pursue the study of Botany in the field, are requested to provide themselves with Lindley's "Descriptive Botany," and Bentham's "Handbook of the British Flora."

Geology and Mineralogy.

Professor, Robert Harkness, F.R.S.S.L. & E., F.G.S.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

General Structure of the Earth; the causes at present in operation which modify its surface; Nature of Rocks which enter into composition with the crust of the Globe; description and classification of Sedimentary Deposits; Organic Remains; Physical Geography of the Earth during the several geological epochs; characters and nature of Igneous, Plutonic, and Metamorphic Rocks; Mineral Veins—their contents and mode of occurrence; application of Geology to Engineering, Mining, Agriculture and Land Improvement.

Forms, Structure, Physical and Chemical characters of Minerals; descriptions of the most important simple minerals—circumstances and conditions under which they are found.

Civil Engineering.

Professor, Alexander Jack, M.A.

First Year.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Subject of Lectures—Orthographic Projection; Descriptive Geometry; Shadows; Isometric Projection; Perspective; Principles of Architecture.

Text Books—Hall's Descriptive Geometry; Engineer and Machinist's Drawing Book; Rickman's Architecture.

Second Year.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Subject of Lectures—Surveying and Levelling.

Text Books—Rankine's Civil Engineering; Cotton's Manual of Railway Engineering; Williams' Geodesy.

Third Year.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Materials used in Construction; Principles of Construction of Bridges, Roads, Railways, Canals; Hydraulic Engineering; Strength of Materials; Principles of the Construction of the different Machines employed by the Engineer.

Drawing Office—Attended by all the Classes—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The First Year's Class are chiefly employed in drawing the problems given at lectures, and a few easy examples of their application. The Second and Third Year's Classes, in making working drawings of examples of the subjects of lectures, and in Mapping.

Practical Instruction in the Field in the use of Surveying Instruments will be given during the Session.

Agriculture.

Professor, Edmund Murphy, B.A.

Subjects of the Sessional Examination in Agriculture at the end of Second Session.

Practice of Agriculture—Agricultural Implements and Machines. On Sheltering, Fencing, Draining, and Deepening Land. Culture of Farm Crops. Construction of Farm Buildings. Reclamation and Irrigation of Land. Valuation of Land and Farm Finance.

Text Books in the Theory of Agriculture—Henfrey's Structural and Physiological Botany. Johnson's Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology.

In the Practice of Agriculture—Stephens' Book of the Farm, and Morton's Encyclopædia.

Subjects of Examination in the History and Diseases of Farm Animals.

Animal Physiology in reference to Farm Animals. The Natural History of Farm Animals. The Breeding, Rearing, and General Management of Farm Animals, with their diseases and the ordinary remedies.

Special Prospectus of Courses of Instruction given in the Colleges which are applicable to the Examination for the Indian Civil Service.

Subjects of Examination for the Indian Civil Service.	*Lectures on these Subjects in Queen's College, Cork.*
1. English Language and Literature:	History and English Language—*Professor,* William Rushton, M.A.
a. Composition, Marks, 500	*First Term.*—Modern History; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
b. English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution, Marks, 1,000	*Second Term.*—English Literature; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. History of the English Language, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.
1,500	English Composition will, at the stated periods, be required from the students.

Appendix A.

Special Prospectus of Courses for Competitive Examinations.

2. LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY of GREECE: Marks, 750	GREEK—*Professor*, John Ryall, LL.D. Senior Class: Monday, Friday, Wednesday. Junior Class: Monday, Friday, Wednesday, Thursday. Extra Class: Tuesday, Thursday.
3. LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY of ROME: Marks, 750	LATIN—*Professor*, Bunnell Lewis, M.A. F.S.A. Senior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Junior Class: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday. Extra Class: Tuesday and Thursday. The Extra Class, both in Latin and Greek, the attendance on which is voluntary, consists generally of those students who propose to become Candidates for the Degree of M.A., or Classical Honors, in the Queen's University, or for appointments in the Indian Civil Service.
4. LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY of FRANCE: Marks, 375	FRENCH—*Professor*, R. De Vericour, D. ES. L. Senior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Junior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
5. LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY of GERMANY: Marks, 375	GERMAN. Tuesday, Thursday.
6. LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY of ITALY: Marks, 375	ITALIAN. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
7. MATHEMATICS, Pure and Mixed: Marks, 1,250	MATHEMATICS—*Professor*, Robert Romer, B.A. Junior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Senior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS—*Professor*, John England, M.A. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
8. NATURAL SCIENCES: that is, Chemistry, Electricity, and Magnetism, Natural History, Geology, and Mineralogy: Marks, 500	CHEMISTRY—*Professor* Blyth, M.D. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS (Electricity and Magnetism)—*Professor*, John England, M.A. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. NATURAL HISTORY—*Professor*, J. R. Greene. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY—*Professor*, Robert Harkness, F.R.S.S.L. & E., F.G.S. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
*** No Candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any three.	

9. MORAL SCIENCES: that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy: Marks, 500	LOGIC and METAPHYSICS—*Professor*, G. S. Read, M.A. Logic: Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Metaphysics: Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. JURISPRUDENCE and POLITICAL ECONOMY—*Professor*, Richard Horner Mills, M.A.	*Appendix A.* Special Prospectus of Courses for Competitive Examinations.

COURSES of INSTRUCTION given in the COLLEGE which are applicable to the COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for ADMISSION to the ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY at WOOLWICH.

Subjects of Examination for the direct appointments to the Practical Class at Woolwich.	*Lectures on these Subjects in Queen's College, Cork.*
MATHEMATICS (Pure): Marks, 2,500	*Professor*, Robert Romer, B.A. Junior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Senior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
MATHEMATICS (Mixed):— Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics: Marks, 1,000	*Professor* England, M.A. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
LANGUAGE of ANCIENT ROME: Marks, 1,500	*Professor*, Bunnell Lewis, M.A., F.S.A. Junior Class: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.
LANGUAGE of ANCIENT GREECE: Marks, 1,500	*Professor*, John Ryall, LL.D. Junior Class: Monday and Friday, Wednesday and Thursday.
LANGUAGE of FRANCE: Marks, 1,000	*Professor*, Raymond de Vericour, D. es. L. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
And GERMANY: Marks, 1,000	
ENGLISH LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, COMPOSITION, HISTORY and GEOGRAPHY (Modern): Marks, 3,000	*Professor*, William Rushton, M.A. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCES:— Chemistry:	*Professor*, John Blyth, M.D. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
HEAT, ELECTRICITY, including MAGNETISM: Marks, 1,000	*Professor*, John England, M.A. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
NATURAL SCIENCES:— Mineralogy and Geology: Marks, 1,000	*Professor*, Robt. Harkness, F.R.S.S.L. & E., F.G.S.
DRAWING, *i.e.*, Elementary Geometrical Drawing, including the use of Drawing Instruments: Marks, 500	*Professor*, Alexander Jack, M.A. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Machinery, Architectural, Topographical, Landscape, or Figure Drawing: Marks, 500	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Appendix A.

Special Prospectus of Courses for Competitive Examinations.

Competitive Examinations for admission are held in London twice a year, in January and July. They are conducted by Examiners appointed for the purpose, in the presence and under the superintendence of the Council of Military Education.

The Candidates must be between 16 and 19 years of age.

The admissions will be determined by the result of the examination, the subjects of which will be as follows, viz.:—

			Marks.
1. Mathematics,	Pure,	Section I. Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Plane Trigonometry,	2,000
		Section II. Spherical Trigonometry, elements of Co-ordinate Geometry, and of the Differential and Integral Calculus,*	500
			3,500
	Mixed:—Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics,		1,000

* *Syllabus of Examination in the Differential and Integral Calculus.*

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

The meaning of Differentiation.
The Differentiation of Elementary Functions of one independent variable.
The theorems of Taylor and Maclaurin, with their applications.
The theory of Maxima and Minima, with its applications.
The equations to the Tangents, Normals, and Asymptotes of Plane Curves.
The curvature of Plane Curves and their radii of curvature and evolutes.
The Differential Coefficients of the Arcs and Areas of Plane Curves to rectangular and polar Co-ordinates, and of the surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.

INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

The meaning of Integration.
The Integration of Elementary Functions.
The Integration of Rational Fractions.
The determination of the lengths and areas of Plane Curves, and of the surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.

2.	English Language and Composition,		1,000
3.	History of England, its Dependencies and Colonies,		1,000
4.	Geography (Modern),		1,000
5.	Classics,	Latin Language,	1,500
		Greek ditto,	1,500
6.	French Language,		1,000
7.	German ditto,		1,000
8.	Hindustani ditto,		1,000

The examination in French, German, and Hindustani, will include writing from dictation.

9.	Experimental Sciences, *i.e.*, Chemistry, Heat, Electricity, including Magnetism,		1,000
10.	Natural Sciences, *i.e.*, Mineralogy and Geology,		1,000
11.	Drawing,	Elementary Geometrical Drawing, including the use of Drawing Instruments,	500
		Free-hand Drawing of Machinery, Architectural, Topographical, Landscape, or Figure Subjects,	500

No Candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than five subjects, of which one must be Mathematics; and no one who does not obtain at least 700 marks in Section I. of Pure Mathematics will be eligible for an appointment.

RESIDENCES.

There is no accommodation for the residence of students within the College, but it is provided by the Statutes that every Matriculated Student, being under the age of Twenty-one Years, shall reside, during the College Terms, with his parent or guardian, or with some relation or friend, to whose care he shall have been committed by his parent or guardian, or in one of the Boarding-houses licensed by the President of the College and arranged for the reception of students, who are then placed under the moral care and spiritual charge of the Deans of Residence of their respective creeds.

The Terms for Board and Lodging are generally at the rate of from £30 to £40 a-year.

DEANS of RESIDENCES.

Church of England,	. .	Rev. George Webster.
Presbyterian Church,	. .	Rev. William Magill.
Wesleyan Communion,	. .	Rev. Wallace M'Mullen.
Non-Subscribing Presbyterian,	. .	Rev. W. Whitelegge, M.A.

Appendix A.

Special Prospectus of Courses for Competitive Examinations.

N.B.—Letters from persons desiring further information, to be addressed to the Registrar.

Signed,

By Order of the President,

ROBERT JOHN KENNY, *Registrar.*

APPENDIX B.

SELECTION OF EXAMINATION PAPERS USED AT THE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

GREEK.—LITERARY SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE SECOND AND THIRD YEARS.

Translate :—

(A).—HOMER—*Odyssey*, Book XVIII., vv. 124–150.

τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς·
"'Αμφίνομ', ἦ μάλα μοι δοκέεις πεπνυμένος εἶναι·
τοίου γὰρ καὶ πατρὸς· ἐπεὶ κλέος ἐσθλὸν ἄκουον,
Νῖσον Δουλιχιῆα ἐΰν τ' ἔμεν ἀφνειόν τε·
τοῦ σ' ἔκ φασι γενέσθοι, ἐπητῆ δ' ἀνδρὶ ἔοικας.
τοὔνεκά τοι ἐρέω, σὺ δὲ σύνθεο καί μευ ἄκουσον·
οὐδὲν ἀκιδνότερον γαῖα τρέφει ἀνθρώποιο,
πάντων ὅσσα τε γαῖαν ἔπι πνείει τε καὶ ἕρπει,
οὐ μὲν γάρ ποτέ φησι κακὸν πείσεσθαι ὀπίσσω,
ὄφρ' ἀρετὴν παρέχωσι θεοὶ καὶ γούναθ' ὑφῃ·
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ καὶ λυγρὰ θεοὶ μάκαρες τελέσωσιν,
καὶ τὰ φέρει ἀεκαζόμενος τετληότι θυμῷ.
τοῖος γὰρ νόος ἐστὶν ἐπιχθονίων ἀνθρώπων
οἷον ἐπ' ἦμαρ ἄγῃσι πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε.
καὶ γὰρ ἐγώ ποτ' ἔμελλον ἐν ἀνδράσιν ὄλβιος εἶναι,
πολλὰ δ' ἀτάσθαλ' ἔρεξα βίῃ καὶ κάρτεϊ εἴκων
πατρί τ' ἐμῷ πίσυνος καὶ ἐμοῖσι κασιγνήτοισιν.
τῷ μήτις ποτὲ πάμπαν ἀνὴρ ἀθεμίστιος εἴη,
ἀλλ' ὅγε σιγῇ δῶρα θεῶν ἔχοι, ὅττι διδοῖεν.
οἷ' ὁρόω μνηστῆρας ἀτάσθαλα μηχανόωντας,
κτήματα κείροντας καὶ ἀτιμάζοντας ἄκοιτιν
ἀνδρὸς, ὃν οὐκέτι φημὶ φίλων καὶ πατρίδος αἴης
δηρὸν ἀπέσσεσθαι· μάλα δὲ σχεδόν. ἀλλά σε δαίμων
οἴκαδ' ὑπεξαγάγοι, μηδ' ἀντιάσειας ἐκείνῳ,
ὁππότε νοστήσειε φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν·
οὐ γὰρ ἀναιμωτί γε διακρινέεσθαι ὄΐω
μνηστῆρας καὶ κεῖνον, ἐπεί κε μέλαθρον ὑπέλθῃ."

(*a*) Explain the form πεπνυμένος. (*b*) Who was Amphinomus, and where was Dulichion? (*c*) Derive and explain ἐπητής, ἀτάσθαλος, ἀεκαζό-

Appendix B. — Examination Papers for Scholarships.

μενος. (*d*) What peculiarity do you notice in the form ἔρεξα? (*e*) Point out all the words in the above extract which require the *F*, and state, in each case, your reason for inserting it. (*f*) Explain the grammatical forms τετληότι, ἀντιάσειας, ὀρώρῃ. (*g*) In what unusual sense is ἀρετή employed (v. 133)?

Translate:—

(B).—EURIPIDES—*Ion*, vv. 1022–1051.

ἐπεὶ Θεοῦ μαντεῖον ᾕχετ' ἐκλιπὼν
πόσις Κρεούσης, παῖδα τὸν καινὸν λαβὼν
πρὸς δεῖπνα θυσίας θ' ἃς θεοῖς ὡπλίζετο,
Ξοῦθος μὲν ᾕχετ' ἔνθα πῦρ πηδᾷ θεοῦ
βακχεῖον, ὡς σφαγαῖσι Διονύσου πέτρας
δεύσειε δισσὰς παιδὸς ἀντ' ὀπτηρίων,
λέξας· σὺ μὲν νῦν, τέκνον, ἀμφήρεις μένων
σκηνὰς ἀνίστη τεκτόνων μοχθήμασιν.
θύσας δὲ γενέταις θεοῖσιν ἦν μακρὸν χρόνον
μένω, παροῦσι δαῖτες ἔστωσαν φίλοις.
λαβὼν δὲ μόσχους ᾕχεθ'· ὁ δὲ νεανίας
σεμνῶς ἀτοίχους περιβολὰς σκηνωμάτων
ὀρθοστάταις ἱδρύεθ' ἡλίου φλόγα
καλῶς φυλάξας, οὔτε πρὸς μέσας βολὰς
ἀκτῖνος, οὔτ' αὖ πρὸς τελευτώσας βίον,
πλέθρου σταθμήσας μῆκος εἰς εὐγωνίαν,
μέτρημ' ἔχουσαν τοὖν μέσῳ γε μυρίων
ποδῶν ἀριθμόν, ὡς λέγουσιν οἱ σοφοί,
ὡς πάντα Δελφῶν λαὸν εἰς θοίνην καλῶν.
λαβὼν δ' ὑφάσμαθ' ἱερὰ θησαυρῶν πάρα
κατεσκίαζε, θαύματ' ἀνθρώποις ὁρᾶν.
πρῶτον μὲν ὀρόφῳ πτέρυγα περιβάλλει πέπλων,
ἀνάθημα Δίου παιδός, οὓς Ἡρακλῆς
Ἀμαζόνων σκυλεύματ' ἤνεγκεν θεῷ.
ἐνῆν δ' ὑφανταὶ γράμμασιν τοιαίδ' ὑφαί·
Οὐρανὸς ἀθροίζων ἄστρ' ἐν αἰθέρος κύκλῳ·
ἵππους μὲν ἤλαυν' εἰς τελευταίαν φλόγα
Ἥλιος, ἐφέλκων λαμπρὸν Ἑσπέρου φάος.
μελάμπεπλος δὲ Νὺξ ἀσείρωτον ζυγοῖς
ὄχημ' ἔπαλλεν· ἄστρα δ' ὠμάρτει θεᾷ.

(*a*) ἔνθα πῦρ . . . βακχεῖον.—What locality is here indicated? Explain the expression πέτρας δισσάς. (*b*) What is the strict meaning of ὀπτήριον? Does it appear to be used here in that sense? (*c*) Parse ἀνίστη and ἔστωσαν. (*d*) What is the construction of ἔχουσαν, v. 1038. (*e*) Who are meant by οἱ σοφοί? Explain the calculation as to the superficial contents of the floor of the tent. What public building of Greece was of the same exact size? (*f*) Explain the expression θησαυρῶν παρά. (*g*) Notice an anachronism in the extract. (*h*) In what locality were the Amazons said to have resided? (*i*) Explain the construction of ἐνῆν, v. 1046. (*k*) Explain the expression ἐφέλκων, v. 1049. (*l*) ἀσείρωτον.—How is this statement illustrated in ancient gems?

Translate :—

(C).—DEMOSTHENES—*Olynth.*, B (Γ) η'.

ὁρᾶτε οὖν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναιοι, ταῦθ' οὕτως, ὅπως καὶ τὰ πράγματα ἐνδέχεται καὶ δυνήσεσθε ἐξιέναι καὶ μισθὸν ἔξετε. οὔ τοι σωφρόνων οὐδὲ γενναίων ἐστὶν ἀνθρώπων, ἐλλείποντάς τι δι' ἔνδειαν χρημάτων τῶν τοῦ πολέμου εὐχερῶς τὰ τοιαῦτα ὀνείδη φέρειν, οὐδ' ἐπὶ μὲν Κορινθίους καὶ Μεγαρέας ἁρπάσαντας τὰ ὅπλα πορεύεσθαι, Φίλιππον δ' ἐᾶν πόλεις Ἑλληνίδας ἀνδραποδίζεσθαι δι' ἀπορίαν ἐφοδίων τοις στρατευομένοις. καὶ ταῦτ' οὐχ ἵν' ἀπέχθωμαί τισιν ὑμῶν, τηνάλλως προῄρημαι λέγειν· οὐ γὰρ οὕτως ἄφρων οὐδ' ἀτυχής εἰμι ἐγὼ ὥστε ἀπεχθάνεσθαι βούλεσθαι μηδὲν ὠφελεῖν νομίζων· ἀλλὰ δικαίου πολίτου κρίνω τὴν τῶν πραγμάτων σωτηρίαν ἀντὶ τῆς ἐν τῷ λέγειν χάριτος αἱρεισθαι. καὶ γὰρ τοὺς ἐπὶ τῶν προγόνων ἡμῶν λέγοντας ἀκούω, ὥσπερ ἴσως καὶ ὑμεῖς, οὓς ἐπαινοῦσι μὲν οἱ παριόντες ἅπαντες, μιμοῦνται δ' οὐ πάνυ, τούτῳ τῷ ἔθει καὶ τῷ τρόπῳ τῆς πολιτείας χρῆσθαι, τὸν Ἀριστείδην ἐκεινον, τὸν Νικίαν, τὸν ὁμώνυμον ἐμαυτῷ, τὸν Περικλέα. ἐξ οὗ δ' οἱ διερωτῶντες ὑμᾶς οὗτοι πεφήνασι ῥήτορες "τί βούλεσθε ; τί γράψω ; τί ὑμιν χαρίσωμαι ;" προπέποται τῆς παραυτίκα χάριτος τὰ τῆς πόλεως πράγματα καὶ τοιαυτὶ συμβαίνει, καὶ τὰ μὲν τούτων πάντα καλῶς ἔχει, τὰ δ' ὑμέτερα αἰσχρῶς.

1. (*a*) *μισθὸν ἔξετε.*—In what way did Demosthenes propose to provide pay for the soldiers? (*b*) What is the government of *τῶν*, in *τῶν τοῦ πολέμου*? (*c*) Derive and explain *τηνάλλως*. (*d*) *τὸν ὁμώνυμον ἐμαυτῷ.*—Who is the person here referred to? (*e*) Parse *προπέποται*, and explain the government of *χάριτος*.

2. (*a*) By whom was Olynthus founded, and where was it situated? (*b*) Describe the circumstances under which the second Olynthiac oration was delivered.

Translate into Greek :—

But with regard to the supply of funds, men of Athens, ye have funds, ye have funds for the maintenance of your army exceeding in amount those of all other men, but ye receive these on whatever terms ye choose. If then ye will restore these to those who are serving in the army, ye require no additional resources ; but if not, ye do require them, nay rather there is an utter failure of resources. "What, then," some one may say, "do you propose that these funds should be applied to the maintenance of the army?" Not I, by Zeus ; for I think that soldiers ought to be provided, and that there are funds for paying them, and that there is one and the same organization both for receiving (pay) and for performing duty—whereas ye simply receive it for your festivals without doing anything. It only remains then, I think, that all should contribute, if much should be required, much ; if little, little. But funds are required, and without these it is not possible that anything should go on well.

Translate into Greek Iambic verse :—

To be conspicuous? That's an empty glory :
Or wouldst thou labour much, whilst thy rich house
Possesses much? And what is this abundance?
'Tis nothing but a name : the temperate mind,
Its wants supplied, checks each desire of more ;
And mortal man enjoys not as his own
His treasured stores ; but holds them as the gift
Of the high gods, who, at their pleasure, will resume them.

JOHN RYALL, *Professor.*

Appendix R.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

LATIN.—FIRST YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. Give an account of the constitution of Servius Tullius.
2. Describe the situation of Massilia, Ancona, Tibur, Baiæ, and Surrentum.
3. Give the chief rules for the pentameter verse.
4. What are the perfects and supines of *pario, tollo, vello, sperno, tergeo,* and *tero ?*
5. Explain the use of the interrogative particles *ne, num,* and *nonne.*

Retranslate into Latin :—

As to what you write, that your brother ought not to have been treated by me so roughly for a word : in the first place, I beg of you to believe, that I am exceedingly pleased with that affectionate and fraternal disposition of yours, so full of humanity and piety ; and in the second, to forgive me if in any case I have acted against your brother for the service of the Republic, to which no man can be a warmer friend than myself ; but if I have been acting only on the defensive against his most cruel attacks, you may think yourself well used, that I have never yet troubled you with any complaints against him.

SECOND AND THIRD YEARS' SCHOLARSHIPS.

Translate in as few words as possible :—

CICERO—*Tusculan Disputations,* I., 10.

Sed haec quidem, quae dixi, cor [*sanguinem,*] cerebrum, animam, ignem vulgo : reliqua fere singuli. Ut multi ante veteres, proxime autem Aristoxenus, musicus idemque philosophus, ipsius corporis intentionem quamdam, velut in cantu et fidibus quae harmonia dicitur, sic ex corporis totius natura et figura varios motus cieri tamquam in cantu sonos. Hic ab artificio suo non recessit et tamen dixit aliquid, quod ipsum quale esset erat multo ante et dictum et explanatum a Platone. Xenocrates animi figuram et quasi corpus negavit esse verum : numerum dixit esse, cuius vis, ut iam ante Pythagorae visum erat, in natura maxima esset. Eius doctor Plato triplicem finxit animum, cuius principatum, id est, rationem in capite sicut in arce posuit, et duas partes ei parere voluit, iram et cupiditatem, quas locis disclusit : iram in pectore, cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit.

Translate into Latin hexameters :—

Here finish'd he ; and all that he had made
View'd ; and behold all was entirely good ;
So ev'n and morn accomplish'd the sixth day :
Yet not till the Creator from his work
Desisting, though unwearied, up returned,
Up to the heav'n of heav'ns his high abode,
Thence to behold this new-created world—
Th' addition of his empire, how it show'd
In prospect from his throne, how good, how fair,
Answering his great idea.

Translate into Latin Prose :—

When, however, on the evening of the third day of this new course, the seamen beheld the sun go down upon a shoreless horizon, they again broke forth into loud clamours, and insisted upon abandoning the voyage.

Columbus endeavoured to pacify them by gentle words and liberal promises; but finding these only increased their violence, he assumed a different tone, and told them that it was useless to murmur; the expedition had been sent by the sovereigns to seek the Indies, and happen what might, he was determined to persevere until, by the blessing of God, he should accomplish the enterprise.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP.

Subject for a Latin Essay:—

MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANO.—JUVENAL, *Sat.* x.

Translate into Latin lyrics:—

Yet, once again, farewell, thou Minstrel Harp!
Yet, once again, forgive my feeble sway,
And little reck I of the censure sharp,
May idly cavil at an idle lay.
Much have I owed thy strains on life's long way,
Through secret woes the world has never known,
When on the weary night dawned wearier day,
And bitterer was the grief devoured alone.
That I o'erlive such woes, Enchantress! is thine own.

B. LEWIS, *Professor.*

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Translate into French, or German, or Italian:—

The Knights of Malta.

The Order of the Knights of Malta traces its origin to a remote period, to the time of the First Crusade, in the eleventh century. A religious association was then formed in Palestine under the title of "Hospitallers of St. John the Baptist," the object of which, as the name imports, was to minister to the wants of the sick. There was a good harvest of these among the poor pilgrims who wandered from all parts of Europe to the Holy Land. It was not long before the society assumed other duties, of a military nature, designed for the defence of the pilgrim no less than his relief. In its new form, so consonant with the spirit of the age, the institution found favour with the bold crusaders, and the accession of members from different parts of the world greatly enlarged its power and political consequence. It soon rivalled the fraternity of the Templars, and, like that body, became one of the principal pillars of the throne of Jerusalem. After the fall of that kingdom, the Knights of St. John remained a short while in Cyprus, when they succeeded in conquering Rhodes, and thus secured to themselves a permanent residence.

W. H. PRESCOTT: *Philip the Second.*

1. State what you know of Molière and his works.
2. Give a few instances of the influence of the Latin writers on Molière.
3. Give your estimation of the "Misanthrope" of Molière, comparing it with other writers who have treated the same subject.
4. State what you know of the influence of Cardinal Richelieu on French literature.
5. What was the moral and literary influence of Port Royal?

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

6. State what you know of Lafontaine, and the reasons of his pre-eminence in French literature.
7. Name the principal works of Bossuet and Fenelon.
8. Give a brief account of the life and works of Silvio Pellico.
9. Compare the epic poem of Tasso with others, ancient and modern.
10. Name the principal works of Schiller; characterize his "Wilhelm Tell."

R. DE VERICOUR *Professor.*

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—LITERARY SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE FIRST YEAR.

1. Give the the derivation of the following words:—*loyalty, homage, chevalier, constitution, digestion, assimilation, cataract, geometry.*
2. Point out the subjects and predicates in these sentences:

(*a.*) The museum is rich in antiquities.
(*b.*) Thomas went away laughing.
(*c.*) This country has a fertile soil.

3. Explain the terms: *subject, copula, predicate, subject-nominative, predicate-nominative, predicate-verb.*
4. Analyse these sentences:

(*d.*) Now the bright morning-star, day's harbinger,
Comes dancing from the east.
(*e.*) To laugh were want of goodness and of grace,
And to be grave exceeds all power of face.

5. Show that Anglo-Saxon forms the basis of the English language.
6. To what extent has Norman-French influenced our language?

HISTORY.

7. Describe the supremacy of Thebes under Pelopidas and Epaminondas.
8. Trace the rise and progress of Macedonian supremacy under Philip.
9. Give an account of Catiline's conspiracy, and estimate the character of Catiline.
10. Write a short life of Julius Cæsar, remarking particularly upon his share in the civil wars.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—LITERARY SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE SECOND AND THIRD YEARS.

1. Determine the proportions of Anglo-Saxon, French, Latin, and Greek derivatives in the English language.
2. What is meant by the Latin of the First and of the Second Period?
3. State what you know of Layamon's "Brut," and the "Ormulum."
4. Analyse the language of Chaucer.
5. Write a short life of Spenser.
6. What is the design of Spenser's "Faerie Queene"? Explain the versification of that poem.
7. What is Drayton's "Polyolbion"? In what metre is that poem written?
8. What is the character of Donne's poetry?
9. Sketch the plot of Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar."
10. Compare the character of Lady Macbeth with that of Clytemnestra as represented by Æschylus.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND COMPOSITION.—SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. Compare the language of Piers Ploughman with that of Chaucer, particularly as to the relative proportion of Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French words.

2. Characterize the poetic genius of Chaucer; and explain his system of versification.

3. To what causes do we owe the introduction of many Latin derivatives during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.?

4. Compare the prose style of Bacon, Hooker, and Milton.

5. Estimate the dramatic influence of Ben Jonson.

6. Consider Dryden and Pope as poets of the Correct School.

HISTORY.

7. What is meant by the Feudal System? Explain the terms *feud, feudal, allodium, allodial.*

8. Account for the change of allodial into feudal tenures. During what period did this change take place?

9. Enumerate the leading feudal incidents, pointing out those which were peculiar to England and Normandy.

10. What was the constitution of the Witenagemot?

11. Describe the judicial system of the Anglo-Saxons; and inquire whether it exhibits any traces of trial by jury.

12. To what extent was the national constitution altered by the Norman Conquest?

13. Explain the nature of the Act whereby William the Conqueror received at Salisbury, in 1085, the fealty of all landholders in England.

14. Estimate the importance of Magna Charta as an instrument of liberty.

15. Mention the principal confirmations of the Charter.

16. Trace the progress of Parliamentary Government in England.

WILLIAM RUSHTON, *Professor.*

METAPHYSICS.—SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP.

1. Who was the founder of the Scotch school of philosophy? What are its leading tenets?

2. What is meant by simple and relative suggestion?

3. In what sense does Reid employ the term *consciousness?* How does it differ from that in which it is employed by Sir W. Hamilton?

4. What is meant by synthetical *à priori* propositions? What proof does Kant give of their existence?

5. Explain Hartley's law of transference. Have any other, and if so, what explanations been given of the same phenomena?

6. What are Locke's views as to the unintermitting activity of the mind during sleep? Discuss the question.

7. What is Berkeley's theory of vision? What objections have been alleged against it?

8. By what arguments does Butler prove that the emotion of benevolence is not of selfish origin?

9. What influence does the imagination exercise over the emotion of compassion?

10. Can all our sensations be resolved into touch, and if so, in what sense?

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

LOGIC.—SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP.

1. What relation does the *Science* of Logic bear to Psychology?
2. What is the distinction between "kinds" and classes?
3. Explain the process of Inductive Definition. What are its several stages?
4. Division is the analysis of the whole of Extension. Explain this definition.
5. Of how many propositions can you infer the truth or falsehood according to Sir W. Hamilton's system if U be supposed to be true?
6. In what sense is it true to say that all Conversion is Simple Conversion?
7. What objections have been made to Aristotle's dictum as the basis of Syllogistic Reasoning? Are they valid?
8. What is the province of the major premiss according to Mill? Discuss his opinion.
9. Is the distinction between Agent and Patient scientifically accurate? Give reasons for your answer.
10. Is the discussion of *à priori* fallacies strictly within the province of Logic?
11. In what cases is the method of Residue available, and upon what does its probative force depend?
12. Three-fourths of the army were killed; three-fourths of the army were Prussians; some Prussians were killed. Examine this argument. Can it be reduced to one of the ordinary forms of syllogism, and if so, how?

G. S. READ, *Professor.*

MATHEMATICS.—SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP.

1. Sum to n terms the series—

$$\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{1+2}+\tan^{-1}\frac{2}{1+2^3}+\tan^{-1}\frac{2^2}{1+2^5}+\&c.$$

2. Find the condition that the two cubics—

$$x^3+a\,x^2+bx+c=0,$$
$$x^3+a,\,x^2+b,\,x+c=0,$$

may have (1) one root the same, (2) two roots the same.

3. The base of a tetrahedron moves in such a manner that s the sum of the n^{th} powers of the 3 edges which terminate in the vertex remains constant. Find the equation to the surface which the base continually touches. Show that the maximum value of the $\perp$ from vertex on base is

$$\left(\frac{s}{3^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

4. Show that the equation to the parabola which has the closest possible contact with the ellipse

$$\frac{x}{a^2}+\frac{y}{b^2}=1, \text{ at the part } x=a\cos\theta,\ y=b\sin\theta \text{ is}$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{a}\sin\theta-\frac{y}{b}\cos\theta\right)^2+2\,\frac{x}{a}\cos\theta+2\,\frac{y}{b}\sin\theta-2=0.$$

5. Eliminate by partial differentiation the arbitrary functions from the equation

$$z=\phi\,(x+y^2)+\psi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right).$$

6. Integrate the following equations :—

(1.) $\frac{d^2n}{d\theta^2}+u=a+b\theta+c\theta^2.$

(2.) $(ay+bx)^n\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}=A.$

(3.) $a\frac{d^2\nu}{dx^2}+b\frac{d^2\nu}{dy^2}=f(x)$

when $\iint fx\,.\,dx^2=m^2f(x).$

7. Show that $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{\theta\,d\theta}{\tan\theta}=\frac{\pi}{2}\log 2$, and $\int_0^{\infty}\frac{\log 2\,d\,2}{k^2+2^2}=\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\log k}{k}.$

8. Trace the curves—

(1.) $y^3-7\,x^2y+bx^3=a^3.$

(2.) $y=\frac{x^2}{a\pm\sqrt{b-x^2}}.$

Show what (1) becomes when $a=0$.

9. Find the equation of a right cone which has its vertex at origin, vertical $\angle$ $2a$, and direction cosines of its axis (l, m, n).

Find conditions that the straight line $\frac{x-\alpha}{\lambda}=\frac{y-\beta}{\mu}=\frac{2-\gamma}{\nu}$ may touch the cone in the point (α, β, γ).

10. Find the equation of the tangent plane to surface $F(x,y,2)=0$ at a given point. From 0 the origin of co-ordinates a $\perp$ on $0y$ is drawn to the tangent plane at any part of the surface $\frac{x^3}{a^3}+\frac{y^3}{b^3}+\frac{2^3}{c^3}=1$: in $0y$, produced if necessary, a point Q is taken such that $0Q\,.\,0y=K^2$, show that locus of Q is—

$$a^{\frac{3}{2}}x^{\frac{3}{2}}+b^{\frac{3}{2}}y^{\frac{3}{2}}+c^{\frac{3}{2}}z^{\frac{3}{2}}=k^3.$$

11. Show that the envelope of the plane $ax+\beta y+\gamma 2=d^2$, when α, β, γ vary, subject to the condition $\frac{\alpha^2}{a^2}+\frac{\beta^2}{b^2}+\frac{\gamma^2}{c^2}=1$ is

$$a^2x^2+b^2y^2+c^2z^2=d^4.$$

ROBERT ROMER, *Professor.*

GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.—THIRD YEAR'S ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP.

1. Give the characters of the stratified and unstratified groups of rocks.

2. Describe gneiss and mica schist, and to what division of rocks are they referable ?

3. What is the nature of Dolomitic Limestone, and what formation in the British Isles affords this in the greatest abundance ?

4. What are the characters of the rocks which belong to the Porphyry series ?

5. What is the position, and what is the nature of the Laurentian rocks ?

6. What is the position of the Caithness flags, and what fossils characterize these ?

7. What is the position of the Kupperschiefer ; what is its nature, and what fossils serve to characterize it ?

8. Name the commercial products afforded by the Eocene formation.

9. What is the mineral, and what is its composition, from whence the tin of commerce is obtained ?

10. Describe the general composition of the minerals belonging to the Zeotitic family.

ROBERT HARKNESS, *Professor.*

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

FACULTY OF LAW.

EQUITY.—SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

1. Show that courts, both of law and equity, are bound to observe established rules and precedents.
2. What kind of obligations are enforced in equity?
3. Give some instances of the maxim that "equity follows law."
4. What is the distinction between the relief in a court of equity upon the breach of a contract relating to land and that given in a court of law?
5. Explain the doctrine of conversion in equity.

PERSONAL PROPERTY AND LAW OF CONTRACT.—SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

1. State the principle of law which renders the assignment of a chose in action illegal.
2. Do deer kept in a park, hawks and hounds, on the death of the owner, go to his heir or executor? and explain the reason.
3. If a chattel, real or personal, be assigned to A and the heirs of his body, what estate or interest therein has A? Explain the reason.
4. Give an instance of a complete absolute property in goods.
5. If, while goods are in bailment, a third person should become possessed of them, and should wrongfully convert them to his own use, in whom is the right to recover the possession of them vested?
6. How is lien for salvage enforced? Can the claimant of salvage retain the ship or property in his own possession until his claim is satisfied?
7. What is the longest period for which any patent-right can be granted?
8. What are the principal conditions on which patents are granted?
9. What works are comprised in and may be the subject of copyright? and how long does the right of the author endure? And is there any and what distinction between the author and an assignee as to the right of duration for a longer term?
10. How is a copyright capable of being transferred?
11. How are contracts classified? Give an instance of each class.
12. How are debts classified by law? What is the writ called which enables a judgment creditor to arrest the person of the debtor?
13. Give the form generally used of a covenant of a bond—single, and with condition.
14. What is the difference between express and implied contracts, and give an instance of each?
15. State the difference between executed and executory contracts, and what contracts must be evidenced by a writing signed by the party to be charged?
16. How are legacies classified? Give an instance of each class.
17. What is meant by the ademption of a legacy?
18. What is the distinction between the office of an executor and an administrator?
19. How is the application or distribution of an intestate's effects regulated? and specify the shares to which his widow, children, and next of kin are entitled respectively.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

SMITH'S LEADING CASES.—SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

1. What were declared signs or badges of fraud in an assignment of goods in Twyne's case?

2. What is the leading case referred to upon the question whether a covenant runs with particular lands? and explain the law governing the question.

3. What case is cited as a leading one to exemplify the maxim, "ubi jus, ibi remedium?"

4. What proposition of law was affirmed in the case of Mitchel *v.* Reynolds, 1 P. W. 181?

5. What is the leading authority for the law that property in a bank note passes by delivery upon certain and what conditions?

EQUITY.—THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.

1. Explain the concurrent jurisdiction of law and equity in many species of fraud, accident, and trust, and what classes of subjects are exclusively within the jurisdiction of a court of equity.

2. Give an instance illustrative of the doctrine that in equity what ought to be done is regarded as having been done.

3. Explain the equitable maxim, "Equality is equity," by reference to the doctrine of "election," and the different application of assets by courts of equity and law.

4. What is meant by "equitable waste," and how may it be stayed or prevented?

5. If a woman, after a contract of marriage, assign or convey any of her property without the knowledge of the intended husband, what is the effect of her deed?

6. In what manner may power to dispose of property be given to a married woman independently of her husband?

7. What is meant by a wife's equity for a settlement, and upon what kind of property does it attach?

8. Conditions restraining the right of alienation of property are generally invalid. What exception exists in equity to this principle? and in whose favour is it applied?

9. What is the effect in equity of a conveyance of lands to trustees upon trust for sale, in reference to the descent of the lands before the execution of the trust?

MICHAEL BARRY, *Professor.*

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

PATHOLOGY.—FOURTH YEAR STUDENTS.

1. What is the character of the blood in rheumatism? What organs does it chiefly affect?

2. What is the difference between the state of the blood in anæmia and chlorosis?

3. What are the various causes which may produce general anasarca? and give the explanation of its mode of production in each case.

4. What are the alterations that take place in albuminuria and the tests required to ascertain them?

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

5. What is the colour of the skin in advanced cirrhosis of the liver, and the appearance of the bile found in the gall bladder after death?

6. How is secondary cancer produced?

7. What are the various forms of metamorphosis which tubercle may undergo?

8. What parts of the body are most liable to be the seat of tubercle in the different periods of life—infancy, childhood, and adult life?

9. To what diseases is the brain most liable in childhood and old age?

10. What are the effects of adherent pericardim on the structure of the heart, and the cause of the change?

D. C. O'Connor, *Professor.*

Therapeutics.—Senior Scholarships.

1. What are the indications for the use of diuretics; what for diaphoretics, in dropsical effusions?

2. What are the chief cautions to be observed in the administration of tonics?

3. Contrast the action of stimulants with that of tonics.

4. What are the sources of action of emetics? What the indications for their use?

5. Give a general outline of the therapeutical employment of expectorants.

6. How do medicinal agents affect the constitution of the blood?

7. How do emmenagogues act; and what are the indications for their us?

Materia Medica.—Third Year Scholarships.

1. How are quinia, cinchonia, and quinidia distinguished from each other?

2. What is the difference between the action of chloroform and ether?

3. Describe the reactions which take place in the preparation of subnitrate of bismuth.

4. Describe the physiological action and therapeutical uses of opium.

5. Give the Latin name of monkshood; its action, uses, preparations, and doses.

6. How do tartar emetic and hippo differ as emetics?

7. What are the physiological action and therapeutical uses of elaterium?

Purcell O'Leary, *Professor.*

Botany.—Second Year Students.

1. Name those British orders of *Calyciflorœ* in which the ovary is apocarpous.

2. Compare the orders *Scrophularineœ* and *Solanaceœ.*

3. Describe the flower of any Thalamiflorous plant with which you are acquainted.

4, 5. Define the terms—stem, leaf, glume, capsule, siliqua, chalaza, and radicle.

ZOÖLOGY.

1. Define the class *Echinodermata.*
2. Describe the respiratory system of an Insect.
3. To what orders and classes do the following genera belong:—*Aphis; Castor; Limax; Phoca; Sylvia; Turbo;* and *Xiphias?*
4, 5. Contrast the teeth of Reptiles with those of Mammals.

J. REAY GREENE, *Professor.*

MIDWIFERY.—FOURTH YEAR STUDENTS.

1. What are the phenomena of superfœtation, properly so called? Is the fact of its occurrence considered as established? What are the physical difficulties in the way of superfœtation; and can they be explained away.
2. In an abortion, the cord has broken, and the fœtus has come away, leaving the placenta and membranes in the uterus; how would you manage the case; what dangers are to be apprehended; and what is the probable termination?
3. By what diagnostic marks would you discriminate between a large fœtus born at seven months, and a small one born "at term?"
4. Give the symptoms and signs of rigidity of the os uteri as a functional complication of labour; and also of the same condition depending on structural change, with the line of treatment applicable to each.
5. Mention the chief conditions during labour which may require the operation of version or turning. Describe the mode of performing the operation. Mention also the danger to be apprehended from it, and the recent modifications calculated to lessen these.
6. Under what circumstances is post-partum hemorrhage likely to occur? What means have we by previous management, of obviating its occurrence? What is the principle of treatment in these cases?

J. (R.) HARVEY, A.B., M.D., *Professor.*

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

1. Mention the relative proportions of fibrine and albumen in the normal state of the blood.
2. Describe the corpuscles of the human blood.
3. What is the cause of the impulse of the heart?
4. How are the arteries, by their structure, adapted to promote the circulation of the blood?
5. Describe the position, structure, and also the ducts of the salivary glands.
6. Describe the pulmonary veins, and the left auricle of the heart.
7. Describe the trachea and bronchi.
8. State the chemical composition of bone, and describe the features presented on viewing a transverse section of long bone under the microscope.

THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.

1. Describe the disposition of the capillary vessels in muscles, nerves, and gray nervous substance.
2. Describe cuticle, sebaceous follicles, and sudoriparous glands.

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

3. State the offices performed by the skin.

4. Contrast the duration and character of auricular diastole and systole with the same actions as they occur in the ventricles.

5. How do you explain the occurrence of the aqueous vapour exhaled from the respiratory passages?

6. Describe the inferior laryngeal nerves, and state the results obtained from their experimental section in animals.

7. Describe the anterior, middle, and posterior cerebral commissures; then describe the third ventricle of the brain.

8. Describe the structure and relations of the large intestine from its commencement to its termination.

FOURTH YEAR STUDENTS.

1. Describe generally and minutely the mucous membrane of the small intestines, Brunner's glands, Lieberkühn's follicles, and the glands of Peyer.

2. Describe the structure of the intestinal villi.

3. What explanations have been advanced in order to account for the rhythmical action of the heart?

4. How may it be demonstrated that the coats of the blood vessels receive an influence from certain portions of the nervous system?

5. How does the development of the septum ventriculorum proceed in the fœtal heart?

6. What is the anatomical structure of a Pacinian corpuscle?

7. For what purposes in the animal economy is the oxygen introduced by respiration employed in addition to its effects on the blood?

8. Describe the cortical substance of the kidney, the Malpighian bodies, and tubuli uriniferi.

9. Describe the position, connexions, and structure of the pancreas.

10. Describe the portio mollis nerve.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.

1. State the origin, course, and branches of the ulnar nerve.

2. State the attachments and relations of the anterior scalenus muscle.

3. Describe the cremaster muscle, and mention the source of its nervous supply.

4. Describe the serous and fibrous tunics of the testis.

5. Describe the deep perineal fascia and the connexions of the membranous and bulbous portions of the urethra.

6. Describe the connexions of the fascia lata, the saphenous opening, and the falciform process.

7. Describe the arteria innominata.

8. Describe the ligaments of the ilio-femoral articulation, and state precisely the relations of the surrounding muscles.

FOURTH YEAR STUDENTS.

1. Describe the inferior turbinated bone, and mention its connexions.

2. How are the first and second cervical vertebræ connected with each other, and with the head? Describe the articular surfaces and ligaments.

3. Describe the fascia iliaca and fascia pelvica.

4. Describe the attachments and relations of the levatores ani muscles.
5. Describe the shape, size, connexions, relations, and structure of the prostate gland.
6. Mention the origin, course, and branches of the great gluteal artery.
7. State the attachments and relations of the superior constrictors of the pharynx.
8. Describe the origins, insertions, and relations of the superior and inferior oblique muscles of the eye.
9. Describe the origin, course, and branches of the external popliteal nerve.

J. H. Corbett, *Professor.*

Chemistry.—Scholarships in Medicine and Engineering.

1. What is the characteristic distinction between chemical and physical action?
2. Give an outline of the manufacture of sulphuric acid.
3. Explain the nature of a salt radical.
4. By what theory can you show that an oxacid and a hydracid are formed on the same type, and give rise to salts having similarity of composition?
5. What is isomorphism? Show the isomorphous relations of the oxides of iron and alumina.
6. Give the mode of preparation and the properties of boracic acid.
7. Copper, iron, lime, and potash are in the same solution, how would you separate them from each other? What is the best test for each?
8. What is the composition of crystallized chrome alum? What oxides may be substituted for chromium in forming other alums?
9. What is the composition of gunpowder? What are the products formed by exploding it?
10. What is the position of the axes of the rhombic dodecahedron? Give the notation of its faces.
11. How is ethylic aldehyde prepared?
12. How is the atomic weight of an organic alkaloid ascertained?

Chemistry.—Senior Scholarship in Arts.

1. Show that oxacids and hydracids are formed on the same type and give rise to salts having a similarity of composition.
2. What is the general formula for reducing the volume of a gas from a higher to a lower temperature according to the centigrade scale? What volume at 0° C. would a gas occupy which at 100° C. measures 40·1 cubic inches?
3. Give the preparation and the properties of the allotropic forms of oxygen and phosphorus.
4. How would you distinguish the salt of a bibasic acid from a double salt?
5. Give the mode of preparation and the properties of marsh and of olefiant gases.
6. What is the theory of the natural formation of nitrates of potash and of soda? Describe the mode of preparing nitre by artificial nitre beds.
7. Give the position and the relations of the axes of the primary and of the inverse hexagonal dodecahedrons. Give the notation of the faces of the hexagonal prisms, with terminal planes, derived from each.
8. Give an outline of the metallurgy of copper.

Appendix B. Examination Papers for Scholarships.

9. Give the empirical formula of an organic substance, of which 0·31 grm. yield on combustion 0·62 grm. of carbonic acid, and 0·2536 grm. of water.

10. What is meant by an anhydride? How may sulphuric and acetic anhydrides be obtained.

11. Give examples of primary, secondary, and tertiary monamines.

N.B.—The examination in Practical Chemistry will take place in the laboratory.

J. Blyth, *Professor.*

Appendix C.

APPENDIX C.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

Selection of Examination Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

Senior Greek Class.

Translate :—

(A).—Sophocles—*Antigone.*

πολλὰ τὰ δεινὰ κοὐδὲν ἀνθρώπου δεινότερον πέλει·
τοῦτο καὶ πολιοῦ πέραν πόντου χειμερίῳ νότῳ
χωρεῖ, περιβρυχίοισιν
περῶν ὑπ' οἴδμασιν,
θεῶν τε τὰν ὑπερτάταν, Γᾶν
ἄφθιτον, ἀκαμάταν ἀποτρύεται,
ἱλλομένων ἀρότρων ἔτος εἰς ἔτος, ἱππείῳ γένει πολεύων.
κουφονόων τε φῦλον ὀρνίθων ἀμφιβαλὼν ἄγει
καὶ θηρῶν ἀγρίων ἔθνη, πόντου τ' εἰναλίαν φύσιν
σπείραισι δικτυοκλώστοις,
περιφραδὴς ἀνήρ·
κρατεῖ δὲ μηχαναῖς ἀγραύλου
θηρὸς ὀρεσσιβάτα, λασιαύχενά θ'
ἵππον ἄξεται ἀμφίλοφον ζυγὸν οὔρειόν τ' ἀκμῆτα ταῦρον.
καὶ φθέγμα καὶ ἀνεμόεν φρόνημα καὶ ἀστυνόμους
ὀργὰς ἐδιδάξατο καὶ δυσαύλων
πάγων ὑπαίθρεια καὶ
δύσομβρα φεύγειν βέλη·
παντοπόρος, ἄπορος ἐπ' οὐδὲν ἔρχεται
τὸ μέλλον· Ἅιδα μόνον
φεῦξιν οὐκ ἐπάξεται·
νόσων δ' ἀμηχάνων φυγὰς ξυμπέφρασται.
σοφόν τι τὸ μηχανόεν τέχνας ὑπὲρ ἐλπίδ' ἔχων
ποτὲ μὲν κακὸν, ἄλλοτ' ἐπ' ἐσθλὸν ἕρπει·
νόμους παραιρῶν χθονὸς
θεῶν τ' ἔνορκον δίκαν,
ὑψίπολις· ἄπολις ὅτῳ τὸ μὴ καλὸν
ξύνεστι τόλμας χάριν.
μήτ' ἐμοὶ παρέστιος
γένοιτο μήτ' ἴσον φρονῶν ὃς τάδ' ἔρδει.
ἐς δαιμόνιον τέρας ἀμφινοῶ
τόδε, πῶς εἰδὼς ἀντιλογήσω
τήνδ' οὐκ εἶναι παῖδ' Ἀντιγόνην.
ὦ δύστηνος
καὶ δυστήνου πατρὸς Οἰδιπόδα,
τί ποτ'; οὐ δή που σέ γ' ἀπιστοῦσαν
τοῖς βασιλείοισιν ἀπάγουσι νόμοις
καὶ ἐν ἀφροσύνῃ καθελόντες.

1. Give an analysis of the above ode, explaining its several parts.
2. V. i. *πολλὰ τὰ δεινά—πολλά τε δεινά.* Which reading do you prefer, and why? Notice and comment on any other various readings in the text of the extract, conjectural or otherwise.
3. What is the difficulty in the construction of *ἐπ' οὐδὲν ἔρχεται τὸ μέλλον*, and how do you explain it?
4. What are the exact meanings of *ἐπάγεσθαι* and *ἀπάγειν* respectively?
5. What were the usual sub-divisions and component parts of a Greek tragedy, and how far are they exhibited in the Antigone?

Translate :—

(B).—PLATO—*Phædo.*

αἰσθάνει οὖν, ἦ δ' ὅς, ὅτι ταῦτά σοι ξυμβαίνει λέγειν, ὅταν φῇς μὲν εἶναι τὴν ψυχὴν πρὶν καὶ εἰς ἀνθρώπου εἶδός τε καὶ σῶμα ἀφικέσθαι, εἶναι δ αὐτὴν ξυγκειμένην ἐκ τῶν οὐδέπω ὄντων ; οὐ γὰρ δὴ ἁρμονία γέ σοι τοιοῦτόν ἐστιν ᾧ ἀπεικάζεις, ἀλλὰ πρότερον καὶ ἡ λύρα καὶ αἱ χορδαὶ καὶ οἱ φθόγγοι ἔτι ἀνάρμοστοι ὄντες γίγνονται, τελευταῖον δὲ πάντων ξυνίσταται ἡ ἁρμονία καὶ πρῶτον ἀπόλλυται. οὗτος οὖν σοι ὁ λόγος ἐκείνῳ πῶς ξυνᾴσεται ; Οὐδαμῶς, ἔφη ὁ Σιμμίας. καὶ μήν, ἦ δ' ὅς, πρέπει γε εἴπερ τῳ ἄλλῳ λόγῳ ξυνῳδῷ εἶναι καὶ τῷ περὶ ἁρμονίας. πρέπει γάρ, ἔφη ὁ Σιμμίας. οὗτος τοίνυν, ἔφη, σοὶ οὐ ξυνῳδός, ἀλλ' ὅρα· πότερον αἱρεῖ τῶν λόγων, τὴν μάθησιν ἀνάμνησιν εἶναι ἢ ψυχὴν ἁρμονίαν ; Πολὺ μᾶλλον, ἔφη, ἐκεῖνον, ὦ Σώκρατες. ὅδε μὲν γάρ μοι γέγονεν ἄνευ ἀποδείξεως μετὰ εἰκότος τινὸς καὶ εὐπρεπείας, ὅθεν καὶ τοῖς πολλοῖς δοκεῖ ἀνθρώποις· ἐγὼ δέ τοῖς διὰ τῶν εἰκότων τὰς ἀποδείξεις ποιουμένοις λόγοις ξύνοιδα οὖσιν ἀλαζόσι, καὶ ἂν τις αὐτοὺς μὴ φυλάττηται, εὖ μάλα ἐξαπατῶσι, καὶ ἐν γεωμετρίᾳ καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἅπασιν. ὁ δὲ περὶ τῆς ἀναμνήσεως καί μαθήσεως λόγος δι' ὑποθέσεως ἀξίας ἀποδέξασθαι εἴρηται. ἐρρήθη γάρ που οὕτως ἡμῶν εἶναι ἡ ψυχὴ καὶ πρὶν εἰς σῶμα ἀφικέσθαι, ὥσπερ αὐτῆς ἔστιν ἡ οὐσία ἔχουσα τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν τὴν τοῦ ὄ ἔστιν.

1. What is the inconsistency of which Socrates here convicts Simmias?
2. Analyse carefully the construction of the last sentence of the extract?
3. Explain clearly Plato's doctrine of *opposites ;* and the way in which he applies it in proof of the immortality of the soul.
4. Re-translate the following phrases into Greek :—

(*a*). "When Socrates had thus spoken, Cebes took up the discourse, and said"—

(*b*). I should be glad to hear what opinion you have about the matter."

(*c*). What then? Do we also experience something of the same kind, or not, in regard to things that are equal and to abstract equality?"

Translate :—

(C).—HOMER—*Iliad*, Book X., vv. 119–142.

τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων·
ὦ γέρον, ἀλλοτε μέν σε καὶ αἰτιάασθαι ἄνωγα· 120
πολλάκι γὰρ μεθιεῖ τε καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλει πονέεσθαι,
οὔτ' ὄκνῳ εἴκων οὔτ' ἀφραδίῃσι νόοιο,
ἀλλ' ἐμέ τ' εἰσορόων, καὶ ἐμὴν ποτιδέγμενος ὁρμήν.
νῦν δ' ἐμέο πρότερος μάλ' ἐπέγρετο καί μοι ἐπέστη.

Appendix C.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

τὸν μὲν ἐγὼ προέηκα καλήμεναι, οὓς σὺ μεταλλᾷς.
ἀλλ' ἴομεν· κείνους δὲ κιχησόμεθα πρὸ πυλάων
ἐν φυλάκεσσ'· ἵνα γάρ σφιν ἐπέφραδον ἠγερέθεσθαι.
τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ·
οὕτως οὔ τίς οἱ νεμεσήσεται οὐδ' ἀπιθήσει
Ἀργείων, ὅτε κέν τιν' ἐποτρύνῃ καὶ ἀνώγῃ.
ὣς εἰπὼν ἔνδυνε περὶ στήθεσσι χιτῶνα,
ποσσὶ δ' ὑπὸ λιπαροῖσιν ἐδήσατο καλὰ πέδιλα,
ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρα χλαῖναν περονήσατο φοινικόεσσαν,
διπλῆν, ἐκταδίην, οὔλη δ' ἐπενήνοθε λάχνη.
εἵλετο δ' ἄλκιμον ἔγχος, ἀκαχμένον ὀξέϊ χαλκῷ,
βῆ δ' ἰέναι κατὰ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων.
πρῶτον ἔπειτ' Ὀδυσῆα Διὶ μῆτιν ἀτάλαντον
ἐξ ὕπνου ἀνέγειρε Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ
φθεγξάμενος. τὸν δ' αἶψα περὶ φρένας ἦλυθ' ἰωή,
ἐκ δ' ἦλθε κλισίης, καί σφεας πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν·
τίφθ' οὕτω κατὰ νῆας ἀνὰ στρατὸν οἷοι ἀλᾶσθε
νύκτα δι' ἀμβροσίην; ὅ τι δὴ χρειὼ τόσον ἵκει.

1. Discuss the meaning and derivation of *οὔλη*, and explain the grammatical forms :—*ποτιδέγμενος, ἐπέγρετο, ἠγερέθεσθαι, ἐπενήνοθε, ἀκαχμένον, ἱππότα, καλήμεναι.*

2. Explain the construction of the concluding words of the extract.

3. State *briefly* the arguments *against* the individuality of Homer.

4. Notice a peculiarity in the scansion of v. 133, and point out the places in the extract where the *F* seems necessary.

JUNIOR GREEK CLASS.

Translate :—

(A).—EURIPIDES—*Hippolytus*, vv. 1205–1241.

. . . . . εἰς δ' ἀλιρρόθους
ἀκτὰς ἀποβλέψαντες ἱερὸν εἶδομεν
κῦμ' οὐρανῷ στηρίζον, ὥστ' ἀφῳρέθη
Σκείρωνος ἀκτὰς ὄμμα τοὐμὸν εἰσορᾶν·
ἔκρυπτε δ' Ἰσθμὸν καὶ πέτραν Ἀσκληπιοῦ.
κἄπειτ' ἀνοιδήσάν τε καὶ πέριξ ἀφρὸν
πολὺν καχλάζον ποντίῳ φυσήματι
χωρεῖ πρὸς ἀκτάς, οὗ τέθριππος ἦν ὄχος.
αὐτῷ δὲ σὺν κλύδωνι καὶ τρικυμίᾳ
κῦμ' ἐξέθηκε ταῦρον ἄγριον τέρας,
οὗ πᾶσα μὲν χθὼν φθέγματος πληρουμένη
φρικῶδες ἀντεφθέγγετ', εἰσορῶσι δὲ
κρεῖσσον θέαμα δεργμάτων ἐφαίνετο.
εὐθὺς δὲ πώλοις δεινὸς ἐμπίπτει φόβος·
καὶ δεσπότης μὲν ἱππικοῖσιν ἥθεσι
πολὺς ξυνοικῶν ἥρπασ' ἡνίας χεροῖν,
ἕλκει δὲ κώπην ὥστε ναυβάτης ἀνὴρ
ἱμᾶσιν εἰς τοὔπισθεν ἀρτήσας δέμας·
αἱ δ' ἐνδακοῦσαι στόμια πυριγενῆ γνάθοις
βίᾳ φέρουσιν, οὔτε ναυκλήρου χερὸς
οὔθ' ἱπποδέσμων οὔτε κολλητῶν ὄχων
μεταστρέφουσαι. κεἰ μὲν εἰς τὰ μαλθακὰ
γαίας ἔχων οἴακας ἰθύνοι δρόμον,

προυφαίνετ' εἰς τοὔμπροσθεν, ὥστ' ἀναστρέφειν,
ταῦρος φόβῳ τέτρωρον ἐκμαίνων ὄχον·
εἰ δ' εἰς πέτρας φέροιντο μαργῶσαι φρένας,
σιγῇ πελάζων ἄντυγι ξυνείπετο,
εἰς τοῦθ' ἕως ἔσφηλε κἀνεχαίτισεν,
ἀψῖδα πέτρῳ προσβαλὼν ὀχήματος.
σύμφυρτα δ' ἦν ἅπαντα· σύριγγές τ' ἄνω
τροχῶν ἐπήδων ἀξόνων τ' ἐνήλατα.
αὐτὸς δ' ὁ τλήμων ἡνίαισιν ἐμπλακεὶς
δεσμὸν δυσεξήνυστον ἕλκεται ἐκθείς,
σποδούμενος μὲν πρὸς πέτραις φίλον κάρα,
θραύων δὲ σάρκας, δεινὰ δ' ἐξαυδῶν κλύειν·
στῆτ', ὦ φάτναισι ταῖς ἐμαῖς τεθραμμέναι,
μή μ' ἐξαλείψητ'· ὦ πατρὸς τάλαιν' ἀρά.

1. Parse fully:—*ἀκτάς, εἰσορᾶν, εἰσορῶσι, δεργμάτων, ἐνδακοῦσαι, μαργῶσαι, επηδων, ἐμπλακείς, στῆτε, τεθραμμέναι, ἐξαλείψητε.*

2. Derive or decompound:—*ἀλίρροθος, καχλάζειν, ἀκτή, τέθριππος, φρικώδης, ναύκληρος, προυφαίνετο, τοὔμπροσθεν, τέτρωρος, ἀναχαιτίζω, ξύμφυρτος, ἐνήλατα, δυσεξήνυστος.*

3. Describe the localities referred to in the above passage.

4. When is the subjunctive mood used, instead of the imperative, in prohibitions? Illustrate your answer from the text.

Translate:—

(B).—DEMOSTHENES—*Olynthiac Orations.*

τὸ μὲν οὖν ἐπιτιμᾶν ἴσως φήσαι τις ἂν ῥᾴδιον καὶ παντὸς εἶναι, τὸ δ' ὑπερ τῶν παρόντων ὅ τι δεῖ πράττειν ἀποφαίνεσθαι, τοῦτ' εἶναι συμβούλου. ἐγὼ δ' οὐκ ἀγνοῶ μὲν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοῦθ', ὅτι πολλάκις ὑμεῖς οὐ τοὺς αἰτίους, ἀλλὰ τοὺς ὑστάτους περὶ τῶν πραγμάτων εἰπόντας ἐν ὀργῇ ποιεῖσθε, ἄν τι μὴ κατὰ γνώμην ἐκβῇ· οὐ μὴν οἶμαι δεῖν τὴν ἰδίαν ἀσφάλειαν σκοποῦνθ' ὑποστείλασθαι περὶ ὧν ὑμῖν συμφέρειν ἡγοῦμαι. φημὶ δὴ διχῇ βοηθητέον εἶναι τοῖς πράγμασιν ὑμῖν, τῷ τε τὰς πόλεις τοῖς Ὀλυνθίοις σώζειν καὶ τοὺς τοῦτο ποιήσοντας στρατιώτας ἐκπέμπειν, καὶ τῷ τὴν ἐκείνου χώραν κακῶς ποιεῖν καὶ τριήρεσι καὶ στρατιώταις ἑτέροις· εἰ δὲ θατέρου τούτων ὀλιγωρήσετε, ὀκνῶ μὴ μάταιος ὑμῖν ἡ στρατεία γένηται. εἴτε γὰρ ὑμῶν τὴν ἐκείνου κακῶς ποιούντων ὑπομείνας τοῦτο Ὄλυνθον παραστήσεται, ῥᾳδίως ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκείαν ἐλθὼν ἀμυνεῖται· εἴτε βοηθησάντων μόνον ὑμῶν εἰς Ὄλυνθον ἀκινδύνως ὁρῶν ἔχοντα τὰ οἴκοι προσκαθεδεῖται καὶ προσεδρεύσει τοῖς πράγμασι, περιέσται τῷ χρόνῳ τῶν πολιορκουμένων. δεῖ δὴ πολλὴν καὶ διχῇ τὴν βοήθειαν εἶναι.

1. Explain carefully the construction of the first sentence in the extract.

2. *τὰς πόλεις.* What cities are meant?

3. What are the literal meanings of *ὑποστείλασθαι* and *παραστήσεται*?

4. Explain the formation and construction of verbal adjectives.

5. Parse *προσκαθεδεῖται* and derive *ὀλιγωρεῖν*; and write down in full all the persons of the first.

6. In what year, and under what circumstances, were the Olynthiac orations delivered? Describe accurately the situation of Olynthus, and give a brief sketch of its history.

Appendix C.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

GREEK COMPOSITION.—SENIOR and THIRD YEAR'S CLASSES.

Translate into Attic Greek of the age of Plato :—

Euphranor.—What you now say is very intelligible : I wish I understood your main principle as well.

Alciphron.—And are you then really at a loss? Is it possible you should have no notion of beauty, or that having it you should not know it to be amiable—amiable, I say, in itself, and for itself?

Eu.—Pray tell me, Alciphron, are all mankind agreed in the notion of a beauteous face?

Al.—Beauty in human kind seems to be of a more mixed and various nature; forasmuch as the passions, sentiments, and qualities of the soul, being seen through and blending with the features, work differently on different minds, as the sympathy is more or less. But with regard to other things, is there no steady principle of beauty? Is there upon earth a human mind without the idea of order, harmony, and proportion?

Eu.—O Alciphron, it is my weakness that I am apt to be lost and bewildered in abstractions and generalities; but a particular thing is better suited to my faculties.

Into Greek Iambics :—

I had not thought to have unlock'd my lips
In this unhallowed air, but that this juggler
Would think to charm my judgment, as mine eyes,
Obtruding false rules prank'd in Reason's garb.
I hate when Vice can bolt her arguments,
And Virtue has no tongue to check her pride.
Impostor, do not charge most innocent Nature,
As if she would her children should be riotous
With her abundance; she, good cateress,
Means her provision only to the good,
That live according to her sober laws,
And holy dictate of spare temperance.

JOHN RYALL, *Professor.*

SENIOR LATIN CLASS.

Translate:—

JUVENAL, IV., 53–71.

Si quid Palfurio, si credimus Armillato,
Quidquid conspicuum pulchrumque est aequore toto,
Res fisci est, ubicumque, natat: donabitur ergo,
Ne pereat. Iam letifero cedente pruinis
Autumno, iam quartanam sperantibus aegris,
Stridebat deformis hiems praedamque recentem
Servabat: tamen hic properat, velut urgeat Auster;
Utque lacus suberant, ubi quamquam diruta servat
Ignem Troianum et Vestam colit Alba minorem,
Obstitit intranti miratrix turba parumper.
Ut cessit, facili patuerunt cardine valvae;
Exclusi exspectant admissa obsonia patres;
Itur ad Atridem. Tum Picens, Accipe, dixit,
Privatis maiora focis; genialis agatur
Iste dies; propera stomachum laxare saginis,

Et tua servatum consume in secula rhombum;
Ipse capi voluit. Quid apertius? et tamen illi
Surgebant cristae. Nihil est, quod credere de se
Non possit, quum laudatur dis aequa potestas.

1. Describe the Temple of Theseus at Athens.

2. Describe accurately the situation of Circeii, Rutupiæ, Prochyta, Aquinum, and Mons Viminalis.

3. Relate the reign of Domitian; notice the discrepancies in the accounts given of him by Roman authors.

4. Discuss some various readings in the Third Satire.

5. Explain the words—*abolla*, *lacunar*, *prætextatus*, *archetypus*, *sæchnobates*, and *pinnirapus*.

Translate into Sapphics:—

Suns that set, and moons that wane,
Rise and are restored again;
Stars that orient day subdues,
Night at her return renews.
Herbs and flowers, the beauteous birth
Of the genial womb of earth,
Suffer but a transient death
From the winter's cruel breath;
Zephyr speaks; serener skies
Warm the glebe, and they arise.
We alas! earth's haughty kings,
We that promise mighty things,
Losing soon life's happy prime,
Droop and fade in little time.
Spring returns, but not our bloom,
Still 'tis winter in the tomb.

Translate into Elegiacs:—

Dear is that shed to which his soul conforms,
And dear that hill which lifts him to the storms;
And as a child, when scaring sounds molest,
Clings close and closer to the mother's breast,
So the loud torrent, and the whirlwind's roar,
But bind him to his native mountains more.

Translate:—

CICERO—*De Finibus*, Book I., c. 3.

Quamquam, si plane sic verterem Platonem aut Aristotelem, ut verterunt nostri poëtae fabulas, male, credo, mererer de meis civibus, si ad eorum cognitionem divina illa ingenia transferrem! Sed id neque feci adhuc nec mihi tamen ne faciam interdictum puto. Locos quidem quosdam, si videbitur, transferam, et maxime ab iis, quos modo nominavi quum inciderit ut id apte fieri possit, ut ab Homero Ennius, Afranius a Menandro solet. Nec vero, ut noster Lucilius, recusabo quo minus omnes mea legant. Utinam esset ille Persius! Scipio vero et Rutilius multo etiam magis: quorum ille iudicium reformidans Tarentinis ait se et Consentinis et Siculis scribere. Facete is quidem, sicut alias, sed neque tam docti tum erant, ad quorum iudicium elaboraret, et sunt illius scripta leviora, ut urbanitas summa appareat, doctrina mediocris. Ego autem quem timeam lectorem, quum ad te ne Graecis quidem cendentem in philosophia audeam scribere? Quamquam a te ipso id quidem facio provocatus gratissimo mihi libro, quem ad me 'de virtute' misisti.

Appendix C.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

1. When did Cicero write this treatise?
2. Give a summary of the First Book of *De Finibus*.
3. Illustrate Cicero's account of the Epicurean philosophy by references to Lucretius.
4. Quote some passages from Cicero's letters to Atticus in which he mentions his philosophical works.

Translate into Latin :—

I do not indeed know, but I certainly think that you are egregiously mistaken. I think, O allies, that you obey the Roman people according to the letter only, not according to the spirit. He did not indeed extinguish the fire, but he certainly checked it. You act indeed in a friendly manner, but do not imagine that that stain can be effaced. You relate, indeed, very agreeable news, but do not say anything merely to please me. I hope, indeed, that you are reporting to me truly the opinion you entertain, but I fear that you are saying it merely to please me.

Chatham, at the time of his decease, had not, in both Houses of Parliament, ten personal adherents. Half the public men of the age had been estranged from him by his errors, and the other half by the exertions which he had made to repair his errors. His last speech had been an attack at once on the policy pursued by the Government, and on the policy recommended by the opposition. But death restored him to his old place in the affection of his country. Who could hear unmoved of the fall of that which had been so great, and which had stood so long?

EXTRA AND THIRD YEAR'S LATIN CLASS.

Translate :—

PLAUTUS—*Pseudolus*, Act I., sc. 3, v. 30.

Ps. Potin ut semel modo, Ballio, huc cum lucro respicias?
Ba. Respiciam istoc pretio : nam si sacruficem summo Ioui
Atque in manibus exta teneam ut poriciam, interea loci
Si lucri quid detur, potius rem diuinam deseram.
Non potis [est] pietati opsisti huic, ututi res sunt ceterae.
Ca. Deos quidem, quos maxume aequomst metuere, eos minumi fatic.
Ba. Conpellabo. Salue multum, serue Athenis pessume.
Ps. Di te deaeque ament uel huius arbitratu uel meo:
Vel, si dignu's alio pacto, neque ament nec faciant bene.
Ba. Quid agitur, Caludore? *Ca.* Amatur atque egetur acriter.
Ba. Misereat, si familiam alere possim misericordia.
Ps. Héia, scimus nos quidem te qualis sis: ne praedices.

TACITUS—*Annals*, III., 27.

Pulso Tarquinio adversum patrum factiones multa populus paravit tuendae libertatis et firmandae concordiae ; creatique decemviri, et accitis quae usquam egregia, compositae duodecim tabulae, finis aequi iuris. Nam secutae leges etsi aliquando in maleficos ex delicto, saepius tamen dissensione ordinum et apiscendi inlicitos honores aut pellendi claros viros aliaque ob prava per vim latae sunt. Hinc Gracchi et Saturnini turbatores plebis, nec minor largitor nomine senatus Drusus ; corrupti spe aut inlusi per intercessionem socii. Ac ne bello quidem Italico, mox civili omissum quin multa et diversa sciscerentur, donec L. Sulla dictator abolitis vel conversis prioribus, cum plura addidisset, otium eius rei haud in longum paravit, statim turbidis Lepidi rogationibus, neque multo post tribunis reddita licentia, quoquo vellent, populum agitandi. Iamque non modo in commune sed in singulos homines latae quaestiones, et corruptissima re publica plurimae leges.

1. Give the forms used by Plautus for the following words:—*fecerit, curaveris, drachma, mallen, versâ.*
2. What is meant by *lex quinavicenaria?*
3. Quote examples of the Bacchiac metre from Plautus and Terence.
4. What was the object of the Lex Papia Poppœa?
5. Give an account of the theatres at Rome.

Translate into Latin:—

Man, considered in himself, is a very helpless and a very wretched being. He is subject every moment to the greatest calamities and misfortunes. He is beset with dangers on all sides, and may become unhappy by numberless casualties, which he could not foresee, nor have prevented had he foreseen them. It is our comfort, while we are obnoxious to so many accidents, that we are under the care of One who directs contingencies, and has in his hands the management of everything that is capable of annoying or offending us, who knows the assistance we stand in need of, and is always ready to bestow it on those who ask it of him.

Translate into Lyric verse:—

'Twas at the royal feast, for Persia won
By Philip's warlike son:
Aloft, in awful state,
The godlike hero sate
On his imperial throne.
His valiant peers were placed around;
Their brows with roses and with myrtles bound:
So should desert in arms be crowned.

Translate into Elegiac verse:—

Forgive, blest shade! the tributary tear
That mourns thy exit from a world like this!
Forgive the wish that would have kept thee here,
And stayed thy progress to the world of bliss!

No more confined to grovelling scenes of night,
No more a tenant pent in mortal clay:
Now should we rather hail thy glorious flight,
And trace thy passage to the realms of day.

Junior Latin Class.

Translate:—

Livy, II., 2.

Consuli primo tam novae rei ac subitae admiratio incluserat vocem; dicere deinde incipientem primores civitatis circumsistunt, eadem multis precibus orant. Et ceteri quidem movebant minus: postquam Spurius Lucretius, maior aetate ac dignitate, socer praeterea ipsius, agere varie rogando alternis suadendoque coepit, ut vinci se consensu civitatis pateretur, timens consul, ne postmodum privato sibi eadem illa cum bonorum amissione additaque alia insuper ignominia acciderent, abdicavit se consulatu, rebusque suis omnibus Lavinium translatis civitate cessit. Brutus ex senatus consulto ad populum tulit, ut omnes Tarquiniae gentis exsules essent. Collegam sibi comitiis centuriatis creavit P. Valerium, quo adiutore reges ciecerat.

Appendix C.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

HORACE—*Satires*, I., 10, 20,

At magnum fecit, quod verbis Graeca Latinis
Miscuit. O seri studiorum, quine putetis
Difficile et mirum, Rhodio quod Pitholeonti
Contigit? At sermo lingua concinnus utraque
Suavior, ut Chio nota si commixta Falerni est.
Quum versus facias, te ipsum percontor, an et quum
Dura tibi peragenda rei sit caussa Petillî?
Scilicet oblitus patriaeque patrisque, Latine,
Quum Pedius caussas exsudet Poplicola atque
Corvinus, patriis intermiscere petita
Verba foris malis, Canusini more bilinguis?

1. Name the Roman historians who preceded Livy.
2. Characterize his style and give examples.
3. Write a summary of the second book.
4. Derive and explain the following words:—Vadimonium, idus, œnophorum, trigon, and ascetum.
5. Describe the situation of Tibur, Tarentum, the Campus Martius Clazomenæ, the Via Sacra, and Canusium.

Translate into Latin:—

What prevents us from doing this?
Nothing prevents you from doing this.
Nothing deters a wise man from obeying the laws of virtue.
Nothing deterred Caius from obeying the laws.
I fear that I shall not endure such labours.
I fear that he will not be able to endure such labours.
I fear that I shall increase your labours.
What prevents us from waging war by sea and land?

Translate into Latin Elegiacs:—

I have not imagined that, if Ossa should have born Pelion,
The bright stars could be touched by my hand.
Nor have I, having followed the mad camp of Enceladus,
Wielded arms against the gods, the lords of all things.
Nor, which the rash right-hand of Tydides did,
Have any deities been attacked by my weapons.

B. LEWIS, *Professor.*

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

1. Give some account of Layamon's "Brut," and the "Ormulum."
2. Compare the language of "Piers Plowman" with that of Chaucer.
3. Mention the principal Scottish poets who flourished in the period between Chaucer and Spenser.
4. What is poetry? Characterize the poetic genius of Spenser.
5. What are the merits and the alleged defects of the "Faerie Queene"?
6. Trace the origin of the European drama; and explain the terms *miracle*, *mystery*, *morality*, *interlude*, and *masque*.
7. Contrast the views of Ben Jonson and Shakespeare, on the relation of Art to Nature.
8. Enumerate the editions of Shakespeare's works; and review the principal critics of Shakespeare.

9. Enumerate the dramas of Ben Jonson.
10. Characterize the prose of Hooker, Bacon, Hobbes, and Sir Thomas Browne.
11. Trace the progress of the Correct School from Denham to Pope.
12. Review Milton's L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso."
13. What were Dryden's principal satires? What were his chief didactic or controversial poems?
14. What controversy arose with regard to Pope's "Essay on Man"?
15. Review Pope's Essay on Criticism.

English Language.

1. Distinguish between External and Internal evidence: and show how this distinction bears upon the History of Language.
2. Give the evidence of Cæsar and Tacitus, with regard to the early inhabitants of Britain.
3. Specify the Roman invasions and occupation of Britain, with the dates.
4. Give an account of the Anglo-Saxon invasions, with the dates. What is the chief authority for the account commonly received?
5. What language was introduced into England by the Normans?
6. Explain and illustrate the Latin of the First, and the Latin of the Second Period.

Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."

7. Recount the two legends on which this drama is founded; and explain the meaning of those legends.
8. Has Shakespeare so far succeeded in combining the two stories, as to exhibit Unity of Design?
9. Explain the following passages, and especially the words in *italics*:—

a.) I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of flats;
And see my wealthy Andrew *dock'd in sand*,
Vailing her high top lower than her ribs,
To kiss her burial.

(*b.*) There *are* a sort of men whose visages
Do *cream* and *mantle*, like a standing pond;
And do a *wilful stillness* entertain,
With purpose to be dress'd in an opinion
Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit:
As who should say, I am Sir Oracle,
And when I ope my lips, let no dog bark.

(*c.*) In my school-days, when I had lost one *shaft*,
I shot *his fellow* of the self-same flight
The self-same way with more advised watch,
To find the other *forth;* and by adventuring both,
I oft found both.

(*d.*) To *offend* and judge are distinct *offices*,
And of *opposed* natures.

(*e.*) I speak too long; but 'tis to *peize* the time.

(*f.*) The quality of mercy is *not strained.*

(*g.*) And earthly power doth then *show* likest God's,
When mercy seasons justice.

Appendix C.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

(*h.*) Look, how the floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with *patines* of bright gold;
There's not the smallest orb, which thou behold'st,
But in *his* motion like an angel sings,
Still *quiring* to the *young-eyed cherubins;*
Such harmony is in immortal souls;
But, whilst *this muddy vesture of decay*
Doth grossly close it in, we cannot hear it.

(*i*) The man that hath no music in *himself*,
Nor is *not* moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and *spoils;*
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus;
Let no such man be trusted.

History.

A.—What is History?
B.—Explain the use of Bell's Tables, and Von Spruner's Maps.

European History.

1. Review the extent and constitution of the Roman Empire, in the age of the Antonines.
2. What changes were introduced by Diocletian?
3. Characterize the policy of Constantine.
4. Give a short account of the kingdoms founded by the East and the West Goths.
5. Trace the Carolingian family from Pepin of Landen to Charlemagne.
6. Describe the extent and character of Charlemagne's empire.
7. Enumerate the conquests of Mahomet and his successors.
8. State the principal events in the First, Second, and Third Crusades.
9. State the nature and duration of the Latin Empire at Constantinople.
10. Describe the capture of Constantinople by the Turks.

History of England and France.

11. Consider the customs of the ancient Germans, and inquire whether any traces of those customs can be found, (1) in the Anglo-Saxon Constitution, (2) in the Feudal System.
12. Estimate the results of the Norman Conquest of England.
13. In what respects did Anglo-Norman feudalism differ from that of the Continent?
14. Narrate the struggle between King John and the Barons; and determine the value of Magna Charta as a bulwark of liberty.
15. Trace the rise and progress of Parliamentary government in England.
16. Discuss the conduct of Edward I. in relation to the kingdom of Scotland.
17. What were the claims of Edward III. to the crown of France? Describe the battles of Crécy and Poitiers.
18. State the terms of the treaty of Bretigni; and explain the negotiations which followed that treaty.
19. Describe the condition of France, at the time when that country was invaded by Henry V. of England; and narrate the battle of Azincourt.
20. Narrate the events of the war in France, from the death of Henry V. to the truce of 1444.

Early English—Examination for Special Prize.

1. Are there any objections to the terms Anglo-Saxon and Semi-Saxon? By what name was the language spoken in England, before the Norman Conquest, known to the people themselves? Examine, historically and grammatically, the following forms:—*Englisc*, *Ennglissh*, *Englysch*, *Inglysch*, *Englyss*, *Inglis*, and *English*.

2. Translate:—

On đam dagum com Iohannes se Fulluhtere, and bodude on đam wéstenc Iudeæ, and cwæþ, Dóþ daéd-bóte, sóþlíce genealaéceþ heofona ríce. Dis ys se, be đam de gecweden ys þurh Esaiam, đone witegan, Clypiendes stefn wæs on wéstene, Gegearwiaþ Drihtnes weg: dóþ his síđas rihte. Se Iohannes wítodlíce hæfde reaf of olfenda haérum, and fellenne gyrdel embe hys lendenu; and hys mete was gærstapan, and wudu hunig. Dá fórde to him Hierosolim-waru, and eal Iudea þeod, and eal đæt ríce wiđ geondam Iordanen; and hí waéron gefullode on Iordane fram him, and hí andettan hyra synna. Sóþlíce đá he geséh manega đæra Sunder-hálgena, and đæra Riht-wísendra to his fulluhte cumende, he cwæþ to him, Lá næddrena cyn, hwá geswútelode eow to fleonne fram đam towcardan yrre? Eornostlíce doþ médemne weastm đæra daéd-bóte, and ne cweđaþ betwux eow, We habbaþ Abraham us to fæder; sóþlíce ic secge eow, đæt God ys swá mihtig đæt he mæg of đysum stánum áweccean Abrahames bearn.

(*a*) What are the phrases used by Wycliffe and by Tyndale, as equivalent to Doþ daéd-bóte?

Analyse and explain the words: daéd-bóte, olfenda, gærstapan, Sunder-hálgena.

(*c*) Explain the force of the preposition *to* in the phrase "us to fæder."

3. What is Layamon's Brut, and what is the date of that work? Examine the word *Brut*, and compare the titles *Li Romans de Brut*, *Le Brut d'Angleterre*, with the Cymric *Brut y Brenhinoedd* and *Brut Tysylio*.

4. Trace the British legends from Layamon—upwards to Geoffrey of Monmouth, downwards to Spenser and Shakespeare.

5. In the language of Layamon's Brut, consider the following points:—

(*a*) The so-called "nunnation."

(*b*) The use of the indefinite article.

(*c*) The use of the infinitive, particularly with respect to the employment of the prefix *to*.

(*d*) The use of the word *seolv*; as for example:—

efter him seoluan.
to him suluen.
mid seoluen hire cladden.
and þu seolf wurd al hisund.

(*e*) The order of words in these phrases:—

radfulle his crafte.
his aȝene lif.
hæȝe to are quene.
æđele his meiden.
his drihliche leand.
to hare æȝene burh.

6. What is the Ormulum? Who was the author, and what is the date of that work?

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Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

7. What peculiar mode of spelling is adopted by the author of the Ormulum? How far may this peculiarity guide us in ascertaining the pronunciation of words during the period in question?

8. Translate and criticize the following passage, adding remarks upon the composition of the word "Gospel":—

Goddspell on Ennglissh nemmned iss
God word & god tiþennde,
God errnde, forrþi þatt itt wass
þurrh hallȝhe Goddspellwrihhtess
All wrohht & wrĭtenn uppo boc
Off Cristess firste come.

9. Explain the versification of the Ormulum, comparing the rhythm and the metre with corresponding forms in the Greek and Latin poets.

WILLIAM RUSHTON, *Professor.*

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Translate into French:—

I.

Style is the dress of thoughts; and let them be ever so just, if your style is homely, coarse, and vulgar, they will appear to as much disadvantage, and be as ill received, as your person, though ever so well proportioned, would, if dressed in rags, dirt, and tatters. It is not every understanding that can judge of matter; but every ear can, and does judge more or less of style.

Mind your diction. In whatever language you either write or speak, contract a habit of correctness and elegance. Consider your style even in the freest conversation, and most familiar letters. After, at least, if not before you have said a thing, reflect if you could not have said it better.

Every man who has the use of his eyes and his right hand, can write whatever hand he pleases. Nothing is so ungentlemanlike as a schoolboy's scrawl. I don't desire you to write a stiff formal hand, like a schoolmaster, but a genteel, legible, and liberal character, and to be able to write quick.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

II.

Sir,—The atrocious crime of being a young man, which the honourable gentleman has, with much spirit and decency, charged upon me, I shall neither attempt to palliate nor deny, but content myself with wishing that I may be one of those whose follies may cease with their youth, and not of that number who are ignorant in spite of experience. Whether youth can be imputed to any man as a reproach, I will not, sir, assume the province of determining; but surely age may become justly contemptible, if the opportunities which it brings have passed away without improvement, and vice appears to prevail when the passions have subsided. The wretch who, after having seen the consequences of a thousand errors, continues still to blunder, and whose age has only added obstinacy to stupidity, is surely the object either of abhorrence or contempt, and deserves not that his gray hairs should secure him from insult. Much more, sir, is he to be abhorred who, as he advanced in age, has receded from virtue, and become more wicked with less temptation; who prostitutes himself for money which he cannot enjoy, and spends the remains of his life in the ruin of his country.—*Lord Chatham.*

1. When must you translate "it is" by "c'est," and when by "il est?"
2. Mention the cases when the subjunctive mood is required in French. Give examples.
3. Explain the rules of the Participle Past. Give examples.
4. Mention and characterize the principal tragedies of Racine. State what you know of his life.
5. Give a brief account of the Trouvères and the Troubadours.
6. What is understood by the word Renaissance?
7. Characterize the genius of Corneille; say which are considered his best plays.
8. Mention the periods when the literatures of Italy, Spain, and Germany exercised an influence on that of France.

R. DE VERICOUR, *Professor.*

LOGIC.

1. What is meant by simple complex apprehension? Is the phrase self-contradictory?
2. What are univocal and equivocal nouns? Can you suggest a better division according to the same principle than the one adopted by Aldrich?
3. Why are the "heads of predicables" discussed in logic?
4. What is the connexion between division and definition?
5. How many kinds of logical definition are there?
6. What is the "matter" of a proposition; and how should propositions be divided according to it?
7. Show that the results of contrary and subcontrary can be arrived at by means of contradictory and subaltern opposition.
8. What are the laws of conversion by negation? To what sorts of propositions is it applicable, and what are its uses in logic?
9. Define syllogism, and give reasons for preferring the definition you adopt?
10. Special rules for the fourth figure, with proofs.
11. How was the fourth figure introduced into logic? What are the objections to it? are they valid?
12. What is the "consequentia" of a conditional proposition?
13. Of what fault in categorical syllogisms is the spurious negative mode in hypotheticals an instance? Prove your answer by an example.
14. In how many of the valid modes is the middle term distributed more than once?
15. Define sorites, and show how it differs from prosyllogism.
16. What is Whately's account of the *form* of the inductive syllogism? Is it satisfactory?
17. What mental processes which have been previously reckoned as inductions are excluded by adopting a correct definition of induction?
18. Give the canon of and illustrate the method of agreement.
19. What are the defects of the method of agreement, and how far are they remediable by the conjoint method?
20. Define "cause."
21. What is the most fruitful source of *à priori* fallacies? Give examples of its operation.
22. Sub-divide fallacies of observation, and adduce examples of the non-observation of circumstances.

G. S. READ, *Professor.*

Appendix C.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

Metaphysics.

1. Discuss the objections usually brought against the study of metaphysics.

2. Define moral philosophy. How is it connected with metaphysics?

3. Compare the effects produced upon the progress of philosophy by the writings of Des Cartes and of Lord Bacon respectively?

4. Criticise Locke's assertion that all our knowledge comes from sensation and reflection.

5. What are the philosophical difficulties involved in the system of Berkeley?

6. How far were the principles of Hume the result of the systems which had preceded him?

7. Examine Reid's account of "First Principles."

8. How far does his Theory of Perception differ from that which he calls "Ideal"?

9. Is there any foundation for Kant's distinction between analytical and synthetical judgments?

10. What is Sir W. Hamilton's law as to the relation between sensation and perception? By what proofs does he establish it?

11. How far do the selfish feelings modify the emotion of compassion?

12. What are the arguments for and against the continued activity of the mind during sleep?

G. S. Read, *Professor.*

Mathematics.—Third Year Students.

1. Prove that the coefficient of h^r in the expansion of $\sin^3(x+h)$, is—

$$3\sin\left(x+\frac{r\pi}{2}\right)-3^r\sin\left(3x+\frac{r\pi}{2}\right).$$

$$\underline{4\,|\,r}$$

2. Prove the truth of the series—

$$\tan\theta+2\tan 2\theta+4\tan 4\theta+\ldots+2^n\tan(2^n\theta)=\cot\theta-2^{n+1}\cot(2^{n+1}\theta).$$

$$\tan\theta+\frac{1}{2}\tan\frac{\theta}{2}+\frac{1}{4}\tan\frac{\theta}{4}+\ldots+\frac{1}{2^n}\tan\frac{\theta}{2^n}=\frac{1}{2^n}\cot\frac{\theta}{2^n}-2\cot 2\theta,$$

and find the limit of each series carried ad infinitem.

3. S is the focus of an ellipse of eccentricity e, E a fixed point upon the axis major, P any point on the curve; show that, when PE is a minimum $SP=\frac{PE}{e}$.

4. Trace the curve $y^4-4a^2xy+x^4=0$.

Show that the area of the loop in the first quadrant is one-half the area of the quadrant of the circle, which has its centre at the origin and touches that loop.

5. Evaluate the integrals—

$$\int\varepsilon^{rx}(ax^3+bx^2+cx+d)\,dx, \qquad \int\sin m\theta.\sin n\theta.\sin p\theta\,d\theta$$

$$\text{and}\int\frac{d\theta}{\cos\frac{\theta}{2}\sqrt{1+e\cos\theta}},$$

and deduce $\int\frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}$ from $\int\frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$.

6. Show that $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\theta\, d\theta}{\tan\theta} = \frac{\pi}{2}\log 2$, and $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\log z\, dr}{k^2+z^2} = \frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\log k}{k}$.

7. If one only of the functions $Mx+Ny$ and $Mx-Ny$ is identically $=0$, the reciprocal of the other function will be an integrating factor of the equation, $Mdx+Ndy=0$.

8. Integrate the following equations—

(1.) $x\frac{dy}{dx}+y=y^2\log x.$

(2.) $y^2+(xy+x^2)\frac{dy}{dx}=0.$

(3.) $e^x\,dx-\frac{y\,dy}{e^x}=dy-y\,dx.$

(4.) $\frac{d^2u}{d\theta^2}+u=a+b\theta+c\theta^2.$

(5.) $(ay+bx)^n\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}=\mathrm{A}.$

(6.) $x^4\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}=(x^3+2xy)\frac{dy}{dx}-4y^2.$

9. Find a curve such that the area included between the curve, the co-ordinate axes, θ an ordinate is equal to c times the area of the rectangle contained by the ordinate and abscissa.

10. Find the equation to a plane in the form—

$$x\cos\alpha+y\sin\beta+z\cos\gamma-p=0,$$

and point out the use of putting the equation into this form. Find the equation to the plane passing through the intersection of the planes.

$$\left.\begin{aligned} ax+by+c\,z+e&=0\\ a'x+b'y+c'2+e'&=0\end{aligned}\right\}$$

and through the origin.

11. Find the general equation to a sphere touching a given plane. If $\alpha=o$, $\beta=o$, $\gamma=o$, $\delta=o$ be the equations to the four faces of a tetrahedron, and if AB be the length of the edge formed by the intersection of α and β, and $(\alpha\ \beta)$ the angle between those faces from that the equation to the sphere circumscribing the tetrahedron is—

$$\Sigma\,\{\mathrm{AB}\sin(\gamma\ \delta)\}\ \alpha\ \beta=0.$$

12. Find the circular sections of an ellipsoid. State their positions in the hyperboloids and paraboloids. Find the radii of the two circular sections passing through a given point.

13. Find the equation to the tangent plane at any point of a surface $\phi\,(x\ y\ z)=0$.

If $\mathrm{OY}=p$ be the perpendicular from the origin O on the tangent plane at any point P, and if $\mathrm{OY}=p'$ be the perpendicular on the tangent *plane* at Y to the locus of Y, and $\mathrm{OY}'=p''$ that on the tangent plane to the locus of Y″, and soon, prove that ϕ, ϕ', ϕ'', &c., form a geometrical progression.

MATHEMATICS.—SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

(Prize Paper.)

1. A and B have each equal sums (S) of money. A gives B one n^{th} of what he has; then B gives A one n^{th} of what he has; then A gives B

Appendix C. — Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

one n^{th} of what he has, and so on. Show that, after A has given x times, and received x times, he will have

$$S\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)^{2x}+S\frac{2}{n}\left\{\frac{1-\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)^{2x}}{1-\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)^{2}}\right\}.$$

2. Sum the following series to n terms :—

(1) $n+2\,(n-1)+3\,(n-2)+\ldots$
(2) $1\times2+2\times3+4\times5+7\times8+11\times12+\ldots$
(3) $a^2+(a+b)\,^2r+(a+2b)\,^2r^2+(a+3b)\,^2r^3+\ldots$

3. A circle whose centre is O and radius r is inscribed in the triangle A B C, and touches the sides in D E F. Circles whose radii are r_1, r_2, r_3, are inscribed in the quadrilateral A E O F, B F O D, C D O E; show that

$$\frac{r_1}{r-r_1}+\frac{r_2}{r-r_2}+\frac{r_3}{r-r}=\frac{r_1}{r-r_1}\cdot\frac{r_2}{r-r_2}\cdot\frac{r_3}{r-r_3}$$

4. In an isosceles triangle a series of circles is inscribed, the first of which is the inscribed circle of the triangle, and the others touch the preceding one and the two equal sides of the triangle. If the sum of the areas of the circles is $=\frac{4}{3}$ of the area of the first, find the ratio of the sides of the triangle.

5. Show that the equation $Ax+By+C=0$ represents a straight line; and find the angles which it makes with the co-ordinate axes (1) when the axes are at right angles (2) when they are inclined at an angle ω.

Show that the equation $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{b^2}{y^2}+\frac{a^2y^2}{b^2x}=\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{a^2}{x^2}+\frac{b^2x^2}{a^2y^2}$ represents the sides and diagonals of a parallelogram.

6. Investigate the equation of the parabola referred to its axis, and the tangent at the vertex as co-ordinate axes.

The perpendicular from the origin upon each of a system of chords of the parabola $y^2=lx$ is of a constant length c; show that the equation of the locus of the middle points of the system of chords is

$$4y^2(y^2-c^2)+l^2(x^2-c^2)=4\,lxy^2.$$

7. When is one diameter of an ellipse said to be conjugate to another? If P and D be extremities of a pair of conjugate diameters, express the co-ordinates of D in terms of those of P.

Find those conjugate diameters which are equal to each other.

8. Assuming that the equation of the second order between two variables represents a conic section, show that the equation of a conic referred to tangents as axes is $\left(\frac{x-\alpha}{\alpha}\right)+\left(\frac{y-\beta}{\beta}\right)^2=1+\lambda xy$, when α and β are the distances from the origin of the points of contact on the axes of x and y.

If the conic is a parabola show that this reduces to

$$\sqrt{\frac{x}{a}}+\sqrt{\frac{y}{b}}=1.$$

9. If y be a function of z, and z of x, prove that $\frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{dy}{dz}\,\frac{dz}{dx}$. Find the differential coefficients with respect to x, of the following expressions;

$$x^{\sin^{-1}x},\qquad x^{\log\frac{1-x}{1+x}}.$$

10. Find the limit of the fraction $\frac{\phi(x)}{\psi(x)}$ when $x=a$, $\phi(x)$ and $\psi(x)$ being functions of x which vanish when $x=a$.

Evaluate $(x^2-a^2)\cot(x-a)$, $(a-x)^{-(a-x)}$ when $x=a$ and

$$\frac{x^2-\sin^2 x}{\sin^4 x} \text{ when } x=0$$

11. Determine the conditions necessary that $f(a)$ should be a maximum or minimum value of $f(x)$.

Find the greatest triangle that can be inscribed in an isosceles triangle, having one side parallel to the base.

12. If $x=\nu\cos\theta$, $y=\nu\sin\theta$, and $x^2\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}-2x\frac{dy}{dx}+2y=0$.

Show that $\frac{d^2\nu}{d\theta^2}-4\tan\theta\frac{d\nu}{d\theta}-\nu(1-2\tan^2\theta)=0$.

13. Integrate the following functions with respect to x:

$$\frac{1}{x^2+2\cos\alpha\, x+1^2} \qquad \frac{x^3}{x^2+x-6^2} \qquad \frac{x}{(x-1)^2((x-1)^2+3)}$$

Verify the following:

$$\int\frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n}=\frac{x}{(2n-2)\,a^2(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}}+\frac{2n-3}{2(n-1)}\frac{1}{a^2}\int\frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}}$$

and obtain the integral of $\int(x^2+a^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}}dx$ by means of it.

14. Find the area included within the positive compartment of (xy) of the curve $y^2+2xy+2x^2=a^2$, employing *i.* rectangular, *ii.* polar co-ordinates.

15. Find the limiting value of the expression—

$$\left\{\left(1+\frac{a}{n}\right)\left(1+\frac{2a}{n}\right)\left(1+\frac{3a}{n}\right)\cdots\cdots\left(1+\frac{n-1\,a}{n}\right)\right\}^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

when n becomes indefinitely great.

(*Pass Paper.*)

1. Define a differential coefficient and find the differential coefficients of $\cot x$, $\sqrt{x^2+a^2}$, e^{ax}.

2. Show how to find the differential coefficient of y^z where y and z are functions of x. Ex. $\sin x^{\cot x}$.

3. Enunciate and prove Taylor's theorem.

4. Deduce Maclaurin's theorem, and expand by means of it $\log(1-3x^2)$, in ascending powers of x to three terms.

5. Show how to determine the limiting value of $\frac{\phi(x)}{\psi(x)}$, which takes the form $\frac{0}{0}$ when $x=a$. Ex. $\frac{a^x-b^x}{x}$.

6. Show how to find the maxima and minima value of $\phi(x)$.

Ex. $\frac{x}{1+x\tan x}$.

7. The limit of the sum of the series $h\{\phi(a)+\phi(a-h)+\phi(a+2h)+\cdots+\phi(a+n-1h)\}$ when $nh=b-a$, when h is indefinitely diminished is $\int_a^b\phi(a)\,dx$.

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8. Find the integrals of cot x, $\sqrt{x^2+a^2}$, e^{ax}.

9. Prove the formula for integrating by parts. Ex. log. x.

10. Find the equation to a straight line in the form $y=mx+c$; explaining the meaning of the constants m and c.

11. Two given circles intersect; find the equation to their chord of intersection.

12. Find the equation to the parabola in the form $y^2=4ax$.

13. Find the equation to the tangent in the form $y=mx+\frac{a}{m}$.

MATHEMATICS.—FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

(*Prize Paper.*)

1. Assuming as an axiom that a straight line falling upon two parallel straight lines makes the alternate angles equal, demonstrate Euclid's 12th axiom.

2. To a given straight line apply a parallelogram equal to a given rectilinear figure having one of its angles equal to a given angle.

Describe a parallelogram equal to a given rectilinear figure, and having its diagonals equal to two given straight lines.

3. Find the point in the diagonal of a square produced, such that if two straight lines be drawn through it parallel to the sides of the square, and the sides of the square be produced to meet them, the new square thus formed, together with the square on the part of a side produced, may equal three times the first square.

4. Let O O′ be the centres of two circles which cut each other in A A′. Let B B′ be two points, taken one on each circumference. Let C C′ be the centres of the circles B A B′, B A′ B′, then prove that the angle C B′ C′ is equal to the angle O A′ O′.

5. If the angle between the internal bisector of the angle of a triangle and the base, is equal to the angle between the external bisector and the greater side produced, a perpendicular on this side through the vertex will bisect the segment of the base between the internal and external bisectors.

6. Solve the equations—

(1) $x^4+2x^3(x+1)=3(x+1)^2$

(2) $\left(\frac{x^3-a^3}{b^3-y}-\frac{b^3-y^3}{x^3-a^3}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}-\left(\frac{x^3+a^3}{b^3+y^3}-\frac{b^3+b^3}{x^3+a^3}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}=2$ } $xy=ab$

(3) $x^3-y^3+z^3=3(xy+y^2-xz)=x-y+z=1$.

7. From the geometrical deduce the algebraical definition of proportion.

Show that $(a\ a'\ a''\ \ldots\ldots)^{\frac{1}{b+b'+b''+\ldots}}$ has a value between those of $\sqrt[b]{a}$, $\sqrt[b']{a'}$, $\sqrt[b'']{a''}$, &c.

8. If α, β, γ are the roots of the equation $x^3+qx+q=0$, show that

(1) $\alpha^4+\beta^4+\gamma^4=1$. (2) $\alpha^3+\beta^3+\gamma^3=3q$.

9. Transform 114144 from the scale of 6 to that of 7; extract its square root in that scale.

If two numbers in the scale of r consist of the same figures, their difference is divisible by $r-1$.

10. A circle rolls uniformly outside the circumference of a fixed circle

of m times its radius, which also turns uniformly about its centre; if, when the first circle returns to the same position, in space it has revolved n times, show that its angular velocity is to that of the fixed circle $::mn : m-n+1$.

11. Two lines of length p, q, are drawn from the same point, and are inclined to one another at an angle α. From their other extremities perpendiculars are drawn to each of them, thus forming a parallelogram, show that its area $= p\,q \sin\alpha - (p^2+q^2-2\,p\,q\cos\alpha)\cot\alpha$.

12. A triangle is turned round each of its three sides successively till the vertex comes into the same plane; if the vertices be joined forming a new triangle whose sides are a', b', c', then

$$\frac{c'^2}{c^2} = 1+8\sin A \sin B \cos C.$$

13. Determine the condition that the rational expression $x^n+p-x^{n-1}+\ldots+p_n$ may be exactly divisible by $x+a$.

Prove that $(p-1)-(p^{n+1}-1)\,x^n+(p^{n+1}-p)\,x^{n+1}$, n being a positive integer, is exactly divisible by $1-(p+1)x+px^2$.

14. Prove that the limit $\frac{\tan\theta}{\theta}$ is unity when θ is indefinitely diminished. Also show that limit of $\frac{\text{version}\,\theta}{\theta^2} = \frac{1}{2}$.

15. Eliminate θ and ϕ between the equations

$$(x-a)\cos\theta+y\sin\theta = a = (x-a)\cos\phi+y\sin\phi,\ \tan\frac{\theta}{2}-\tan\frac{\phi}{2} = 2e$$

(*Pass Paper.*)

1. Enumerate the propositions in the First Book of Euclid which deal with the areas of plane rectilinear figures.

2. Show how to divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole, and one part, may be equal to the square of the other part.

3. From the extremity of a given straight line A B, show how to draw another straight line A C, of given length, so that the angle A C B may be equal to a given angle.

4. Inscribe a pentagon in a given circle.

5. Give Euclid's definition of proportion. Show that the areas of triangles of the same altitude are to one another as the bases.

6. Perform the following algebraical operations:—

(1) Multiply together $x-y$, $x^4+x^2y^2+y^4$, $x+y$.

(2) Divide $(s-2t)^3+27t^3$ by $s+t$.

(3) Find the greatest common measure of x^4-y^4, $x^4+2x^2y^2+y^4$, x^3+y^3.

7. Solve the equations

(1) $(x-4)(x^2-cx+d)=0$.

(2) $(x^2+2x)^2+a(x^2+2x)+6=0$.

(3) $\left.\begin{matrix} x^3+y^3=c \\ x+y=d \end{matrix}\right\}$

8. Is the theorem $x^{\frac{p}{q}}+x^{\frac{r}{s}} = x^{\frac{p}{q}+\frac{r}{s}}$ proved or assumed?

Show that $x^{\frac{p}{q}} = \sqrt[q]{x^p}$. Find the square root of $z^{-1}x^{\frac{2p}{q}}+2x^{\frac{p}{q}}y^{-1}+\frac{2}{y^2}$.

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9. If $a : b :: c : d$, prove that $a^3 - a^2b : b^3 - ab^2 :: c^3 - c^2d : d^3 - cd^2$.

10. If z varies directly as y^2 and inversely as x, and x varies jointly as z and y, and $z = 3$ when $y = 9$, show that z^2 and y are always equal.

11. Explain clearly what is meant by the circular measure of an angle. Find the circular measure of $3^g\ 2'$.

12. Prove that $\cos(A - B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$.
Hence deduce $\cos A + \cos B = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(A + B)$, $\cos \frac{1}{2}(A - B)$.

13. Prove that $\dfrac{\sin 3\theta + \sin \theta}{\cos 2\theta + \cos 4\theta} = \dfrac{2 \sin \theta}{1 - 4 \sin^2 \theta}$.

14. Solve the equations (1) $\sin \theta = \cos \theta$
(2) $\sin a\theta + \sin b\theta = \cos a\theta + \cos b\theta$.

15. Show that

$$\cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma + \cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = 4 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\beta + \gamma}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha + \gamma}{2}$$

Hence show that if A, B, C, are the angles of a triangle, then

$$\cos A + \cos B + \cos C = 1 + 4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}.$$

ROBERT ROMER, *Professor.*

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—(*Senior Division.*)

A.

1. State the rule for determining the centre of a system of parallel forces.

2. A horizontal force of 35 lbs. supports a weight of 120 lbs. upon an inclined plane; required the pressure on the plane.

3. A stone has fallen through 1,000 feet; what velocity has it acquired?

4. What is meant by the principle of the composition of velocities?

5. A body is projected vertically upwards with a velocity of 150 feet per second; required its altitude at the end of four seconds.

6. Explain the principle of the stereoscope.

7. In a spherical mirror prove that the distances of the conjugate foci from the mirror are connected by the formula $\dfrac{1}{d} + \dfrac{1}{d'} = \dfrac{2}{r}$.

8. In a Nicholson's hydrometer a weight of 1,000 grains sinks it to the given point on the stem; a piece of metal is placed in the upper cup, and 912 grains sinks it to the same point; it is put in the lower cup and 923 grains sinks it to the standard point. What is the specific gravity of the metal?

9. A square board, each side of which is 3 feet, is immersed in water in such a way that the upper edge is 6 feet and the lower 8 feet below the surface of the water; calculate the total pressure it sustains.

10. Explain and prove the principle of Hadley's sextant.

11. Prove that at any point of the earth's surface the elevation of the celestial pole is equal to the latitude of the place.

12. How is it shown that the sun rotates on an axis?

B.

1. Any number of forces act on a body containing a fixed axis; investigate the condition of equilibrium.

2. The height of the frustrum of a cone is h, the radii of its two plane surfaces are a and b; required the height of the centre of gravity.

3. Find the variation in the time of vibration of a seconds' pendulum corresponding to a given small change in its length.

4. At what angle to the horizon must a body be projected that its horizontal range should be a maximum?

5. Prove the following formula for the centrifugal force—$f=\frac{v^2}{r}$.

6. If friction be equal to the pressure, find the lowest point on the rough convex-circumference of a circle in a vertical plane at which a particle can rest.

7. How would you compute the height to which water would rise in a diving-bell when sunk to a given depth?

8. A pencil light is refracted through a medium bounded by parallel planes; find the focus of the emergent pencil.

9. A pencil of parallel rays is incident on the surface of a dense medium bounded by a concave spherical surface; find the focus after refraction.

10. How is the mean density of the earth ascertained?

11. Prove that the apparent motion of an inferior planet is retrograde when it approaches inferior conjunction.

12. How is the diameter of the earth's shadow at the distance of the moon ascertained?

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—(*Junior Division.*)

1. If three forces act at the same point, under what circumstances do they equilibrate each other?

2. A lever of the second order is 18 inches in length, a force of 10 lbs. is applied to its extremity, what pressure will it produce at a distance of two inches from the fulcrum?

3. State the laws of motion.

4. A heavy body falls through 1,000 feet, what time is occupied by the motion?

5. In a plane-reflector prove that the image and the object are equal and equidistant from the mirror.

6. When is the image formed by a concave reflector real?

7. According to what law does a gas expand on increase of temperature?

8. Explain the methods of determining the fixed points on the mercurial thermometer, the several scales which are used, and the method of reducing one to another.

9. Describe the construction of the "Astatic Needle," and explain why it is used in the "galvanometer."

10. What do you understand by the poles of a magnet? and state the mutual action which like or unlike poles exert on each other.

11. If the lower end of a bar of iron, when held vertically, be approached to the N pole of a magnet, that pole is repelled. How is this accounted for?

12. Although platinum is more difficult to fuse than copper, a current of electricity which will fuse a wire of platinum, will not produce the same effect on a similar wire of copper; explain this.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS (*Senior*).

A.

1. How are temperatures inferior to the freezing point of mercury ascertained?

2. Define the term coefficient of expansion, and distinguish between the apparent and the real expansion of a liquid.

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3. What are the peculiar advantages of Ramsden's method of ascertaining the linear expansion of solids?

4. Explain the cause of the deposition of dew.

5. Explain the cause of the colours produced when a very thin film of oil floats on the surface of water.

6. What is meant by a polarized ray of light?

7. What is the limit to the charge of a Leyden jar?

8. Describe the construction of Smee's galvanic battery, and point out the direction of the current.

9. Explain the method of using the condensing electroscope.

10. What properties of electricity are availed of in the electric telegraph?

B.

1. Describe an experiment by which water is frozen by its own evaporation.

2. How is the dew-point ascertained by the wet bulb hygrometer?

3. What was the source of inaccuracy in Gay Lussac's method of ascertaining the expansion of gases?

4. Explain some method of ascertaining the density of vapours.

5. What is meant by diffraction of light, and give some example?

6. Describe the construction of Nichol's prism, and state its use as a polarizer.

7. What optical effects can be produced by means of a powerful magnet?

8. How is Coulomb's balance used to prove the law of magnetic repulsion?

9. What is the nature and direction of the force with which a current acts on a magnet?

10. A rectangular current being freely suspended places itself at right angles to the magnet meridian; to what portions of the current is this action due?

PRACTICAL MECHANICS.

1. At what rate per hour will a locomotive engine of 30 horse-power draw a train weighing 90 tons, the resistance being 8 lbs. per ton?

2. How would you investigate the necessary thickness for a rectangular wall to support the pressure of water?

3. Show that the direction of the smallest pressure which will make a body move up an inclined plane makes an angle with the plane whose tangent is equal to the coefficient of friction.

4. An engine weighing 9 tons passes round a curve 600 yards in radius at the rate of 30 miles an hour—what pressure tending towards the centre of the curve must be exerted to make it move in this curve?

5. A body weighing 12 lbs. is suspended by a cord 7 feet long, and moves in a horizontal circle at the rate of 80 revolutions per minute; determine the tension on the cord.

6. If a weight P is on the point of raising Q by means of a block and tackle containing n sheaves, the parts of the rope being parallel, prove that $P=Q\left\{\frac{a^n(a-1)}{a^n-1}\right\}+\frac{nba^n}{a^n-1}-\frac{b}{a-1}$, a and b being quantities depending on the radii of the axis and block, the rigidity of the rope, and the friction.

7. Investigate a formula for determining heights by the mountain barometer.

8. In a steam-engine working without expansion, prove the following formula—

$$av=\frac{l}{l+c}\mu_p.S$$

What change must be made to adapt it to expansive engines?

9. Enumerate the several resistances which are to be taken into account in a locomotive.

10. Investigate the rate of expansion which produces the maximum useful effect.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

1. Enunciate the principle of virtual velocities, and prove it in the case of a rigid rod acted on by forces at its extremities.

2. Find the centre of gravity of the solid formed by the revolution of the curve whose equation is $y^{m+n}=a^m x^n$, for any portion of the solid from $x=0$ to $x=b$.

3. A right cone is placed on its base upon a rough plane, the inclination of which is gradually increased; investigate the condition that a motion of rolling and sliding may take place simultaneously.

4. A particle acted on by two centres of force, each attracting with an intensity varying inversely as the square of the distance, is projected from a given point between them; find the velocity of projection that the particle may just arrive at the neutral point of attraction and remain at rest there.

5. A point is acted on by a central force; deduce the polar equation of its path.

6. If the force vary inversely as the seventh power of the distance, and the particle be projected from an apse with a velocity which is to the velocity in a circle at the same distance as $1:\sqrt{3}$; find the equation of the path.

7. Investigate the formulæ for determining the centre of pressure of a plane surface, and apply them to determine the centre of pressure of a triangle having its base in the fluid.

8. Prove that for every point in a rigid body there exists three principal axes.

9. Find the geometrical focus of a pencil of rays after direct refraction through a sphere.

10. A pencil of parallel rays is refracted directly at a spherical surface —the radius of the least circle of aberration $=\frac{y^3}{8\mu^2 r^2}$.

11. How would you ascertain the meridian by means of the transit of Alioth and the Pole Star?

12. Deduce the variation in right ascension and polar distance corresponding to a given small change in longitude.

JOHN ENGLAND, *Professor.*

CHEMISTRY.—SESSIONAL AND PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

Pass Questions.

[N.B.—The name and faculty of each student to be written on the first page of each book.]

1. Explain the meaning of the terms analysis and synthesis: illustrate both by examples.

2. Write the formulæ of binoxide of hydrogen, sesquichloride of iron,

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teroxide of antimony, nitrate of ammonia, and sulphate of alumina: arrange the symbols under the heads of binary and ternary compounds.

3. What is catalytic action? Give an example.

4. Give the reactions which take place when air is passed over red hot copper turnings in a tube.

5. What is meant by the equivalent of a substance? Give the equivalents of oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen on both scales, and also of water and of ammonia on one of the scales.

6. What is the law by which gases combine? Illustrate it in the union of H and O; of H and Cl.; and of H and N.

7. Peroxide of manganese, chloride of sodium, and hydrated sulphuric acid are mixed together; give the reaction in symbols and describe the property of the gas formed.

8. What are the two classes into which salts are divided? Give examples of each class.

9. What is a double salt? Illustrate this in the case of alum; and state how alum is prepared.

10. What is meant by the allotropic forms of bodies? How is this form of P prepared, and what are its properties as contrasted with ordinary phosphorus?

11. What are monobasic, bibasic, and tribasic acids? Give examples in the oxygen compounds of phosphorus.

12. Metallic platinum is heated in a mixture of nitric and hydrocloric acids; what are the reactions, and what is formed when ammonia is added to the acid solution after the platinum is dissolved?

13. What is the difference between a proximate and an ultimate analysis? How is the ultimate analysis made of a substance containing C H and O?

14. Ten grains of an organic substance give on combustion with oxide of copper 16·28 grains of carbonic acid and 5·55 grains of water; calculate the per-centage composition of the substance.

15. Give the mode of preparation and the properties of H Cy. What are the best tests for it?

Prize Questions.

[N.B.—Prizemen are not required to answer the Pass Questions.]

1. Write out the formulæ of the hydrates of monobasic, bibasic, and tribasic phosphoric acid as hydracids; give in symbols the reaction between each hydracid and sesquioxide of iron.

2. Explain the ammonium theory of the salts of ammonia; how is ammoniacal amalgam prepared?

3. Illustrate by symbols the action of sulphuretted hydrogen on persulphate of iron. By what chemical test would you show that there is a difference in the oxide of iron present before and after the action!

4. How is fluoride of silicon prepared? Illustrate by symbols the changes which take place on passing it into water.

5. State some of the oxides which are isomorphous with magnesia, and others with sesquioxide of iron. Illustrate the doctrine of isomorphism in the formation of different alums formed from oxides isomorphous with potash, and with sesquioxide of alumina.

6. How is the teroxide of antimony prepared from the native sulphide? What is the action of water on it, and how would you distinguish the product of this action from the similar one produced by water on chloride of bismuth?

7. Give in symbols the preparation of the two chlorides of mercury, and the action of ammonia upon them.

8. 100 grains of the double salt of morphia and platinum give on combustion 20·14 grains of metallic platinum: calculate the atomic weight of morphia.

Pt = 99.

9. How is cyanic acid prepared? How is urea prepared artificially by means of this acid?

10. To what homologous series does sulphovinic acid belong, how is it prepared, and what is produced by heating it?

11. What are the positions of the secondary axes with regard to the faces of the primary and secondary prism of the hexagonal system? Give the notation of the faces of both prisms with the terminal face.

12. What is the difference between an equivalent, an atom, and a molecule?

13. What is meant by the atomicity of an element? Give examples by symbolic notation of a monatomic, diatomic, triatomic and tetratomic element.

14. What are the four types to which chemists refer chemical compounds? Show in symbols both by atomic and molecular notation the action of sodium on water in producing two compounds which are derivatives of water.

J. Blyth, *Professor.*

Botany.

1, 2. Write a brief description of any phænogamous plant, belonging to our native flora.

3. Distinguish the family *Compositæ* from its allies among the *Dipsaceæ* and *Campanulaceæ*.

4. Describe the stamens of the *Malvaceæ* under the heads of (*a.*) number, (*b.*) cohesion, (*c.*) insertion, and (*d.*) anther, as to structure and mode of dehiscence.

5. What families of Monocotyledons are distinguished by their aquatic habit, superior ovaries and exalbuminous seeds?

Zoölogy.

1. What order of Mammals is indicated by the following diagnosis:—Monadelphous, unguiculate, monophyodont or edentulous?

2. Give the dental formula of the Horse.

3, 4. Describe the structural relations of the swim-bladder in Fishes. Briefly indicate those members of the class characterised by its presence or more notable modifications.

5. Compare the fore-limb of the Pterodactyle with that of Birds.

J. Reay Greene, *Professor.*

Geology and Mineralogy.

1. Describe the characters of Stratified and Unstratified Rocks, and the circumstances from whence these two groups of rocks have originated.

2. What is meant by the term *fault*, and what results arise from the action of faults?

3. What is the composition of Granite, and in what areas in Ireland does this rock occur?

4. What is the nature and origin of Amygdaloidal Rocks?

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5. What is the nature, mode of arrangement, and origin of Metamorphic Rocks, and where in Ireland do these occur?

6. What is the geological position of the Caradoc Rocks? What is their mineral nature, and what fossils serve to characterize them?

7. Give a section, and describe the same, showing the relations between the Silurian Rocks and the Old Red Sandstones of the south of Ireland.

8. What Brachiopods are most characteristic of the Carboniferous Limestones?

9. From what portion of the Jurassic formation are ironstones being now extensively obtained in England?

10. Describe the Eocene strata of Paris, and correlate these with their English equivalents.

11. Where in Great Britain do the Pliocene deposits occur? How are these subdivided, and what are their characteristic fossils?

12. To what system of crystals does Apatite appertain, and what is the composition of this mineral?

13. In what respects do the two forms of Felspar Orthoclase and Albite differ from each other?

14. By what characters can Iron pyrites be distinguished easily from Copper pyrites?

ROBERT HARKNESS, *Professor.*

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. If a number of gradually increasing loads be successively applied to produce a tensile strain in bars of cast and wrought iron, describe their effects on the bars.

2. State the ordinary theory of the action of the fibres in a bar subjected to a cross strain.

3. From this theory show that the strength of a rectangular beam is proportional to its breadth, multiplied by the square of its depth.

4. Apply the same theory to the case of a beam of double flange form and show by what approximations the common formula, $W=\frac{adc}{e}$ may be obtained from the complete solution.

5. Deduce the general equation from the bending of a beam—

$$-EI\frac{dy^2}{dx^2}=M.$$

6. Apply this equation to the case of a rectangular beam supported at the ends and loaded in the middle.

7. Give and prove the equation for determining the angle of twist of a circular bar subjected to a twisting strain.

8. Give the result of Fairbairn's experiment on wrought iron tubes in resisting external pressure.

9. Describe Fairbairn's experiments made to determine the effect of repeatedly applied strains in wrought iron beams, and state the results obtained by him.

10. What distribution of rolling load will produce the maximum strain in a given diagonal of a Warren girder; show how to calculate this strain?

11. Describe the circumstances attending the flow of water through an orifice when the head is large, compared with the size of the orifice;

and describe the effect of attaching a cylindrical pipe whose length is equal to three or four times its diameter, to the outside of the orifice.

12. Calculate the strain on the king rod of the roof in the accompanying sketch.

[N.B.—Complete answers to questions 5, 7, and 9 will receive extra credit to the extent of one-half; and a complete answer to 4 will count as two.]

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1. Give a short account of the ordinary method of the conversion of cast iron into wrought iron.

2. Describe any one of the ordinary forms of brick-making machines.

3. Describe the method of getting down foundations under water by means of large wrought iron cylinders (if you can, describe some example that has been published).

4. Describe some of the methods adopted for attaching the rods to the chains in suspension bridges; also for carrying the chains over the towers.

5. Describe the construction of the diagonals adopted by Mr. Hawkshaw, in his large diagonally braced girder bridges, and the method of attaching them to the top and bottom of the girders.

6. Describe some of the principal kinds of framing that have been adopted for the locomotive.

7. Describe one of the forms of indicator, and the diagram it produces; and show how the diagram explains the action of the steam in the cylinder, and how the *actual* horse-power may be calculated from it.

8. Describe the action of the cataract in a Cornish engine.

9. Describe the precautions to be adopted in the construction of the bank of a reservoir for a gravitation system of water supply; and also the method of drawing off the water supply from the reservoir.

10. Write the specification for the masonry in a quay wall, where you have —— feet depth at low water, and vessels of —— tons to come alongside; both granite and limestone to be had in the neighbourhood.

Surveying, Levelling, and Mensuration.

1. A map has been plotted at a scale of 4 chains to the inch, and the paper has afterwards shrunk 1·75 per cent.: construct a scale for the shrunk map, showing half chains as the smallest division.

2. Describe the parts of a transit theodolite attached to the horizontal axis; also the provision for adjusting that axis.

3. Set the theodolite on the table to read

4. Plot as much of the accompanying traverse survey as you can in three-quarters of an hour.

5. Prove the form of the prismoidal formula applicable to railway cuttings.

6. How would you take out the quantities of earthwork when the surface of the ground intersects the formation level?

7. A Gravatts level is provided with three adjustments; assuming that one of these is not required, can you put the instrument in adjustment by using any two out of the three—selecting two, describe the method of adjustment you would use?

8. Describe the box sextant. For what class of work is it used?

9. Prove the formula for the angle of skewback of extrados in a segmental arch.

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10. Give the method of plotting to full size the development of the inner edge of the face of a skew bridge. What purpose is this line required for, and how does Barlow propose to do without it?

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

[N.B.—Students must attempt at least *four* of the first eight questions before credit will be allowed for answers to any of the others.]

1. A line in a drawing marked 12 feet 3 inches measures 2·85 inches long; construct a scale showing 6 inches as its smallest subdivision.

2. If two lines be perpendicular to the same plane, they shall be parallel to one another?

3. What is the method of fixing the position of a point or line in space which is used as the basis of descriptive geometry? Show that this method does fix the point a line.

4. Show that the projection of a straight line must be another straight line.

5. If two planes have their horizontal traces parallel, their intersection will be a horizontal line parallel to their traces, and its horizontal projection will be parallel to their traces?

6. If a line be perpendicular to a plane, its projection will be perpendicular to the trace of the plane?

7. Given one projection of a line lying in a plane whose traces are given, find the other projection.

8. Find the traces of a plane passing through a point and line whose projections are given.

9. Find the projections and real size of a section of a right circular vertical cone made by a plane perpendicular to vertical plane of reference.

10. Find the shadow cast by same cone on planes of reference, the cone being distinct from vertical plane by a distance equal to the diameter, and raised above horizontal plane by radius of base.

11. Find the shadow cast by the edges of the abacus of the Tuscan order on the ovolo moulding below it.

12. Describe the entablature of the Roman Doric order.

13. A horizontal line makes 37° with the picture plane, find its vanishing point. (If you have not a scale of chords with you, you can use the scale on the table.)

14. What are the conditions which determine the positions of the intradosal and extradosal coursing spirals in a skew bridge?

ALEXANDER JACK, *Professor.*

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

MEDICINE.

1. State the symptoms of diphtheria and the causes of special danger in this disease.

2. Where is false membrane found in croup?

3. Is there false membrane ever found in bronchitis? What is the name given to this modification of the disease?

4. What are the symptoms and physical signs of pleuritis in the stage of effusion, and the diagnostic marks distinguishing it from other diseases?

5. Describe the changes which take place in the lungs in a case of aborted tubercle.
6. What are the general symptoms of pericarditis?
7. State the symptoms of cancer in the stomach, and the form of cancer which is generally found in this organ.
8. What is the form and general character of chronic ulcer of the stomach?
9. State the symptoms of peritonitis, and explain their causes.
10. Explain what is meant by tabes mesenterica.
11. Distinguish the premonitory fever in measles, scarlatina, small pox.
12. Distinguish between the eruption of small pox and varicella.

D. C. O'Connor, *Professor.*

Materia Medica.

1. Give the Latin name, physical and chemical characters, and action of monkshood.
2. Same of hippo.
3. Same of croton oil.
4. Same of tartar emetic.
5. State the doses of castor oil, laudanum, Dover's powder, and aloetic pill.
6. How does mercury act on the blood?

Prize Questions.

7. What are Hanon and Kletzrusky's views as to the therapeutical action of iron, and how are they answered?
8. What are Brown-Sequard's conclusions as to the effect of excitation on the different parts of the nervous system?
9. To what peculiar forms of syphilis is iodide of potassium specially applicable?
10. How do arsenic and quinine differ in value when used for the treatment of intermittent fever?

Purcell O'Leary, *Professor.*

Medical Jurisprudence.

1. Describe the two classes of symptoms to which oxalic acid may give rise. How would you detect this substance in organic mixtures?
2. State some of the conditions under which water may corrode lead and become poisonous.
3. How is morphia detected in organic mixtures?
4. Explain shortly the principles upon which the static and the hydrostatic tests are based. State shortly the objections which have been urged against them.
5. When a body is found suspended by a cord, what are the medical facts which would lead you to the conclusion that death has really taken place by hanging, and that the body has not been suspended after death from some other cause?
6. Contrast the mode of attack and the nature of the spasms produced by strychnine, and by other diseases which might be mistaken, by an incautious observer, for poisoning by strychnine.

J. Blyth, M.D., *Professor.*

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Medical Jurisprudence (*Legal Part*).

1. Give the reasons for the exclusion of what is called "hearsay evidence." Are there any, and what exceptions to the rule excluding it; and what are the grounds of any such exceptions?

2. What kind of questions are witnesses "privileged" to decline answering? Does such a privilege extend to protect medical men from being compelled to disclose the confidential communications of patients?

3. What is necessary to entitle a witness under examination to make use of memoranda in writing for the purpose of aiding or refreshing his memory?

4. In order to sustain a charge of murder by poison, is it necessary to prove the specific kind of poison which caused the death?

5. Upon what principle of law did Erskine rest Hadfield's right to an acquittal, on the plea of insanity, on the charge of shooting at King George the Third?

6. Can a medical witness be properly asked his opinion as to the sanity or insanity of a prisoner at the time of the commission of the act charged against him? What is the ground of objection to such a question?

7. In the investigation of a case of supposed infanticide, to what matters in particular should the attention of a medical examiner be directed?

8. What is one of the best tests of a testable capacity?

9. What should a medical certificate contain to justify the confinement of a person in a lunatic asylum?

Michael Barry, *Professor.*

Practical Anatomy.

1. State the characters by which the following vertebræ may be distinguished—viz., last cervical, first dorsal, eleventh dorsal, and last lumbar.

2. Describe the inter-articular cartilages and crucial ligaments of the knee joint.

3. What are the relations of the submaxillary gland, and of the Whartonian duct?

4. Describe the origin, insertion, and relations of the obturator externus muscle.

5. State the origin, insertion, and relations of the popliteus muscle.

6. What are the relations of the external carotid artery?

7. What are the relations of the prostate gland?

8. State the origin, course, and relations of the deep epigastric artery.

9. Describe the superior radio-ulnar articulation, the external lateral and coronary ligaments.

10. State the relations of the vesica urinaria in the male and female subject; describe the ligaments of the organ, its internal appearance and structure.

Anatomy and Physiology.

1. Describe the structure of the medulla spinalis, the division into columns, the connexions of the roots of the spinal nerves, and state the experiments made in order to determine their functions.

2. What are the microscopic features, on viewing a transverse section of a long bone?

3. What are the microscopic characters of dentine and enamel?
4. Describe the arytenoid cartilages and the vocal cords; mention the muscles of the larynx.
5. Describe the mucous membrane of the stomach, its epithelium, and the gastric glands or follicles.
6. Mention the relations of the duodenum intestine, and describe its lining membrane and glands.
7. State the connexions of the pancreas; describe its structure and duct; mention the properties and office of the pancreatic secretion.
8. Describe the right and left auriculo-ventricular valves.
9. Describe the sounds which attend the action of the heart.
10. State the properties, composition, and use of the gastric juice.

J. H. Corbett, *Professor.*

Surgery.

1. Describe, in detail, Hunter's views on the economy and different functions of the absorbent system.
2. What is the general process of ulceration, the different varieties of ulcers, and their treatment?
3. Describe the disease named charbon, how it is derived, how communicated, its usual course, and post-mortem appearances.
4. What are the varieties of ovarian tumours, their rate of growth, treatment, and the operation of ovariotomy?
5. What are the principal diseases of arteries, the different kinds of aneurism, the pathology, causes, and progress of aneurism, and the different methods of treatment and operations for its cure?
6. Describe the different methods of amputation, the cases suited for each method, and how performed on the middle third of the thigh.
7. What are the conclusions adopted by M. Ricord, from inoculating the products of the different affections of venereal diseases; the practice of syphilisation and its results; the pathology of syphilis, and treatment for each variety of the disease.

W. K. Tanner, *Professor.*

Midwifery.

1. Explain how the ovate deformity of the pelvis is brought about.
2. Describe the "round ligaments." Give their structure and connexions. What are their supposed uses and analogies?
3. What do you consider to be the nature, physiological and chemical, of the menstrual fluid? and give proof of your views. Is it a secretion?
4. What is the chorion; how and where is it formed; with what structures is it connected; and what are its offices?
5. Enumerate the symptoms which would lead you to conclude that the fœtus in utero was dead.
6. Give Denman's classification of labours; also Churchill's.
7. What is understood in obstetric language by presentation, and what by position? Into what does the third position commonly change in its progress downwards? and describe the steps.
8. Enumerate the principal conditions during labour in which the use of the forceps is indicated; explain the mode of applying it in a case of arrest of the head in the cavity of the pelvis. What difficulties may we encounter here?

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9. A woman is in labour. The waters have been evacuated for ten hours; os uteri sufficiently dilated; head advancing very slowly under strong pains; fœtal pulsations, heard distinctly before, have not been perceptible for the last hour and half; the maternal passages have not suffered up to this time. What would be your practice in this case?

10. Mention the circumstances under which post-partum hæmorrhage is likely to occur; the means of prevention and treatment.

J. (R.) HARVEY, A.B., M.D., *Professor.*

FACULTY OF LAW.

REAL PROPERTY.—FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

1. Into what two classes is property divided by English law? To which of those classes do the following estates and interests respectively belong? viz.:—

A term of 999 or any other number of years in land; for the life of another; as long as a woman shall remain a widow; for 99 years if *A B* shall so long live.

For a man's own life, and after his decease to the heirs of his body by *C D*, his present wife.

2. What ceremony at common law was requisite in creating or transferring a freehold estate in corporeal hereditaments?

3. When, and in what manner were the objects of the statute "De Donis" first evaded?

4. Show how a man may have an estate in possession in land, and yet not be in possession of the land.

5. What four principal properties or incidents has an estate in joint tenancy?

6. *A*, seized in fee, dies, leaving four granddaughters, two of them the issue of an elder, one the issue of his third, and one the issue of his youngest daughter; in what shares do the four granddaughters take?

7. Explain the terms "feoffee to uses," and "cestui que use."

8. Show how trusts, or at least some trusts, owe their origin to the construction given to the Statute of Uses.

9. What leases are exempted from the operation of the Statute of Frauds?

10. On what covenants in a lease on the part of the lessee is the assignee liable, and how far can he enforce those entered into by the original lessor? What principle of common law rendered it necessary to give a right of action on such covenants by statute?

11. Into how many parts are deeds usually divided by conveyance?

12. For what purpose is the attestation of a subscribing witness to the execution of a deed affecting real estate in Ireland indispensable?

13. As a general rule, is want of consideration fatal to the validity of a deed? Give instances where it is so, and say what such a deed is technically called.

14. What alteration has been made by the Statute of Wills, Vic. c.. 26, "or a devise of a freehold estate acquired subsequently to the execution of the will; and what is the construction of the words, "dying without issue"?

15. Describe an executory devise.

SMITH'S LEADING CASES.—THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.

1. How far is an innkeeper responsible for the goods of a guest committed to his care; and what precautions should an innkeeper observe to limit such responsibility?

2. What was the judgment of the Court in the case of Miller *v.* Bace?

3. How far was the law as to the competency of witnesses on the ground of religious belief modified by the decision of the Court in the case of Omichund *v.* Barker?

4. Show that the decision in the case of Clayton *v.* Blakey is consistent with the enactment of the Statute of Frauds affecting demises of land.

5. What earlier decision was overruled by the case of Dalby *v.* the India and London Life Assurance?

6. How may the consignor's right of "stoppage in transitu" be defeated? Refer to the leading cases on this subject.

7. What was the subject-matter of the questions discussed in the cases of Manby *v.* Scott, Montagu *v.* Benedict, and Seaton *v.* Benedict?

8. How far is a covenant not to trade, binding on covenanter? and refer to the cases which apply to the subject of the question.

9. State the principle affirmed by the decision in Price *v.* Tanington.

EQUITY.—THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.

1. Point out the fallacy of the notion that equity is intended to abate the rigour of the common law, and explain why it should be regarded as ancillary to it.

2. Distinguish between legal and equitable assets, and their mode of distribution.

3. What is meant by marshalling assets?

4. Upon what principle is the right of an executor to retain the amount of a debt due to himself grounded.

5. What is meant by the abatement of legacies, and in what order do they abate?

6. Upon what principle is the doctrine of "satisfaction" founded?

7. How is a suit of equity instituted on behalf of an infant?

8. What is meant by a married woman's equity for a settlement, and upon what kind of property exclusively does it attach? How may it be waived?

9. What distinctions are to be observed when relief is sought against the consequences of a mistake?

10. How may a defendant or respondent defend himself in a Court of Equity?

EQUITY.—SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

1. Explain the concurrent jurisdiction of law and equity in many species of fraud, accident, and trust.

2. What trusts are peculiar to equity, and mention some which are cognizable in a court of law?

3. Give some instances illustrative of the maxim that "equity follows law."

4. Mention some of the chief differences in the two systems of law and equity, and state the effect of the Common Law Procedure Act, 1856, upon the jurisdiction of the common law, as to the matters previously within the jurisdiction of equity exclusively.

Appendix C.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

5. What is an injunction?

6. Give some instances illustrative of the doctrine that equity considers what ought to have been done as actually done.

7. What is the object and effect of a suit "ne exeat regno"?

8. What is meant by "election" in equity?

9. What is the distinction between the relief afforded in a Court of equity upon the breach of a contract relating to land from that given in a court of law?

PERSONAL PROPERTY.—SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

1. Define "things personal," and state the different species of title to them.

2. What is the distinction between express and implied contracts, and give some instances of those of the latter description?

3. State the law as to the time in which the property in things sold becomes changed.

4. What is stoppage in transitu, and when is the vendor entitled to this privilege?

5. What is a *del credere* commission?

6. What is provided as to a contract of guarantee by the Statute of Frauds? Is this still the law?

7. When is a person said to die intestate?

8. Who are capable of being testators, and what are the chief exceptions to the general rule upon this subject?

9. What alteration was made by the last Wills Act, as to the capacity of an infant to make a will?

10. What is the probate?

11. What are bona notabilia?

12. What is the difference between a general and a special acceptance of a bill of exchange?

13. Describe a charter party.

14. Is there any exception to the "jus accrescendi" in reference to any class of personal property vested in several persons?

MICHAEL BARRY, *Professor.*

Appendix D.

APPENDIX D.

List of the Students who obtained Honors or Prizes at the Sessional Examinations.

LIST of the STUDENTS who obtained HONORS or PRIZES at the SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS held in June, 1866.

GREEK (Third Year).

Charles Drinan, . . } equal.
Richard O'Neill, . . }

GREEK (Senior).

Joseph O'Brien, . . } 1st,
William G. Fitzgerald, } equal.
John O'Driscol, . . } 3rd,
James R. Brett, . . } equal.
Maurice Daly, . . } 5th,
Benjamin Hamilton, . } equal.

GREEK (Junior).

Charles Haines, . . 1st.
Matthew J. Bourke, . 2nd.
John Parks, . . } 3rd,
Robert Allen, . . } equal.
Charles Crookshank, . }

LATIN (Third Year).

Charles Drinan, . . .

LATIN (Senior).

William Fitzgerald, . . 1st.
John O'Driscol, . . . 2nd.
Benjamin Hamilton, . . 3rd.
Maurice Daly, . . . 4th.
Joseph O'Brien, . . } 5th,
Thomas Rearden, . . } equal.

LATIN (Junior).

Charles Crookshank, . } 1st,
Charles Haines, . . } equal.
Bernard O'Connor, . }
Matthew Bourke, . } 4th,
Robert Allen, . . } equal.

LIST of STUDENTS who obtained HONORS or PRIZES—*continued.*

FRENCH (Senior).
Stephen Ronan, } 1st, equal.
Edwin Blake, }

FRENCH (Junior).
Joseph O'Brien, . . . 1st.
Matthew Bourke, . . 2nd.

FRENCH (Medical).
William J. Hastings, . . 1st.
Watkin R. O'Connor, . . 2nd.

MATHEMATICS (Third Year).
John Burke, . . . 1st.

MATHEMATICS (Second Year).
Arthur Anglin, . . . 1st.
John Thornhill, . . . 2nd.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
Joseph O'Brien, } 1st, equal
Maurice Daly, } 2nd.
Charles Crookshank, }

ENGLISH LITERATURE.
Michael Barry.
John W. Mills.
Charles Drinan.

HISTORY.
Michael Barry, . . . 1st.
Richard O'Neill, . . . 2nd.
Andrew B. Dale, . . . 3rd.

METAPHYSICS.
John W. Mills.

LOGIC.
Stephen Ronan.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY (Medical).
Alexander Merrick, . . 1st.
Francis Nunan, . . . 2nd.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY (Arts and Engineering).
Stephen Ronan, . . . 1st.
Arthur Anglin, . . . 2nd.

PRACTICAL MECHANICS.
John H. Jones, . . . 1st.
Samuel Anglin, . . . 2nd.
Robert Ring, . . . 3rd.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.
John Foley.

CHEMISTRY.
Alexander Merrick, . . 1st.
Roderick Kane, . . . 2nd.
William Hastings, . . 3rd.
John Lloyd, . . . 4th.
Michael Kearney, . . 5th.
Edwin Blake, . . . 6th.

ENGINEERING (First Year.)
Roderick Kane, } 1st, equal.
Patrick Rice, }

ENGINEERING (Third Year).
John H. Jones, . . . 1st.
Robert Ring, . . . 2nd.
Samuel Anglin, . . . 3rd.

LAW, ENGLISH (First Year).
Thomas Padin.

LAW, ENGLISH (Second Year).
George Lawrence, } 1st, equal.
James Shenkwin, }

LAW, CIVIL (First Year).
Thomas Padin.

LAW, CIVIL (Second Year).
James Shenkwin.

MEDICINE (Fourth Year).
Medical Jurisprudence.
George Gibson.
Medicine.
George Gibson.

SURGERY (Third Year.)
Patrick J. Cremen, . . 1st.
Robert D. Corbett, . . 2nd.
John Roche, . . . 3rd.

MIDWIFERY (Third Year).
Patrick J. Cremen, . . 1st.
Robert D. Corbett, . . 2nd.
John Roche, . . . 3rd.
Henry Nash, . . . 4th.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY (Second Year).
Robert D. Corbett, . . 1st.
Patrick J. Cremen, . . 2nd.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY (First Year).
John F. Fitzpatrick, . . 1st.
William F. Newsam, . . 2nd.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY (Second Year).
John Donovan, . . . 1st.
William F. Newsam, . . 2nd.
John F. Fitzgerald, . . 3rd.
Timothy M'Auliffe, } 4th, equal.
Arthur Hannan, . . }

ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY (Second Year).
William F. Newsam, . . 1st.
Timothy M'Auliffe, . . 2nd.
George Finlay, . . . 3rd.
John F. Fitzpatrick, . . 4th.
John Donovan, . . . 5th.

ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY (First Year).
Alexander Merrick, . . 1st.
John Enright, } 3rd, equal.
Matthew D. O'Connell, }
William J. Hastings, } 4th, equal.
William Connell, . . }

MATERIA MEDICA.
James M. Beamish, . . 1st.
John F. Fitzgerald, . . 2nd.

Appendix E.

APPENDIX E.

Table giving List of Classes, No. of Lectures, and No. of Students attending same.

TABLE giving LIST of CLASSES, NUMBER of LECTURES, and NUMBER of STUDENTS attending same.

	No. of Lectures Weekly.	No. of Lectures.	No. of Students.
Greek,	10	256	46
Latin,	9	204	41
Extra English,	—	43	4
English Language,	3	28	28
,, Literature,	3	50	11
History,	3	52	4
French,	9	225	77
Mathematics,	9	204	66
Chemistry,	3	70	67
Practical Chemistry,	7	40	38
Natural Philosophy,	14	295	68
Natural History,	3	71	42
Political Economy,	4	24	3
Geology and Mineralogy,	3	71	29
Logic,	3	32	11
Metaphysics,	3	55	3
Engineering,	6	200	44
Anatomy and Physiology,	5	107	82
Practical Anatomy,	5	100	84
Surgery,	3	60	43
Midwifery,	3	66	34
Medicine,	3	54	19
Materia Medica,	3	51	36
Medical Jurisprudence,	4	36	17
English Law,	3	72	9
Civil Law,	3	47	6

Appendix F.

APPENDIX F.

Form of Circular from the President, and Reports from Professors.

FORM of CIRCULAR from the PRESIDENT, and REPORTS of the PROFESSORS.

RETURN to be filled up by the Professor of ———— and to be returned to the Registrar, so filled up, for the official information of the President, on or before the ———— being for the Collegiate Session 186—:

A.—As to the course or courses of lectures given by the Professor. 1st. Duration and extent of the course; number of terms. 2nd. Number of weeks of lectures in each term. 3rd. Number of lectures weekly, and days and hours of lectures.

B.—The description or title of the course or courses of lectures delivered, and a general abstract of the subjects of instruction contained in the course, and the title of the text-books recommended.

C.—Whether the lectures are illustrated by reference to maps, diagrams, specimens, or experiments; and a general notice of the kind of illustrations used.

D.—Whether any method of tutorial, or other special instruction, is employed, as by setting out portions of text-books for lessons, by themes, or exercises in composition, or problems; and whether special class examinations are held, and at what time; or whether herborization excursions, or field exercises, are given.

E.—What faculties or division of students are those attending courses of lectures of the Professors making the return.

F.—The number of students attending each course—distinguishing matriculated and non-matriculated students; and the general regularity of attendance.

G.—The general conduct of students at the Professor's lectures; and the general state of discipline as regards the Professor's classes.

H.—The general condition of the department of which the Professor has charge, as to supplies, fitments, cleanliness, and accommodation, for the purposes of instruction.

The Professor, in making the above returns, is requested to mark the answers with the letter designating the portion of the form of return, as above, to which each answer refers.

Signed, by order of the President,

Registrar.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of GREEK.

A.—1. The course of lectures extended over 3 terms. 2. The first term consisted of 8 weeks, the second and third together of about 18 weeks. 3. There were 10 lectures delivered in each week, viz., on every day except Saturday, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock, A.M.

B.—The course of the Greek language and literature.

C.—No.

D.—Portions of the authors read in class, were prepared by the pupils in the intervals between the lectures; and exercises in composition, in prose and verse, required according to their proficiency.

E.—Exclusively by students in the Faculty of Arts.

F.—Forty-six, all matriculated students.

G.—Conduct generally satisfactory, and attendance regular.

H.—Satisfactory.

JOHN RYALL.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of LATIN.

A.—1. The course extended through 3 terms. 2. First term, 7 weeks; second term, 10 weeks; third term, 5 weeks. 3. Junior class, 4 lectures weekly; senior class, 3 lectures weekly; extra and third year's class, 2 lectures weekly.

B.—The Latin language. Text-books of lectures:—Junior class: Livy, part of Book II.; Horace—Satires, Book I., 6–10. Senior class: Cicero—De Finibus, Book I.; Juvenal—Satires, I., part of 2, 3, and 4. Extra and third year's class: Tacitus—Annals, Book III., chapters 1–30; Plautus—part f the Pseudolus.

C.—The lectures were illustrated by references to a collection of electrotype copies of ancient coins and gems.

D.—The students prepared a portion of the text-book for each lecture; they also wrote Latin exercises in prose and verse.

E.—Students in Arts.

F.—Thirty-eight matriculated, and 1 non-matriculated.

G.—Satisfactory.

H.—Much inconvenience was caused by the offensive smell from the pathological collection adjoining the Professor's lecture-room.

B. LEWIS.

Appendix F. REPORT of the PROFESSOR of HISTORY and ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Reports from Professors.

A.—1. Two terms, History and English Literature; 1 term, English Language. 2. History, first term, 8 weeks; second term, 11 weeks. English Literature, first term, 8 weeks; second term, 10 weeks. English Literature, extra, first term, 7 weeks; second term, 8 weeks. English Language, second term, 10 weeks. 3. History, 3 lectures weekly—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 1–2. English Literature, three lectures weekly—Tuesday. Thursday, 12–1; Saturday, 11–12. English Literature, extra, three lectures weekly—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 12–1. English Language, three lectures weekly—Tuesday, Thursday, 11–12; Saturday, 10–11.

B.—History—European: Gibbon, Decline and Fall; Hallam, Middle Ages. English: Hume, History of England; Hallam, Constitutional History of England. English Literature: Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature; Craik, English Literature; Marsh, Lectures. English Language: Craik's Outlines.

C.—The lectures on history are illustrated by Bell's Chronological Tables, and Von Spruner's maps.

D.—The students are generally examined on the subjects discussed at the previous lecture. The students in English literature and the English language are required to produce an exercise in composition once a week.

E.—Students in the Faculty of Arts. One student had also entered in the Faculty of Medicine.

F.—History, 3 students, matriculated; English Literature, 11 students, matriculated; English Literature, extra, 2 students, matriculated; English Language, 28 students, matriculated. Attendance regular.

G.—Conduct and discipline satisfactory.

H.—Condition of the department good.

WM. RUSHTON.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of MODERN LANGUAGES.

A.—1. The duration of the courses was of the whole session, namely, 3 terms. 2. Nine weeks during the first term; 11 during the second, and 10 during the third. 3. Nine lectures weekly, three times a week, from 12 to 3.

B.—The courses of French consist of lectures on the syntax, and comparative grammar, and literature, the writing of exercises, and preparing the text-book. The text-book in the class of *Medical French*, was Achille Comte's *Lectures sur les Sciences*, with extracts dictated from Bichat, Lallemand, Chomel, &c., &c. The text-books in the *Senior French*:—Demogeot's *Littérature Française; Grandeur des Romains* de Montesquieu; Molière's *Misanthrope;* Racine's *Phèdre.* The text-books in the *Junior French*:—Demogeot; *L'Avare* de Molière; Racine's *Esther.*

C.—Lectures not illustrated in any way.

D.—The method of tuition, partly tutorial and partly professorial, as indicated in the reply to the letter B.

E.—Students attending the above courses of French belonged to the Faculties of Medicine, Arts, and to the School of Engineering.

F.—The number of students in the Medical French was 30; in the Senior French, 25; and 22 in the Junior French. Seventy-five lectures were given to each class during the session, and the attendance was very fair.

G.—The general conduct of the students was satisfactory.

H.—The general condition of the different rooms, excellent.

R. DE VERICOUR.

Report of the Professor of Mathematics.

A.—1. Three terms. 2. First term, 9 weeks; second term, 10 weeks; third term, 5 weeks. 3. Nine lectures weekly. From 12 to 1, and 2 to 4—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

B.—Pure mathematics. Text-books recommended:—Pott's Euclid, Colenso's Arithmetic, Todhunter's Algebra, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Differential and Integral Calculus, Salmon's Conic Sections, Drew's Geometrical Conics, Frost and Wolstenholme's Solid Geometry, Boole's Differential Equations.

C.—Lectures are illustrated by diagrams and apparatus.

D.—Portions of text-books are pointed out and recommended. Problems set every Friday in each class.

E.—Arts and Engineering.

F.—In the junior class about 45; in second year's class about 15; in extra class, 3.

G.—Extremely good.

H.—The lecture-room is good, but too much occupied. The Professor has no private room to prepare his lectures in, or to enable students to consult him after lecture. In his so called private-room at present there are four or five Professors quartered, while some Professors have a room entirely to themselves, and two Professors have even two private rooms each. The Professor of Mathematics, having regard to the amount of business he has to transact on behalf of the College in a private room, cannot but regard this as highly unsatisfactory.

Robert Romer.

Report of the Professor of Chemistry.

A.—First course of 3 terms; first term of 8 weeks; second and third terms of 16 weeks together. Three lectures per week on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 11 to 12. Second course of 3 months, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

B.—First course; systematic chemistry, embraced the laws of combination, history of metallic and non-metallic substances, theories of organic chemistry, and description of organic compounds. Text-books, Fownes, Graham, Kane, Miller, Regnault. The second course was conducted in the laboratory.

C.—Illustrations by diagrams, specimens, and experiments.

D.—In first course by lectures, and by explanations of difficulties after lectures to students. In the second course, each student works under the professor's superintendence.

E.—Students of the Faculties of Medicine, Engineering, and a few from Arts, attend the first course; Medical students alone attend the second.

F.—In the first course, 59 matriculated and 8 non-matriculated; and in the second 39 matriculated and 1 non-matriculated. The general attendance was good.

G.—General conduct good, and state of discipline also good.

H.—The department is well provided with supplies, fitments, and apparatus for the purposes of instruction. The ventilation of the public laboratory, when a large class of students is working, is at present defective.

J. Blyth, M.D.

Appendix F.

Reports from Professors.

REPORT of the PROFESSORS of MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

A.—Three months. Lectures on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at twelve.

B.—The subjects chiefly enlarged upon were toxicology, infanticide, injuries, wounds, insanity, and the rules regulating the admission of evidence in legal procedure. Text-books:—Tayler and Guy. The perusal of leading cases reported, as for example, Lord Ferrar's case, Hadfield's case, the Gardner and Douglas Peerage cases, &c.

C.—By experiments.

D.—By lectures, illustrated by experiments.

E.—Students of the Faculty of Medicine.

F.—

G.—Conduct good, and discipline excellent.

H.—The class is at present dependent on the chemical department for apparatus and materials to illustrate the toxicological portion of the course.

J. BLYTH, M.D.
MICHAEL BARRY, B.L.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

A.—Six courses. 1. Each three terms. 2. In the first term, lectures were delivered 8 weeks; in the second, 11 weeks; and in the third, 6 weeks. 3. In the senior class of Experimental Physics, and the honor class in Mathematical Physics, 3 lectures were delivered in each week. In each of the other classes, 2 lectures in each week.

B.—In the classes of Experimental Physics, the subjects were the Elements of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics, and Astronomy; also Heat, Magnetism, and Electricity. Text-books:—Ganot's Traite de Physique. In Mathematical Physics, Newth's Mechanics, Todhunter's Statics, Tait and Steel's Dynamics; Parkinson's Optics; Brinkley's Astronomy. In Engineering Physics, Tate's Exercises in Mechanics; Twisden's Practical Mechanics; De Pambour's Theory of the Steam Engine.

C.—The lectures in Physics were illustrated by experiments and diagrams.

D.—In Mathematical and Engineering Physics, the tutorial method was used, and problems proposed as exercises.

E.—The senior class of Experimental Physics was attended by students of the second year in Arts, and the second year in Engineering; the honor course in Mathematical Physics, by students of the third year in Arts and Engineering; the honor course in Experimental Physics, by students of the third year in Arts; the class of Engineering Physics, by students of the third year in Engineering; the junior class of Experimental Physics, by students of the first year in Medicine.

F.—Senior class of Experimental Physics 20; junior 31; Mathematical Physics (honor) 6; Experimental Physics (honor) 1; Mathematical Physics (Engineering) 9; Engineering Physics, 14. The attendance in all was regular.

G.—The conduct of the students was satisfactory.

H.—The arrangements for carrying on the business were satisfactory.

JOHN ENGLAND.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of JURISPRUDENCE and POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A.—1. Political Economy, 26 lectures, two terms; 2. Jurisprudence, 23 lectures, two terms; 3. Civil Law, 23 lectures, two terms; 4. Constitutional Law, 8 lectures, in one term.

B.—*Political Economy.*—Rent, profit, and wages; commerce, taxation, currency, and banking. Text-books:—J. S. Mill, Fawcett, Mills, Senior. *Jurisprudence.*—Selections from the writings of Maine, Stephens, J. S. Mill, &c., and lectures of the Professor. *Civil Law.*—Sandar's Justinian.

C.—No.

D.—The tutorial and professorial methods are both employed.

E.—In Political Economy, Arts Students; in the other subjects, Law Students.

F.—In Political Economy, 3 matriculated; in Jurisprudence, 3 matriculated; in Civil Law, 3 matriculated; in Constitutional Law, 1.

G.—Very good.

H.—The inconvenience complained of in my last report, caused by want of a lecture-room, still continues.

R. H. Mills.

Report of the Professor of Mineralogy and Geology.

A.—The course of lectures given by the Professor of Mineralogy and Geology extended over the three terms of the collegiate session; the number of weeks of lectures in each term being, in the first, 9; in the second, 10; and in the third, 6. The days of lectures during each week were three, namely, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; the hours being, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 2 to 3 P.M., and on Saturdays from 10 to 11 A.M.

B.—The title of the course was Geology and Mineralogy, which included Physical Geography, Mineralogy, Geology, and Palæontology; and the books recommended in the course were Hughes' Outlines of Physical Geography, Somerville's Physical Geography, Herschell's Physical Geography, Nicol's Manual of Mineralogy, Page's Elementary Text-book of Geology, Lyell's Elements and Principles of Geology, Juke's Manual of Geology, Murchison's Siluria, and Owen's Palæontology.

C.—The course was illustrated by maps, sections, diagrams, and specimens.

D.—The mode of instruction was professorial, and near the end of the course field instruction was given on Practical Geology.

E.—All the students, with the exception of two Bachelors of Arts, appertained to the Department of Engineering.

F.—The number of students attending the course was 29, of which, with the exception of the 2 above referred to, 19 were first year's and 8 were second year's matriculated students in Engineering; and the attendance of these was, on the whole, regular.

G.—The general conduct of the students of lectures and their discipline was satisfactory.

H.—As regards supplies, fitments, and accommodation, these meet the requirements of the class. The class-room, however, requires re-colouring, and the museum, so far as the walls are concerned, is in a very improper condition.

Robert Harkness.

Report of the Professor of Logic and Metaphysics.

A.—On Logic and Metaphysics. 1. Logic, 1 term; Metaphysics, 2 terms. 2. Two terms. Logic, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 2 o'clock; Saturdays at nine. Metaphysics, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 1 o'clock; Saturdays at 10 o'clock.

B.—Logic, Deductive and Inductive—Aldrich, parts of Mill, Baynes,

Appendix F. Reports from Professors.

and Thompson. Metaphysics—History of Philosophy and Psychology; History of Philosophy of the University of France.

C.—No illustrations are used except such as are drawn or written on the board during the course of the lectures.

D.—Both the tutorial and professorial systems are used.

E.—Logic, second year's students in Arts; Metaphysics, third year's students in Arts.

F.—Logic, 10; Metaphysics, 2—all matriculated. Attendance very satisfactory.

G.—Conduct of students in the class-rooms unexceptionable.

H.—The inconvenience complained of in the last report, as arising from the way in which the lecture-rooms were allotted after the fire, still continues.

G. S. Read.

Report of the Professor of Surgery.

A.—The course of lectures continued, for the College Session 1865–66, for the three terms, on every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 3 to 4 o'clock.

B.—Theory and Practice of Surgery; Druett's Manual of Modern Surgery; Erichsen, Chelius, and Cyclopædia of Practical Surgery.

C.—Diagrams, specimens, the microscope, and operative surgery on the subject.

D.—Occasional class examinations.

F.—Matriculated, 40; non-matriculated, 3. General attendance regular and satisfactory.

G.—The students' general conduct and state of discipline, without exception, very good.

H.—The department is deficient as to supplies and fitments.

W. K. Tanner.

Report of the Professor of Midwifery.

A.—Midwifery. Six months' course. Over 60 lectures. Three lectures weekly—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays—four o'clock.

B.—Midwifery. Physiology of the functions of reproduction and gestation. Parturition in its various bearings, theoretical and practical. Diseases of childbed. Management and diseases of infants.

C.—Diagrams, casts, models, preparations &c.

D.—

E.—Faculty of medicine.

F.—Matriculated, 32; non-matriculated, 2; total, 34.

G.—General conduct good.

H.—General condition of the department more satisfactory; still deficient in some respects.

J. (R.) Harvey, A.B., M.D.

Report of the Professor of Practice of Physic.

A.—Lectures on the Practice of Physic, from the beginning of November to the end of April, delivered in three terms; the first term about three weeks; the second and third uncertain. The lectures are on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 3 to 4 o'clock.

B.—The Practice of Physic, embracing all subjects implied in that term.

C.—Illustrated by references to plates and pathological specimens.

D.—Besides lectures, the students are occasionally submitted to examination.

E.—Faculty of Medicine.

F.—The number of students is—matriculated, 17; non-matriculated, 2. The discipline, most exemplary.

G.—The conduct of students, excellent.

H.—The Pathological Museum is still very imperfect, owing to the losses sustained by the recent fire at the college.

DENIS C. O'CONNOR, A.B., M.D.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of ENGLISH LAW.

A and B.—Four courses of lectures were given, comprising 24 to the classes of the first, second, and third, and 12 to the class of the fourth year, in English law: on the law of real property and principles of conveyancing to the class of the first; of equity, bankruptcy, and personal property to the class of the second; of common and criminal law to the class of the third; and on medical jurisprudence to the class of the fourth year.

The text-books used in the several classes were Williams on Real Property, Williams on Personal Property, Smith on Contracts, Smith's Manual of Equity Jurisprudence, Smith's Leading Cases, Story's Equity Jurisprudence. Blackstone's Commentaries, Broom's Maxims, and other approved works, were recommended for perusal by the students.

C.—The several subjects were illustrated by precedents, and as far as practicable by the consideration of cases, and references to cases as authorities.

D.—The instruction was chiefly tutorial and by oral examination.

E.—Arts and Law.

F.—Three in the class of the first, 3 in the class of the second, 3 in the class of the third, and 1 in the class of the fourth year.

G.—The conduct and attendance of the students were excellent.

H.—No arrangement has been made as yet for a separate class and lecture room, and the Professor and students have felt the inconvenience very much. The notice of the President to this want is respectfully requested.

MICHAEL BARRY, *Professor.*

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of MATERIA MEDICA.

A.—Course of lectures extending from the 2nd of November to 1st of May. Three lectures weekly, from 3 to 4 P.M on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and from 12 to 1 P.M. on Saturdays.

B.—Lectures on Materia Medica and Therapeutics, comprising general Therapeutics, Pharmacy, Pharmacognosy, Pharmacology, Posology, and Formulation. Text-books recommended:—Pereira's Manual; Frazer's, Royle's, Waring's Manuals; Oesterlen Lehrbuch, Clarus' Handbuch; Rousseau and Pidoux's Therapeutique.

C.—Lectures illustrated by drawings and diagrams, specimens from Botanical Garden, and microscopical demonstrations.

D.—Demonstrations, chemical and microscopical, and examination of the articles of the Materia Medica.

E.—Faculty of Medicine.

F.—Matriculated, 35; non-matriculated, 1.

Appendix F.
Reports from Professors.

G.—General conduct admirable. Students remarkably attentive and industrious.

H.—Department gradually becoming provided with necessary supplies and fitments; accommodation, however, interfered with by non-medical lectures.

PURCELL O'LEARY.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of NATURAL HISTORY.

A.—One course on Zoölogy and Botany. 1. The course consisted of 71 lectures, and extended over three terms. 2. The first term included 8; the second, 11; and the third, 6 weeks of lectures. 3. Three lectures weekly, at 3 P.M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

B.—The course embraced lectures on the principles of Zoölogy and Botany, and on the Structure and Classification of Plants and Animals. The text-books used were Knox's translation of Milne Edwards' Zoologie, with Henfrey's Elementary Course of Botany. Bentham's Handbook of the British Flora; Lindley's Descriptive Botany, and Carpenter's Principles of Comparative Physiology, were also recommended.

C.—The lectures were illustrated by reference to specimens and diagrams. Herborisations were given during the third term.

D.—The professorial method of instruction was chiefly employed.

E.—The lectures were attended by students of the third year in the Faculty of Arts, and of the first year in the Faculty of Medicine.

F.—Seven students in the Faculty of Arts, 30 in that of Medicine, and 5 non-matriculated students, were present during the course. Eight of these attended *diligently*, 28 *duly*, and 5 were disqualified for insufficient attendance. One student died during the session.

G.—The conduct of the students was satisfactory.

H.—The general condition of the department, of which the Professor has charge, is tolerably efficient. Some diagrams, with other aids towards the illustration of the lectures, are needed. The Professor is still much in want of a private room wherein to prepare himself to meet his class, to aid the more advanced students in the prosecution of their studies, and to keep various appliances required in connexion with the Museum of Natural History. The lecture-room, built and finished by the Board of Works, is ill lit, ill ventilated, and not supplied with proper accessories for the due arrangement or exhibition of diagrams.

The windows of the room containing the Zoölogical collection admit rain freely during inclement weather, while their small diamond panes, ill suited to a museum, do not admit sufficient light. The same room, also, is quite inadequately heated, to the great detriment of the collection. Its walls have never been properly coloured or painted, and, at present, their condition is most unsightly. The locks of several of the cases are out of order.

J. REAY GREENE.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY.

A.—Two courses delivered daily (Saturday excepted) during the Medical Session: Anatomy and Physiology at one o'clock; Anatomical Demonstrations at twelve o'clock. Number of lectures and demonstrations, 210.

B.—One course entitled Anatomy and Physiology, the other Practical Anatomy and Demonstrations. The dissections performed by the students are superintended by the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and by the Demonstrators.

The course of Anatomy and Physiology comprehends the following

subjects :—1. Nature of life and organization ; general description of the vital functions ; general and special description of the textures of the human frame ; development of tissues and all other branches of Histology ; composition of the fluids, viz., the blood, lymph, chyle, saliva, gastric juice, bile, &c. :—2. Physiological Anatomy of the organs of support and locomotion, circulation, respiration, digestion, chylification, absorption, secretion, excretion, reproduction ; the brain and its membranes ; spinal cord and its membranes ; the ganglia and nerves ; the organs of touch, smell, vision, hearing, taste ; organ of voice, &c. :—3. The course comprehends all branches of Human Physiology ; various subjects comprised in it are elucidated by reference to Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.

The course of Anatomical Demonstrations includes the special description of the bones, joints, ligaments, arteries, veins, nerves, &c. ; it also embraces Regional and Surgical Anatomy.

The text-books are the following, viz., Todd and Bowman's Physiological Anatomy, and Carpenter's Valentin's, and Kirke's Works on Physiology ; the Works of Quain, Harrison ; Wilson's Vade Mecum ; Gray's Anatomy ; Ellis's Demonstrations ; Corbett on the Arteries ; Kelliker, Gerber, and Hassal on Microscopic Anatomy.

C.—The lectures are illustrated by recent and prepared dissections, by charts, plates, diagrams, and anatomical preparations. Minute anatomy of the tissues is illustrated by microscopical specimens.

D.—The students were examined in former sessions on Saturday ; the arrangements during this session did not admit of such a course.

E.—Students of medicine and surgery.

F.—The course of Anatomy and Physiology was attended by 85 students ; the course of Practical Anatomy was attended by 94 students. All students had matriculated except 11.

G.—The students have attended the Professor's lectures with regularity.

H.—The preparations, plates, and charts are good ; but it is most desirable that additions should be made to the anatomical collections. The rooms are kept in a state of cleanliness.

In session 1865–66, the accommodation was extremely defective ; the size of the dissecting-room does not bear a proper proportion to the number of students engaged in practical anatomy.

J. H. Corbett.

Report of Professor of Civil Engineering.

A.—1. Each course of lectures extends through the three terms. 2. In the first term, 8 weeks ; second, 11 ; third, 6. 3. Three lectures weekly in each course. Students of the first year, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10, A.M. ; second year, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10, A.M. ; third year, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 12, noon. Office open Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, from 10, A.M., to 2, P.M.

Total number of lectures :—

To students of first year, ...	67
„ second year, ...	66
„ third year, ...	67
In office, ...	69
Total, . .	269

B.—*First year.*—Descriptive Geometry ; Orthographic Projection ; Shadows ; Isometric Projection ; Perspective ; Principles of Architecture ; Geometry of the Oblique Bridge. Text-books :—Hall's Descriptive Geometry ; Engineer and Machinist's Drawing Book ; Rickman's Architec-

Appendix F. Reports from Professors.

ture; Buck on the Oblique Bridge. *Second year.*—Surveying, Levelling, and Mensuration. Text-books:—Rankine's Civil Engineering; Cotton's Manual of Railway Engineering; Williams' Geodesy. *Third year.*—Materials used in Construction; Principles of Construction of Bridges, Roads, Railways, Canals; Hydraulic Engineering; Strength of Materials; Principles of Construction of the chief machines employed by the Engineers. *Drawing Office.*—First year students are chiefly employed in drawing the outlines given at lectures, and a few easy examples of their application. The second and third years' classes in making working drawings of examples of the subjects of lectures, and in mapping.

C.—Illustrated by reference to maps, drawings, and instruments.

D.—The tutorial and professorial methods of instruction are adopted, according to the subject of the lecture. Instruction is given in the field.

E.—Students in the department of Civil Engineering.

F.—Students of first year,	Mat. 19	N. Mat.	–
„ second year,	„ 10	„	–
„ third year,	„ 15	„	–
Total,	44		–

The majority of the students have attended tolerably regularly.

G.—Conduct of students very good.

H.—General condition of department good.

ALEXANDER JACK.

Appendix G.

APPENDIX G.

List of successful Candidates.

LIST of UNIVERSITY DEGREES, DIPLOMAS, and HONORS obtained by STUDENTS of QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK, at the COMMENCEMENTS in JUNE and OCTOBER, 1866; also PEEL EXHIBITIONS.

DEGREE OF M.D.

Unclassed:
- Thomas St. John Clarke.
- William Collins.
- George J. Gibson.
- Joseph R. Greene, *Honoris Causâ*.
- Andrew Mullan, M.A.
- John O'Connor.

Unclassed—*continued*.
- William A. O'Connor.
- Daniel O'Connor.
- Robert N. Power.
- Edmund Townsend, B.A.
- George N. Wood.

DEGREE OF M.CH.

- George J. Gibson.
- William Collins.
- Barry Delany.
- Edward L. Sheehy.
- Pierce Mansfield, B.A.
- John O'Connor.
- James J. L. Rattan.
- Edmund Townsend, B.A.

DEGREE OF M.A.

Second Class:

Richardson Evans, Second Class in English, History, and Political Economy.
Edward D. J. Wilson, Second Class in English, History, and Political Economy.

DEGREE OF B.A.

Second Class:

Thomas Sandiford, Second Class in Experimental Science.

Third Class:

John Burke, Third Class in Mathematical Science.
John W. Mills, Richard F. O'Neill, } Third Class in English, Logic, and Metaphysics.

A List of University Degrees, Diplomas, &c.—*continued.*

Degree of B.A.—*continued.*

Unclassed:
Andrew B. Dale.
Charles Drinan.
John Foley.

Unclassed—*continued:*
Francis Roche.
Thomas West.

Diploma in Elementary Law.

Richard J. Wood.

Diploma in Engineering.

First Class:—John H. Jones.

Third Class:—Samuel Anglin and Robert Ring.

Unclassed:
John E. Clanchy, B.A.
Edward W. Haynes.

Unclassed—*continued:*
Philip W. W. M'Carty.
George Weldon.

Second Prize Essay:—Edward D. J. Wilson, B.A.

Prize Essay in Medicine:—Daniel F. Buckley, B.A.

First University Examination in Arts.

First Class:—John Burke.

Second Class:—John W. Mills.

Third Class:—Charles Drinan.

Without Honors:
Andrew B. Dale.
John Foley.
Francis W. Lindsay.
Alexander M'Auliffe.

Without Honors—*continued;*
James H. M'Fadden.
Richard F. O'Neill.
Francis Roche.

First University Examination in Medicine.

Third Class:—William F. Newsam.

Unclassed:
Mark E. Anthony.
John Barry.
William F. Bennett.
James Chatterton, B.A.
Robert D. Corbett.
Timothy Crowley.
John Donovan.
Humphrey J. Donovan, B.A.
James W. Fisher.
Edward Fitzgerald.
John F. Fitzpatrick.
Michael U. Greany.
Eugene Hamilton.
Matthew Horgan.
John Jennings.
Leslie Jones.
Hugh J. Kean.

Unclassed—*continued:*
Christopher W. Keays.
Frederick Lyons.
Thomas Lumsden.
Timothy M'Auliffe.
Patrick Martin.
John N. Nason.
Richard O'Brien.
James J. O'Brien.
Daniel O'Connor.
Thomas Peguin.
Charles G. Purcell.
William Robinson.
Francis Roche.
Richard Ryan.
Thomas H. Sandiford.
John Sisk.
Alexander Trousdale.

First University Examination in Engineering.

First Class:—John H. Jones.

Second Class:—Edward W. Haynes.

Third Class:—Samuel Anglin.
John H. Hannan.
Robert Ring.
George Weldon.
} Nearly equal.

Without Honors:
Patrick Forde.
William Healy.
James O. Howe.

Without Honors—*continued;*
James W. Martin.
Peter Mulcahy.

Appendix H.

APPENDIX H.

Papers used at the Special Prize Examinations.

ORDER of COUNCIL, REGULATIONS, and PAPERS of QUESTIONS for the SPECIAL PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

[The Order of Council and Regulations remaining as in last year, may be found by reference to preceding Reports.]

GREEK.

Translate into English :—

(A).

ὣς ἄρ' ἔφη· γρηῢς δὲ λέβηθ' ἕλε παμφανόωντα,
τῷ πόδας ἐξαπένιζεν, ὕδωρ δ' ἐνεχεύατο πουλύ
ψυχρόν, ἔπειτα δὲ θερμὸν ἐπήφυσεν. αὐτὰρ Ὀδυσσεύς
ἷζεν ἐπ' ἐσχαρόφιν, ποτὶ δὲ σκότον ἐτράπετ' αἶψα·
αὐτίκα γὰρ κατὰ θυμὸν ὀΐσατο, μή ἑ λαβοῦσα
οὐλὴν ἀμφράσσαιτο, καὶ ἀμφαδὰ ἔργα γένοιτο.
νίζε δ' ἄρ' ἆσσον ἰοῦσα ἄναχθ' ἑόν· αὐτίκα δ' ἔγνω
οὐλήν, τήν ποτέ μιν σῦς ἤλασε λευκῷ ὀδόντι
Παρνησόνδ' ἐλθόντα μετ' Αὐτόλυκόν τε καὶ υἷας,
μητρὸς ἑῆς πατέρ' ἐσθλόν, ὃς ἀνθρώπους ἐκέκαστο
κλεπτοσύνῃ θ' ὅρκῳ τε. θεὸς δέ οἱ αὐτὸς ἔδωκεν
Ἑρμείας· τῷ γὰρ κεχαρισμένα μηρία καῖεν
ἀρνῶν ἠδ' ἐρίφων· ὁ δέ οἱ πρόφρων ἅμ' ὀπήδει.
Αὐτόλυκος δ' ἐλθὼν Ἰθάκης ἐς πίονα δῆμον
παῖδα νέον γεγαῶτα κιχήσατο θυγατέρος ἧς·
τόν ῥά οἱ Εὐρύκλεια φίλοις ἐπὶ γούνασι θῆκεν
παυομένῳ δόρποιο, ἔπος τ' ἔφατ', ἔκ τ' ὀνόμαζεν.—HOMER.

(B).

ΑΤΟΣΣΑ. ἀρχὴ δὲ ναυσὶ ξυμβολῆς τίς ἦν φράσον,
τίνες κατῆρξαν, πότερον Ἕλληνες, μάχης,
ἢ παῖς ἐμὸς, πλήθει καταυχήσας νεῶν ;
ΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ. ἦρξεν μὲν, ὦ δέσποινα, τοῦ παντὸς κακοῦ
φανεὶς ἀλάστωρ ἢ κακὸς δαίμων ποθέν.
ἀνὴρ γὰρ Ἕλλην ἐξ Ἀθηναίων στρατοῦ
ἐλθὼν ἔλεξε παιδὶ σῷ Ξέρξῃ τάδε,
ὡς, εἰ μελαίνης νυκτὸς ἵξεται κνέφας,
Ἕλληνες οὐ μενοῖεν, ἀλλὰ σέλμασι
ναῶν ἐπενθορόντες ἄλλος ἄλλοσε
δρασμῷ κρυφαίῳ βίοτον ἐκσωσοίατο.
ὁ δ' εὐθὺς ὡς ἤκουσεν, οὐ ξυνεὶς δόλον
Ἕλληνος ἀνδρὸς οὐδὲ τὸν θεῶν φθόνον,
πᾶσιν προφωνεῖ τόνδε ναυάρχοις λόγον·
εὖτ' ἂν φλέγων ἀκτῖσιν ἥλιος χθόνα
λήξῃ, κνέφας δὲ τέμενος αἰθέρος λάβῃ,
τάξαι νεῶν στῖφος μὲν ἐν στοίχοις τρισὶν,

ἔκπλους φυλάσσειν καὶ πόρους ἀλλιρρόθους·
ἄλλας δὲ κύκλῳ νῆσον Αἴαντος πέριξ,
ὡς, εἰ μόρον φευξοίαθ' Ἕλληνες κακὸν,
ναυσὶν κρυφαίως δρασμὸν εὑρόντες τινὰ,
πᾶσι στέρεσθαι κρατὸς ἦν προκείμενον.
τοσαῦτ' ἔλεξε κάρθ' ὑπ' ἐκθύμου φρενός·
οὐ γὰρ τὸ μέλλον ἐκ θεῶν ἠπίστατο.—ÆSCHYLUS.

(C).

ΑΛΚΙΒΙΑΔΗΣ. Χαλεπόν, ὦ Σώκρατες, ἐστὶν ἀντιλέγειν πρὸς τὰ καλῶς εἰρημένα· ἐκεῖνο δ' οὖν ἐννοῶ, ὅσον κακῶν αἰτία ἡ ἄγνοια τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, ὁπόθ' ὡς ἔοικε, λελήθαμεν ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς διὰ ταύτην καὶ πράττοντες καὶ τό γε ἔσχατον εὐχόμενοι ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς τὰ κάκιστα. ὅπερ οὖν οὐδεὶς ἂν οἰηθείη, ἀλλὰ τοῦτό γε πᾶς ἂν οἴοιτο ἱκανὸς εἶναι, αὐτὸς αὐτῷ τὰ βέλτιστα εὔξασθαι, ἀλλ' οὐ τὰ κάκιστα. τοῦτο μὲν γὰρ ὡς ἀληθῶς κατάρᾳ τινὶ ἀλλ' οὐκ εὐχῇ ὅμοιον ἂν εἴη. ΣΩΚΡΑΤΗΣ. Ἀλλ' ἴσως, ὦ βέλτιστε, φαίη ἄν τις ἀνήρ, ὃς ἐμοῦ τε καὶ σοῦ σοφώτερος ὢν τυγχάνοι, οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἡμᾶς λέγειν οὕτως εἰκῇ ψέγοντας ἄγνοιαν, εἴ γε μὴ προσθείημεν τὴν ἔστιν ὧν τε ἄγνοιαν καὶ ἔστιν οἷς καὶ ἔχουσί πως ἀγαθόν, ὥσπερ ἐκείνοις κακόν. ΑΛ. πῶς λέγεις; ἔστι γὰρ ὁτιοῦν πρᾶγμα ὁτῳδὴ ὁπωσοῦν ἔχοντι ἄμεινον ἀγνοεῖν ἢ γιγνώσκειν; ΣΩ. ἔμοιγε δοκεῖ· σοὶ δ' οὔ; ΑΛ. οὐ μέντοι μὰ Δία. ΣΩ. ἀλλὰ μὴν οὐδ' ἐκεῖνό σου καταγνώσομαι, ἐθέλειν ἄν σε πρὸς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ μητέρα διαπεπρᾶχθαι ἅπερ Ὀρέστην φασὶ καὶ τὸν Ἀλκμαίωνα καὶ εἴ δή τινες ἄλλοι ἐκείνοις τυγχάνουσι ταὐτὰ διαπεπραγμένοι.—PLATO.

(D).

καὶ τὸ μὲν δὴ πρὸ τοῦ πολεμεῖν φανερῶς συναγωνίζεσθαι Φιλίππῳ δεινὸν μέν, ὦ γῆ καὶ θεοί, πῶς γὰρ οὔ; κατὰ τῆς πατρίδος· δότε δ', εἰ βούλεσθε, δότε αὐτῷ τοῦτο. ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ φανερῶς ἤδη τὰ πλοῖα ἐσεσύλητο, Χερρόνησος ἐπορθεῖτο, ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐπορεύθ' ἅνθρωπος, οὐκέτ' ἐν ἀμφισβητησίμῳ τὰ πράγματα ἦν, ἀλλ' ἐνειστήκει πόλεμος, ὅ τι μὲν πώποτ' ἔπραξεν ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν ὁ βάσκανος οὗτος ἰαμβειοφάγος, οὐκ ἂν ἔχοι δεῖξαι, οὐδ' ἔστιν οὔτε μεῖζον οὔτ' ἔλαττον ψήφισμα οὐδὲν Αἰσχίνῃ ὑπὲρ τῶν συμφερόντων τῇ πόλει. εἰ δέ φησι, νῦν δειξάτω ἐν τῷ ἐμῷ ὕδατι. ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδέν. καίτοι δυοῖν αὐτὸν ἀνάγκη θάτερον, ἢ μηδὲν τοῖς πραττομένοις ὑπ' ἐμοῦ τότ' ἔχὸντ' ἐγκαλεῖν μὴ γράφειν παρὰ ταῦθ' ἕτερα, ἢ τὸ τῶν ἐχθρῶν συμφέρον ζητοῦντα μὴ φέρειν εἰς μέσον τὰ τούτων ἀμείνω. ἆρ' οὖν οὐδ' ἐλεγεν, ὥσπερ οὐδ' ἔγραφεν, ἡνίκα ἐργάσασθαί τι δέοι κακόν; οὐ μὲν οὖν ἦν εἰπεῖν ἑτέρῳ.

DEMOSTHENES.

(E).

καὶ τὰ μὲν δὴ περὶ Ἑλλήσποντον Ἀθηναίοις τε καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις τοιαῦτα ἦν. ὧν δὲ πάλιν ὁ Ἐτεόνικος ἐν τῇ Αἰγίνῃ, καὶ ἐπιμιξίᾳ χρωμένων τὸν πρόσθεν χρόνον τῶν Αἰγινητῶν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἐπεὶ φανερῶς κατὰ θάλατταν ὁ πόλεμος ἐπολεμεῖτο, ξυνδόξαν καὶ τοῖς ἐφόροις, ἐφίησι λητίζεσθαι τὸν βουλόμενον ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι, πολιορκούμενοι ὑπ' αὐτῶν, πέμψαντες εἰς Αἴγιναν καὶ ὁπλίτας καὶ στρατηγὸν αὐτῶν Πάμφιλον, ἐπετεί-

χισαν Αἰγινήταις, καὶ ἐπολιόρκουν αὐτοὺς καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν δέκα τριήρεσιν. ὁ μέντοι Τελευτίας, τυχὼν ἐπὶ τῶν νήσων ποι ἀφιγμένος κατὰ χρημάτων πόρον, ἀκούσας ταῦτα περὶ τοῦ ἐπιτειχισμοῦ, ἐβοήθει τοῖς Αἰγινήταις· καὶ τὸ μὲν ναυτικὸν ἀπήλασε, τὸ δ' ἐπιτείχισμα διεφύλαττεν ὁ Πάμφιλος.—XENOPHON.

Translate into Greek, of the dialect of Plato :—

"I am not sure that I understand you," said Alciphron, "but if I do, you mean to say, that as the body continually changes and takes unto itself new properties, and is not the same as yesterday, so likewise the soul lays aside its idiosyncrasies, and is changed by acquiring new powers, and thus may be said to die. And hence, properly speaking, the soul lives always, in the Present, and has, and can have, no Future; for the Future becomes the Present, and the soul that then lives in me is a higher and more perfect soul; and so onward for evermore." "I mean what I say," continued Euthyphron, "and can find no more appropriate language to express my meaning than that which I have used. But, as I said before, pardon must be granted to the novelty of words, when it serves to illustrate the obscurity of things."—LONGFELLOW.

Translate into Greek iambics :—

O, I have passed a miserable night,
So full of fearful dreams, of ugly sights,
That, as I am a Christian faithful man,
I would not spend another such a night,
Though 'twere to buy a world of happy days:
So full of dismal terror was the time.—SHAKESPEARE.

JOHN RYALL, *Professor.*

LATIN.

Translate :—

CICERO—*De Oratore*, I., xiv., s. 61.

Atque haud scio an minus vobis hoc sim probaturus; equidem non dubitabo, quod sentio, dicere. Physica ista ipsa et mathematica et quae paullo ante caeterarum artium propria posuisti, scientiae sunt eorum, qui illa profitentur; illustrare autem oratione si quis istas ipsas artes velit, ad oratoris ei confugiendum est facultatem. Neque enim, si Philonem illum architectum, qui Atheniensibus armamentarium fecit, constat perdiserte populo rationem operis sui reddidisse, existimandum est architecti potius artificio disertum, quam oratoris fuisse. Nec, si huic M. Antonio pro Hermodoro fuisset de navalium opere dicendum, non, quum ab illo causam didicisset, ipse ornate de alieno artificio copioseque dixisset. Neque vero Asclepiades, is quo nos medico amicoque usi sumus, quum eloquentia vincebat caeteros medicos, in eo ipso, quod ornate dicebat, medicinae facultate utebatur, non eloquentiae. Atque illud est probabilius, neque tamen verum, quod Socrates dicere solebat, omnes in eo, quod scirent, satis esse eloquentes; illud verius, neque, quemquam in eo disertum esse posse, quod nesciat, neque, si optime sciat ignarusque sit faciundae ac poliendae orationis, diserte id ipsum, de quo sciat, posse dicere.

PERSIUS—*Sat.* II., 59.

Aurum vasa Numae Saturniaque impulit aera,
Vestalesque urnas et Tuscum fictile mutat.
O curvae in terris animae et coelestium inanes!
Quid iuvat, hos templis nostros immittere mores,
Et bona dis ex hac scelerata ducere pulpa?
Haec sibi corrupto casiam dissolvit olivo,
Haec Calabrum coxit vitiato murice vellus,
Haec baccam conchae rasisse et stringere venas
Ferventis massae crudo de pulvere iussit.
Peccat et haec, peccat: vitio tamen utitur; at vos
Dicite, pontifices, in sancto quid facit aurum?
Nempe hoc quod Veneri donatae a virgine pupae.
Quin damus id superis, de magna quod dare lance
Non possit magni Messallae lippa propago:
Compositum ius fasque animi, sanctosque recessus
Mentis, et incoctum generoso pectus honesto.
Haec cedo ut admoveam templis, et farre litabo.

1. Mention the lakes and rivers in Gallia Cisalpina. Give the corresponding modern names.

2. Describe the arch of Titus, the column of Trajan, and the Pantheon of Agrippa.

3. Notice some imitations of Greek writers which occur in Horace.

4. Write a short essay on the use of the subjunctive mood.

5. *C* before *a* in Latin becomes *ch* in French. A consonant between two vowels in Latin often disappears in French. Give examples from proper names.

Translate into Latin:—

Such a history as that of Suetonius, which gives us a succession of absolute princes, is to me an unanswerable argument against despotic power. Where the prince is a man of wisdom and virtue, it is indeed happy for his people that he is absolute; but since in the common run of mankind, for one that is wise and good you find ten of a contrary character, it is very dangerous for a nation to stand to its chance, or to have its public happiness or misery depend on the virtues or vices of a single person. Look into the history I have mentioned, or into any series of absolute princes, how many tyrants must you read through, before you come to an emperor that is supportable?

Translate into verse, in an appropriate metre:—

Sometimes the pencil, in cool airy halls,
  Bade the gay bloom of vernal landscapes rise,
Or autumn's varied shades imbrown the walls:
  Now the black tempest strikes th' astonished eyes;
  Now down the steep the flashing torrent flies;
The trembling sun now plays o'er ocean blue,
  And now rude mountains frown amid the skies;
Whate'er Lorraine light-touch'd with softening hue,
Or savage Rosa dash'd, or learned Poussin drew.

B. LEWIS, *Professor.*

Appendix H.

Papers used at the Special Prize Examinations.

English Language and Literature.

Language.

1. Is the science of language to be classed among the historical or the physical sciences?

2. Is there any evidence to show that the terminations used in inflections were once significant?

3. Is a mixed language possible? Is there any truth in the assertion, that the Norman-French has had no influence upon the grammar of our language?

4. Are there any objections to the terms Anglo-Saxon and Semi-Saxon? By what name was the language spoken in England, before the Norman Conquest, known to the people themselves? Examine historically and grammatically the terms *Englisc*, *Ennglissh*, *Englysch*, *Inglysch*, *Inglis*, *Englyss*, and *English*.

5. Estimate the relative proportions of English words and French derivatives in Piers Ploughman and Chaucer.

6. Point out any changes of signification in the usage of the following words:—*allow*, *censure*, *document*, *owe*, *prevent*.

7. Discuss the origin of the English *infinitive*. Show that in *to write* the particle *to* is sometimes a mere sign; at other times a true preposition. Examine the so-called gerund *writing*, comparing it with the verbal substantive, and the present participle of the same form.

Literature.

8. Characterize the poetic genius of Chaucer.

9. What is the design of Spenser's "Faerie Queene"? Specify the merits and defects of that poem.

10. Consider Shakespeare and Ben Jonson as representatives of the Romantic and Classical schools of dramatic poetry.

11. What is the sonnet? Mention the principal writers of English sonnets, adding critical remarks upon their compositions.

12. Write a short life of Milton, and review his literary career.

13. Characterize the prose style of Bacon and Hooker.

14. Trace the correct school of poetry, from Denham and Waller to Dryden and Pope.

15. Give some account of Addison and the essayists of the eighteenth century.

16. Characterize the poetic genius of Wordsworth and Coleridge.

History.

European.

1. Give an account of the Gothic kingdoms established in Italy, Southern Gaul, and Spain.

2. Describe the extent and character of the empire founded by Charlemagne.

3. What was the origin of the feudal system? In what respects did Anglo-Norman feudalism differ from that of the Continent?

4. Narrate the principal events in the first and second crusade.

English.

5. What were the leading provisions of Magna Charta? Mention the principal confirmations of the Charter; and inquire why any confirmation was supposed to be necessary.

6. Trace the origin and development of parliamentary government in England.

7. What was the claim of Edward III. to the throne of France?

8. What were the claims of the Houses of York and Lancaster to the throne of England? What were the political consequences resulting from the wars of the Roses?

9. Account for the extension of the royal prerogative under the Tudors.

10. State the principles involved in the struggle between Charles I. and the Parliament. What was the Petition of Right?

11. Narrate the events which led to the restoration of Charles II.

12. What events led to the abdication of James II., and the accession of William and Mary?

13. State the provisions of the Bill of Rights.

14. Give a brief account of Marlborough's campaigns.

WILLIAM RUSHTON, *Professor.*

LOGIC.

1. What should be the subject-matter and method of logic, considered as a science?

2. Does judgment in fact precede or follow simple apprehension?

3. How do the categories of Aristotle differ from those of Kant?

4. What reasons can be given for and against the admission of a class of infinite propositions into the division according to quality?

5. Give and discuss the various definitions of syllogism.

6. What objections have been made to the process of *reductio per impossibile?* How many logical axioms are implied in it?

7. How many reasons are assigned for the introduction of Sir W. Hamilton's new classes of propositions? Examine them.

8. What is meant by "instantiæ ostensivæ," "comitatus," "crucis"? Illustrate and explain the value of each.

9. What is the principle of classification of fallacies adopted by Dr. Whately, and what that by Mill? Compare them.

10. To what extent does the composition of causes interfere with the applicability of the experimental methods to actual phenomena?

METAPHYSICS.

1. What doctrines does Plato intend to illustrate by his "Cave"? Are similar views to be found in modern philosophy?

2. Compare the "Ideas" of Plato with those of Kant.

3. How far is Spinosism, considered in its (1) first principles, (2) its method, (3) its results, a legitimate product of Cartesianism?

4. What uses does Hobbes ascribe to language? Why does he attach so much importance to it?

5. What phenomena does Hartley propose to explain by his "Law of Transference"? How does Sir W. Hamilton explain the same phenomena; and which account do you prefer?

6. What is meant by a "transcendental" as opposed to a "metaphysical exposition"?

7. What does Reid mean by a "first principle," and by "first principles of contingent truths?" Is his account of the latter consistent with his definition?

Appendix H.

Papers used at the Special Prize Examinations.

8. What are the various theories of the origin of the idea of cause? Discuss them.

9. What is meant by the Philosophy of the Unconditional? How is it treated by Sir W. Hamilton; and what is the value of his conclusions?

G. S. READ, *Professor.*

PURE MATHEMATICS.

1. There are p arithmetical progressions, each beginning from unity. The common differences are 1, 2, 3, ... , p. Show that the sum of their n^{th} terms $= \frac{(n-1)\,p^2+(n+1)\,p}{2}$.

2. Find the value of $\frac{1}{x+a}+\frac{a}{(x+a)(x+b)}+\frac{ab}{(x+a)(x+b)(x+c)}+$&c. to n terms; and of $\frac{4}{1.3}-\frac{12}{5.7}+\frac{20}{9.11}-\frac{28}{13.15}+$&c. *ad infinitum*.

3. Let α, β, γ, &c. be the roots of the equation

$$x^n-nax^{n-2}+n\frac{n-3}{2}a^2x^{n-2}-\text{&c.}=-b.$$

Then $\alpha^{2r}+\beta^{2r}+\text{&c.}=\frac{2r\,(2r-1)\,\ldots\,(r+1)}{\lfloor r}\,na^r$ when $2r \angle n$.

4. If A be the arc of a circle, whose radius is unity, prove that

$$\log\cos \mathrm{A} = -\mathrm{M}\left(\frac{\mathrm{A}^2}{2}+\frac{\mathrm{A}^4}{3.4}+\frac{\mathrm{A}^6}{5.9}+\text{&c.}\right)$$

5. Find the equation to the tangent to a parabola ($y^2=\phi ax$) in the form $y=mx+\frac{a}{m}$.

θ and θ' are the inclinations of two tangents to the axis, and $\tan\theta-\tan\theta'$ is constant; find the locus of their point of intersection.

6. Find the equation to an ellipse referred to the tangent and normal at any point as axes. Also find the condition that the tangent has contact of the second order.

7. Define a differential co-efficient, and from your definition prove that the differential co-efficient of $\sin x \cos x$ is $\cos^2 x-\sin^2 x$.

Find the differential co-efficient of $\cos\left(\varepsilon^x\right)^x$.

8. Prove Taylor's theorem and deduce Maclaurin's. Does Maclaurin's theorem ever fail; and when?

Expand $\varepsilon^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$ in descending powers of x.

9. Show that the limit of $h\{\phi(a)+\phi(a+h)+\phi(a+2h)+\ldots+\phi(a+\overline{n-1}h)$, when $nh=b-a$, when h is made indefinitely small, and h indefinitely large, $b+a$ being finite, is

$$=\int_a^b \phi(x)\,dx.$$

From this definition show that the integral of $\sin x$ is $\cos x$.

10. The evolute of an equiangular spiral is a similar spiral. Prove this.

11. Trace the curve $2(x^2+y^2)^2-a^2=\frac{a^2x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$ and find its whole area.

ROBERT ROMER, *Professor.*

Natural Philosophy.

1. In a Leyden jar there is always an excess of electricity in one of the coatings; what is the relation between this excess and the total charge?

2. What is the action of an element of a current on the pole of a magnetic needle, and how is it experimentally proved?

3. Explain the action of a vertical current on a horizontal magnet, capable of rotating round its middle point.

4. If a copper plate be rotated between the poles of a powerful magnet, explain the phenomena which result.

5. Describe the *balance magnetometer* and its use.

6. How did Joule determine the mechanical equivalent of heat?

7. From Newton's law of cooling, prove that the temperature indicated by the differential thermometer is proportional to the quantity of heat it receives.

8. How did Dr. Young account for the bands formed by light passing by an edge?

9. In Newton's rings, how is it proved that the phenomena are produced by light reflected from both surfaces?

10. What is meant by rotatory polarization? and state its laws.

John England, *Professor.*

Chemistry.

1. What are the points of resemblance and difference between the forces of cohesion and affinity?

2. What reactions take place when you mix together chloride of sodium, peroxide of manganese, and sulphuric acid? Describe the properties of the gas which is formed.

3. How is phosphorus formed, both in its ordinary and in its allotropic form? Give its properties in these two states.

4. Explain the law of multiple proportions; illustrate it by examples.

5. What is a salt? Explain the difference between a haloid salt and the salt of an oxygen acid.

6. How is the neutrality of the salt of a monobasic acid ascertained?

7. Explain the doctrine of isomorphism; illustrate by examples.

J. Blyth, *Professor.*

Geology.

1. What are the principal agents which alter or modify the crust of the earth?

2. What is meant by *unconformability*, and what inferences can be drawn from rocks having this arrangement?

3. In what respect do *trachytic* and *doleritic* rocks differ from each other?

4. What is the nature and origin of the structure known as *slaty cleavage*, and in what does this differ from jointing?

5. What are the minerals entering into the composition of granites, and how are these arranged as regards consolidation?

6. Where does the Cambrian formation occur in Scotland; what is its mineral nature; and under what circumstances does it present itself?

7. What is the position, and what are the characteristic fossils of the Caradoc formation?

Robert Harkness, *Professor.*

Appendix I.

Report of the Librarian.

APPENDIX I.

Special Report of the Librarian.

The number of volumes in the library at present is 18,130. They may be classified as follows :—

Pure Mathematics,	597	History,	2,468
Mixed do.,	563	Biography,	540
Chemistry,	928	Antiquities,	261
Geology and Palæontology,	576	Geography, Voyages, and Travels,	578
Botany and Zoölogy,	1,418	Engineering, Industrial and Useful Arts,	440
Medical Science, &c.	1,941	Agriculture,	202
Theology and Ecclesiastical History,	321	Fine Arts,	193
Logic, Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy,	408	Bibliography,	86
Jurisprudence and Political Economy,	492	Encyclopædias and Works on Miscellaneous Subjects,	625
Education,	167		
Law,	780	Total,	18,130
Ancient Classical Literature,	1,803		
Celtic Literature,	59	Increase in number of volumes over last report,	875
English Language and Literature,	1,271		
Modern European Literature,	1,413		

Of these, 13 volumes were presented.

Three volumes are missed from the library during past session, and seven returned as lost in previous reports were received through Post Office from anonymous senders.

No breach of the library regulations worth noticing occurred. Discipline is carefully and effectively maintained.

The works of reference in the consulting library (worth about £8,000) are inadequately protected, and are moreover mouldering from damp. This has been a constant subject of complaint for several years.

Cleanliness and order are properly attended to.

The booksellers, Messrs. Hodges and Smith, continue to supply the orders in a satisfactory manner.

Matthias O'Keeffe, *Librarian.*

Queen's College, Cork, March 31, 1867.

Appendix K.

Copies of Accounts furnished by Bursar.

APPENDIX K.

Copies of the several Accounts furnished by the Bursar, showing the Financial Position of the College.

No. 1.

General Abstract of the Account of the President or Vice-President, and Bursar, of Queen's College, Cork, from 1st April, 1866, to 31st March, 1867.

Dr. Head of Service (Receipts).	£	s.	d.
To Balance on the 1st April, 1866,	1,638	7	1
,, Amount received from Paymaster of Civil Services,	8,501	11	1
,, Fees and Fines,	61	14	6
,, Balance lodged in Bank,	22	0	7
	£10,223	13	3

Cr. Head of Service (Payments).	£	s.	d.
By amount paid for Salaries,	5,739	5	11
,, ,, ,, Scholars and Prizes,	1,329	5	0
,, ,, ,, Porters and Servants,	328	12	0
,, ,, ,, Additional Grant,	1,518	18	11½
,, Balance indebted on 31st March, 1867,	1,307	12	2
	£10,223	14	0½

No. 2. *Appendix K.*

ACCOUNT of RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of FUNDS derived from PARLIAMENTARY GRANT and from COLLEGE FEES and FINES, from 1st April, 1866, to 31st March, 1867. Copies of Accounts furnished by Bursar.

DR.	£	s.	d.
By Balance shown to Debit of Bursar, as per last account, for the year ending 31st March, 1866,	458	8	11
,, cash received from Paymaster-General, being Parliamentary Grant for the year 1866-67,	1,000	0	0
,, amount of College Fees and Fines received in the year ending 31st March, 1867,	61	14	6
	£1,520	3	5

CR.	£	s.	d.
By expenditure on account of Parliamentary Grant for the several College Departments:—			
Ancient and Modern Literature,	211	7	8
Mathematical, Physical, and Chemical Sciences,	131	1	11
Natural Sciences,	101	13	8
Engineering and Agriculture,	52	0	3
Medical Sciences,	140	4	0
Metaphysical, Legal and Economical Sciences,	87	15	6
Printing, Stationery, Advertising, and Sundry Office Expenses,	270	8	6
Heating and Lighting,	209	2	9
Botanic Garden and Grounds,	165	0	4
,, Sundry expenses charged against Fees and Fines fund, including Porter's Clothing, and Expenditure on New Grounds,	144	10	5
,, Balance to Debit of Bursar at close of 31st March, 1867,	6	18	5
	£1,520	3	5

E. M. FITZGERALD, *Bursar.*

APPENDIX L.

Appendix L.

REPORT of the VICE-PRESIDENT on DISCIPLINE, and RETURN of PUNISHMENTS; REPORTS of the DEANS of RESIDENCES for the several RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS. Reports on Discipline, Punishments, and of the Deans of Residences.

RETURN to be filled up by the VICE-PRESIDENT and sent in to the REGISTRAR for the official information of the PRESIDENT on or before the 8th day of March, for the Collegiate Session, 1865–66.

A.—As to the state and efficiency of all the several departments of the College, to which the constant supervision of the Vice-President is directed by the statutes.

B.—As to the state of order and discipline in the College, to which the particular attention of the Vice-President is directed by the statutes.

Signed,

By order of the President,

ROBERT J. KENNY, *Registrar.*

No. 1.—REPORT of the VICE-PRESIDENT for Session 1865–66.

A.—Satisfactory.

B.—Only one case of serious breach of discipline occurred—viz., copying from a manuscript at an examination.

JOHN RYALL, *Vice-President.*

Appendix L.

Reports on Discipline, Punishments, and of the Deans of Residences.

No. 2.—Return of Punishments for Violation of College Discipline during the academic Session 1865–66.

Offence.	Punishment.
For Copying at the Special Prize Examination.	To be fined to the amount of the Science Scholarship held by the offender from 9th of March to the end of the Session.

Report of Dean of Residences for Students of the Established Church.

2, South-terrace, Cork,
March 6, 1867.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 4th inst., informing me that you were directed by the President to request that I should let him have, on or before the 12th inst., my report of the conduct of those students placed under my charge during 1865–66, I beg leave to say that no students of the Queen's College have for many years been placed under my charge. In 1865–66 there were nearly one hundred Established Church students on the rolls of the College, and yet there was only one small lodging house licensed for them in Cork; and for many reasons none of the students were able to avail themselves of the very limited accommodation provided by that house.

The fact is, there has been no officer of the College appointed to give any religious instruction whatever, or to take any notice whatever of the conduct of the students from the time they leave their class-rooms in the afternoon, until they return to the College the next morning; and yet I know many are under the impression that the Deans of Residences have the spiritual charge of the students. The parents are not fully informed, according to the provisions of the Act of Parliament, of the effect of allowing their sons to live in non-licensed houses.

I have always been in the habit for nine or ten years of gathering as many of the students as I could to attend a lecture I hold for them exclusively every week; and I have more than once besought the Council of the College to allow me, for the convenience of the Established Church students, to give this lecture in some room in the College. But the Council thought fit to exclude all religious teaching of every kind from the lecture rooms of the College.

Under these circumstances I have no report to offer officially of the conduct of any of the students, or of the numbers who voluntarily attended my lectures, in a room provided by myself, unfortunately more than half a mile from the College.

Your obedient servant,

George Webster, D.D.
Chancellor of Cork and Dean of Residences to the Queen's College, Cork.

R. J. Kenny, esq., Registrar.

Report of Dean of Residences for Students of the Presbyterian Church.

Cork, March 6, 1867.

Sir,—With regard to the Presbyterian students in attendance on the Queen's College, Cork, during the session 1865–66, I have nothing very particular to report. Their conduct was good; and nearly all of them were attentive to their religious duties. Nothing effective in the way of

moral and Christian discipline can be done so long as the office of Dean of Residences is continued by the Government in its present anomalous position. *Appendix L.*

Reports on Discipline, Punishment, and of the Deans of Residences.

WILLIAM MAGILL, *Trinity Church, Cork.*

Sir Robert Kane.

REPORT of the WESLEYAN DEAN of RESIDENCES.

14, Henry-street, Cork,
17th May, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR,—In reporting on the moral conduct of the Wesleyan students in the Queen's College, Cork, it gives me sincere pleasure to record my unqualified approval. I have had my attention directed to them during the session now closing, and in every instance their conduct has been exemplary, and their attendance of public worship regular.

Sincerely praying that the Queen's Colleges may long impart their priceless benefits to this unhappy, and yet highly privileged country, and with kindest regards to yourself,

I am, my dear sir, your obedient servant,

C. L. GRANT,

Wesleyan Dean of Residences, Queen's College, Cork.

Sir Robert Kane, President, Queen's College, Cork.

APPENDIX M.

Appendix M.

Report of the Proceedings of the Triennial Visitation.

REPORT of the PROCEEDINGS of the TRIENNIAL VISITATION.

The triennial visitation of this College took place on 12th April, 1867, in the Examination Hall of the College. The Visitors present were the Right Hon. Maziere Brady, Vice-Chancellor of the Queen's University, and the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Killaloe.

The Examination Hall was opened to the public at 11 o'clock, and among the visitors were a number of ladies, who were accommodated with seats upon the dais, as far as the space allowed. The graduates and students were arranged in the body of the hall, the President and Vice-President, with the Professors, Officers, and Deans of Residences, occupying one side of the dais, the centre being occupied by the Visitors. When they had taken their places, the Registrar of the College, Mr. Kenny, called the roll of the professors and students, of whom the attendance was very large. The professors present were—Bunnell Lewis, M.A., F.S.A.; Robert Romer, B.A.; J. England, M.A.; William Rushton, M.A.; George Sidney Read, M.A.; John Blyth, M.D.; Joseph Reay Greene, B.A.; Robt. Harkness, F.R.S.S.L. and E., F.G.S.; Richard Horner Mills, M.A.; Michael Barry, M.R.I.A.; J. Henry Corbett, M.D., L.R.C.S.I.; Denis C. O'Connor, B.A., M.D.; William K. Tanner, M.D.; Purcell O'Leary, B. es L., M.A., M.D., F.B.S.; Joshua R. Harvey, B.A., M.D.; Alexander Jack, M.A.; Owen Connellan, esq. Officers:—Robert John Kenny, esq.: Edward M. Fitzgerald, esq.; Matthias O'Keeffe, M.A., M.D. Deans of Residences:—Church of England—Rev. George Webster, LL.D.; Presbyte-

Appendix M.

Report of the Proceedings of the Triennial Visitation.

rian Church—Rev. William Magill; Wesleyan Communion—Rev. Charles Lyner Grant; Non-subscribing Presbyterian—Rev. W. Whitelegge, M.A.

The *Vice-Chancellor* asked the President to state to the Visitors the actual condition of the College, and its progress since the last visitation.

Sir *Robert Kane* said, in reply, that the state of the College was very satisfactory. There had been scarcely any change in the number of students since last year, the total number being now 230, and in last year 238, the difference being principally in the departments of engineering and law. The President then handed in to the Visitors a numerical return, prepared under his direction by the Registrar, exhibiting the precise number of the students for the last three years, arranged according to their different branches of study and different religious denominations. The relative proportions of the latter had not undergone any sensible change. In regard to the conduct of the professors and students, nothing could be more satisfactory. The zeal displayed by the professors in the discharge of their duties, and the efficiency which they had given to their several departments of instruction, deserved the highest praise. The conduct of the students had been uniformly good. But very few infractions of college discipline had occurred, and those few had all been of such a trivial kind as required only advice from the Vice-President, or a small fine imposed by the College Council. He (the President) believed that it would be difficult to find in Europe a similar university college, containing a body of 230 young men, in which the conduct and demeanour of the students had been always so creditable. The following is the return handed in by the President:—

NUMBER of STUDENTS on the COLLEGE ROLL for Sessions 1864-65, 1865-66, and 1866-67, according to RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS:—

		Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
1864-65.	Catholics,	123	6	129
	Established Church,	108	7	115
	Wesleyan,	12	1	13
	Presbyterian,	6	–	6
	Unknown,	2	–	2
	Total,	251	14	265

		Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
1865-66.	Catholics,	104	7	111
	Established Church,	102	5	107
	Wesleyan,	8	1	9
	Presbyterian,	4	–	4
	Society of Friends,	1	–	1
	Unknown,	6	–	6
	Total,	225	13	238

		Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
1866-67.	Catholics,	101	7	108
	Established Church,	97	9	106
	Wesleyan,	7	–	7
	Presbyterian,	6	–	6
	Society of Friends,	1	–	1
	Unknown,	2	–	2
	Total,	214	16	230

NUMBER on the COLLEGE ROLL for Sessions 1864–65, 1865–66, and 1866–67, according to FACULTIES :— *Appendix M.*

Report of the Proceedings of the Triennial Visitation.

		Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
1864–65.	Arts,	65	–	65
	Medicine,	137	14	151
	Law,	15	–	15
	Engineering,	42	–	42
	Agriculture,	–	–	–
	Total,	259	14	273
	Of the above 8 attended more than one Faculty,			8
				265

		Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
1865–66.	Arts,	60	1	61
	Medicine,	116	12	128
	Law,	9	–	9
	Engineering,	46	–	46
	Agriculture,	1	–	1
	Total,	232	13	245
	Of the above 7 attended more than one Faculty,			7
				238

		Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
1866–67.	Arts,	58	1	59
	Medicine,	117	15	132
	Law,	7	–	7
	Engineering,	39	–	39
	Total,	221	16	237
	Of the above 7 attended more than one Faculty,			7
				230

The *Vice-Chancellor* asked whether the Vice-President or any of the professors had anything to add to what the President had stated. (They intimated that they had not.) The Deans of Residences, continued the Vice-Chancellor, are generally good enough to inform us as to the condition of the students under their charge.

The Rev. Dr. *Webster* said there were a few things to which he would ask the Visitors' attention, as he wished to show that it was clearly the intention of the Government that religious instruction should be provided for the students attending the college, and he would venture to prove this by reference to three distinct paragraphs in the statute of 1860. The first fact was in the fifteenth chapter. There were seven offences for which a student could be expelled from the college. And the second of those offences was habitual neglect of attendance to the religious instruction provided for a student of his Church or denomination. But the College took very good care that that offence could never be committed, as the means of affording religious instruction were not provided at all. For ten years he had himself given religious instruction outside the walls of the college to as many of the students as pleased to attend, and sometimes his lectures were attended by large numbers. In one session he had an average of twenty-seven, but generally he had not more than eight or ten. When it was remembered that these lectures were delivered a quarter of a mile from the college, that no hour was allowed in the time-table for the stu-

Appendix M.

Report of the Proceedings of the Triennial Visitation.

dents to attend at them, and that the place necessarily was inconveniently situated, it would be seen that the students who did attend deserved much credit and showed considerable anxiety about religious instruction. If he had a lecture-room in the College he had no doubt he should have a fair proportion of students at his lectures. The second point to which he wished to direct the Visitors' attention was that, as far as he knew, chapter 16 of the Charter had not been attended to by the Council nor was it sufficiently understood by the public. According to the second clause in that chapter the relative or friend of the student was bound to attend personally at his entrance and accept the moral and religious conduct of him if he was not put into a licensed boarding house. For nine years there had been only one such house for about 100 students of the Established Church, and that licensed boarding house was small and inconveniently situated. He had reason to believe that the parents did not understand that the person in whose house a student lived was the person responsible for his moral and religious teaching, unless he lived in a licensed house. He could prove this by reference to a great many mistakes made by parents on the subject, and accordingly he appeared in a false position as religious teacher of the Church of England students; whereas in reality there was no person appointed whatever by the College officially to take notice of the conduct of the students from the time they left the lecture-room in the afternoon until they returned to lecture the next morning. The idea of the legislature clearly was that religious instruction should be given to the students of all denominations by the Deans of Residences, unless the parents themselves wilfully and by deliberate act at the entrance of the student, or at any subsequent time, took his religious teaching out of their hands. He was quite certain parents did not understand that the effect of putting students into unlicensed houses was, according to the statute, virtually taking the religious teaching of the students out of the hands of the Deans of Residences. By the statute of 1860 the distinction between Deans of Residences and Catechists was done away with. The Deans of Residences were now recognised by law as the persons to give religious instruction within the precincts of the College, if the Council chose to appoint them rooms. For the further proving that the Government intended that religious instruction should be given, Dr. Webster read the following clause:—"For the better maintenance of moral and religious discipline in the boarding houses, such clergymen or ministers as we shall from time to time by warrant under our sign manual appoint Deans of Residences, shall have the moral care and spiritual charge of the students of their respective creeds residing in the licensed boarding houses. The College Council shall have power to assign lecture rooms within the precincts of the college wholly or in part for the use of the Deans of Residences, for the purpose of affording religious instruction to the students of their respective creeds, and also of making rules concerning the days and times when such religious instruction shall be given therein." From all that it was quite obvious that the intention of the legislature was that religious instruction should be given to the students, and they suffered in many ways from not having it given, and in not being brought into immediate contact with the Deans of Residences. In a temporal point of view he had frequently been applied to for testimonials of the character of students from various departments in London of the Civil Service, but from not knowing them personally he was unable to give them such. On the other hand, where he was able to give testimonials, he had many communications from the students assuring him that they were of the utmost importance in securing the positions they were seeking. He had been now nine years

in connexion with the college, but had never before mentioned anything about this matter, lest it might injure the college or give any occasion for objection; but now the matter pressed upon his conscience, and all he really wanted was, to let it be distinctly known that he was in no way officially responsible for the moral and religious teaching of the students of the Established Church connected with the college unless those students resided in licensed boarding houses. If parents desired to bring their sons under his care, a few of them could easily club together and have the house in which their sons lived licensed. Of course, no matter what he knew—if he knew that ever such wild conduct was indulged in by a student while away from the college, if it was not his duty to report him he should never think of reporting him (cheers). He hoped before long the Council would see it would be for the best interests of the institution that the Deans of Residences should be admitted to give lectures within the walls of the college.

The *Vice-Chancellor* asked the President if the provisions of the statutes requiring the presence of the parents or guardians of students at matriculation were complied with.

The *President* said that practically it was so, and, further, that in every instance an official letter was sent by the College Registrar to the parents or guardians of every student, requiring under their hand their approval of the place of residence selected for the student.

(A copy of the form of official letter referred to was handed in by the Registrar.)

Rev. Dr. *Webster* said that in the notice given the student's parent nothing was stated whatever to inform him that if his son did not live in a licensed boarding house the Dean of Residence of his church or denomination had nothing to do with his religious teaching; and, moreover, that if he lived in a boarding house the proprietor of that house was really the person appointed by the parent to take charge of the moral and religious conduct of his son. This state of things was certainly not known by the public.

The *Bishop of Killaloe* suggested that it might be well to annex to the form of letter a copy of that part of the statutes which regards the residence of students and the responsible charge of their moral and religious conduct.

The *President* stated that he had already himself felt such addition to be desirable, and that he had directed the Registrar to annex those clauses of the statutes to the circulars which should be prepared to issue for the coming session. The President further said that he would be very happy if arrangements could be made for facilitating the access of students to the instructions of the Deans of Residences, but that the want of accommodation in the college, and the constant occupation of the lecture-room for the ordinary classes, rendered such extremely difficult, and hitherto, indeed, impossible.

The *Vice-Chancellor* asked whether the other Deans of Residences wished to add anything to what had been stated.

The Rev. Mr. *Magill* said he had nothing to add. There were but few Presbyterian students at the college, only about four, and they resided with their relations, and were well looked after. Their conduct had been singularly excellent.

The *Vice-Chancellor* asked whether any notice of appeal had been given to any act done by the Council.

There being none, the *Vice-Chancellor* said the Visitors had therefore nothing further to do but inquire whether there was any representation to make as to any deficiency in the accommodation of the college, or anything needed in the museum, the library, or any other department.

Appendix M.

Report of the Proceedings of the Triennial Visitation.

The *President* said that the College Council had adopted a requisition to the Board of Works for some extension of the western wing of the building, to supply some additional class rooms and a waiting room for students, which were imperatively wanted. The Council hoped that when the Visitors had inspected the college buildings they would be willing to approve and countersign the application to the Board of Works.

The *Visitors* said that they should be glad to do so if on examination they found the necessities such as had been described.

The *Vice-Chancellor of the University* then said, for himself and the other Visitor, that they had been very much gratified by the satisfactory condition in which they had found the college. The absence of any complaints, either on the part of the professors or the students, and of appeals from any judgments of the College Council, spoke very strongly for all parties—for the students, as it testified to their good and proper conduct in general, and for the Council, as it showed that in maintaining discipline and attention to studies, they had on all occasions acted with moderation and discretion. He therefore congratulated all parties on the agreeable termination of their business on that occasion.

The Visitors, accompanied by the President, Vice-President, and Professors, then proceeded to inspect the several departments of the college.

Dublin: Printed by Alexander Thom, 87 & 88, Abbey-street.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

THE REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT

OF

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY,

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1867.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1867.

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THE REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY,

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1867.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

IN the accompanying tables (Nos. I. and II.) will be found the numbers of students who have entered the College, and attended its lectures, not only during the year on which I am reporting, but in each year since its opening.

I.—NUMBERS and RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS of STUDENTS who have entered the Queen's College, Galway, in each year from its opening.

Session.	Matriculated Students.	Non-Matriculated Students.	Total.	Members of Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Independents.	Various.	Total.
1849–50, . .	64	4	68	24	38	6	–	–	–	68
1850–51, . .	23	3	26	10	9	7	–	–	–	26
1851–52, . .	31	5	36	13	21	2	–	–	–	36
1852–53, . .	21	2	23	8	12	3	–	–	–	23
1853–54, . .	25	5	30	12	15	3	–	–	–	30
1854–55, . .	26	15	41	18	18	3	2	–	–	41
1855–56, . .	32	7	39	14	15	8	1	1	–	39
1856–57, . .	35	8	43	15	22	3	1	1	1	43
1857–58, . .	36	7	43	16	17	9	–	1	–	43
1858–59, . .	44	4	48	20	19	7	2	–	–	48
1859–60, . .	35	5	40	12	25	1	–	1	1	40
1860–61, . .	*59	1	60	13	33	12	2	–	–	60
1861–62, . .	†59	3	62	21	35	6	–	–	–	62
1862–63, . .	60	4	64	18	27	16	1	–	2	64
1863–64, . .	54	5	59	20	21	11	2	4	1	59
1864–65, . .	58	12	70	26	28	13	–	2	1	70
1865–66, . .	46	3	49	16	19	10	3	–	1	49
1866–67, . .	42	2	44	14	18	7	3	2	–	44
Total, . .	750	95	845	290	392	127	17	12	7	845

* Including three who had previously been in attendance as non-matriculated students.
† Including one who had previously been in attendance as a non-matriculated student.

II.—Numbers and Religious Persuasions of Students attending Lectures in the Queen's College, Galway, in each Session from its opening.

Session.	Matriculated Students.	Non-Matriculated Students.	Total.	Members of Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Independents.	Various.	Total.
1849–50, . .	64	4	68	24	38	6	–	–	–	68
1850–51, . .	60	3	63	22	28	13	–	–	–	63
1851–52, . .	68	5	73	25	41	7	–	–	–	73
1852–53, . .	73	2	75	26	40	9	–	–	–	75
1853–54, . .	76	5	81	30	42	9	–	–	–	81
1854–55, . .	69	16	85	32	46	5	2	–	–	85
1855–56, . .	78	9	87	26	42	14	3	2	–	87
1856–57, . .	88	8	96	30	49	10	3	3	1	96
1857–58, . .	92	8	100	31	47	16	3	2	1	100
1858–59, . .	113	9	122	37	64	15	4	1	1	122
1859–60, . .	111	7	118	31	69	11	2	2	3	118
1860–61, . .	141	3	144	33	85	19	3	2	2	144
1861–62, . .	148	5	153	39	91	19	3	1	–	153
1862–63, . .	161	4	165	33	95	32	2	–	3	165
1863–64, . .	160	5	165	41	91	25	3	4	1	165
1864–65, . .	157	12	169	50	78	31	2	6	2	169
1865–66, . .	139	5	144	33	71	29	4	4	3	144
1866–67, . .	133	2	135	36	62	27	4	5	1	135
Total, . .	1,931	112	2,043	579	1,079	297	38	32	18	2,043

Tables Nos. III. and IV. give the number of students attending the several classes, and the number of lectures delivered by each professor in each session since the opening of the College.

III.—Return showing the Number of Students attending the Lectures of each Professor, in each year since the opening of the College.

——	1849–50.	1850–1.	1851–2.	1852–3.	1853–4.	1854–5.	1855–6.	1856–7.	1857–8.	1858–9.	1859–60.	1860–1.	1861–2.	1862–3.	1863–4.	1864–5.	1865–6.
Greek, . . .	50	31	24	19	24	21	21	23	21	23	24	24	36	36	35	30	
Latin, . . .	50	27	24	22	21	19	20	23	21	22	23	24	29	35	36	32	
Mathematics, . .	54	38	28	28	27	28	25	34	34	42	35	42	48	52	41	43	
English, &c., . .	47	43	28	23	23	22	22	27	20	31	22	29	24	38	39	30	
Modern Languages, .	54	23	23	19	25	37	29	34	30	38	52	70	77	76	71	78	
Celtic Languages, .	–	3	2	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	6	–	–	–	–	
Natural Philosophy, .	8	11	23	19	27	23	21	27	29	38	33	70	57	67	62	68	
Natural History, .	3	26	25	21	32	25	30	30	32	37	37	39	32	33	29	38	
Logic and Metaphysics,	–	20	17	14	14	14	13	14	15	16	17	19	21	23	25	30	
Chemistry, . .	13	25	36	29	27	23	29	40	40	49	53	60	57	46	52	52	
Mineralogy and Geology, . . .	–	4	14	15	10	14	10	8	15	16	17	–	6	10	5	6	
Engineering, . .	2	10	11	13	10	11	9	10	15	18	12	21	18	21	17	16	
Agriculture, . .	4	5	5	5	6	6	7	11	14	7	7	5	3	5	2	–	
Anatomy and Physiology, . . .	10	9	8	15	18	13	22	35	39	47	52	71	68	65	56	54	
Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence, . . .	–	5	9	11	10	7	8	17	13	24	20	26	34	28	32	23	
Surgery, . . .	–	–	6	12	7	7	6	13	13	18	20	19	33	27	26	28	
Midwifery, . .	–	–	4	7	4	–	4	3	11	5	11	12	14	17	12	14	
Medicine, . .	–	–	–	4	4	2	6	6	7	7	6	8	16	21	26	19	
English Law, . .	4	4	5	6	6	7	5	4	3	7	7	4	7	7	7	8	
Jurisprudence and Political Economy, .	4	4	12	13	16	10	9	9	7	17	13	10	5	9	8	8	

IV.—Return of the Number of Lectures delivered by each Professor in each Session since the opening of the College.

—	1849–50.	1850-1.	1851-2.	1852-3.	1853-4.	1854-5.	1855-6.	1856-7.	1857-8.	1858-9.	1859-60.	1860-1.	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865–6.
Greek, . . .	265	254	216	224	248	249	217	262	223	246	210	229	*315	290	255	255	247
Latin, . . .	270	252	212	238	233	190	217	244	195	189	189	196	181	263	228	237	236
Mathematics, . .	221	255	230	167	164	211	181	†186	†234	†233	†209	†210	†213	†199	†199	†213	†198
English, &c., . .	37	28	77	97	126	128	127	107	100	92	97	76	16	160	147	145	136
Modern Languages, .	212	249	207	175	155	160	155	†162	†154	†151	†169	†246	†244	†229	†284	256	†269
Celtic Languages, .	–	90	65	30	–	–	–	‡3	48	–	30	24	–	–	–	–	–
Natural Philosophy, .	63	154	120	207	139	175	225	174	173	192	172	213	196	211	203	229	255
Natural History, .	–	120	85	92	85	76	68	68	87	77	76	56	57	62	70	82	77
Logic and Metaphysics,	–	40	114	159	123	141	138	162	106	109	170	165	132	182	146	157	139
Chemistry, . .	32	111	128	140	113	123	97	101	107	98	100	95	91	95	89	87	102
Mineralogy and Geology, . . .	–	51	45	57	51	50	45	49	60	64	64	§–	61	49	66	56	58
Engineering, . .	9	118	105	97	80	76	112	111	122	126	81	162	183	241	211	249	226
Agriculture, . .	–	106	112	160	144	160	192	174	123	154	182	83	65	54	28	–	–
Anatomy and Physiology, . .	111	112	111	108	100	115	104	103	102	104	‖116	‖96	‖90	‖84	‖105	‖118	‖ 86
Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence, . . .	–	51	60	90	95	93	95	96	90	90	77	85	78	88	88	84	84
Surgery, . . .	–	–	61	62	62	61	62	60	53	59	60	55	60	60	50	49	58
Midwifery, . .	–	–	59	70	62	–	62	61	60	59	54	51	60	51	54	51	51
Medicine, . .	–	–	–	64	62	61	62	60	60	58	62	55	49	50	50	49	51
English Law, . .	18	45	55	97	71	72	72	40	35	48	49	72	68	64	68	60	36
Jurisprudence and Political Economy, .	20	48	60	96	106	95	60	52	51	97	49	61	60	67	83	70	53

When I had the honour in last year of submitting to your Majesty a report on the proceedings and condition of this College for the year ending 31st March, 1866, it became my duty to point out the great and sudden interruption which had been given to its progress, as well as to that of its sister institutions in Belfast and Cork. Instead of an increase in the number of students, amounting on an average of several years to 58, a decrease to the extent of 49 had actually occurred; the attendances on lectures being, in session 1864–65, 837; in 1865–66, 788. Nor did the entrances into the Colleges exhibit a more satisfactory result than the attendances on lectures. These entrances, which had risen from 207 in session 1859–60 to 288 in 1864–65, fell, in 1865–66, to 241.

In the Galway College the change had been, perhaps, the most marked of any. Placed in the centre of a province notoriously behind the rest of the kingdom in wealth, and almost destitute of classical schools; deriving little support from a town rapidly declining in population and consequence; exposed to an opposition of the most formidable character; it had annually exhibited a continued and gratifying increase of students. Although the population of the town of Galway, which in 1851 amounted to but 23,787, had since that year diminished almost to one-half, the numbers entering the College had trebled, and the numbers at-

* Exclusive of 72 lectures to extra classes.
† Exclusive of a Course of Lectures given by the Senior Scholar.
‡ These Lectures were open to the Public.
§ Owing to an alteration in the Ordinances of the University, no Lectures on Mineralogy and Geology were delivered this Session.
‖ Exclusive of Anatomical Demonstrations.

tending the College lectures had risen almost in the same proportion. But in session 1865–66 a new state of things prevailed: the entrances had diminished in one year from 70 to 49, the attendances on lectures from 169 to 144.

It was my duty in announcing these facts to look for the cause of an interruption so great, so general, and so startling. No bad season had accounted for it. On the contrary, the year immediately prior to that in which the decrease took place, was one of peculiar abundance, while the preceding years, during which the number of students in all the colleges had largely and steadily increased, were seasons of severity and privation.

It required, indeed, but little attention or sagacity to discover the cause of changes so detrimental to the spread of education, in the policy which the late Government had announced its intention of adopting in university education in Ireland. The Queen's University, which owed its popularity less, if possible, to the eminent and liberal men who composed it, than to its entire freedom from sectarianism, was, it was stated, to be remodelled on the very principle it had been instituted to neutralize and extirpate; nor was it strange that an immediate suspicion should arise that the same deteriorating and ill-omened process would be extended to the Queen's Colleges themselves. Equally fatal to the progress of education was the announcement that the system of training pursued in the colleges which, with their unsectarian character, constituted their chief utility and attraction, was to be declared unnecessary to the obtaining of university degrees—that the inadequate test of a mere examination was to be substituted for years of patient toil in the colleges, and united education itself to be thus covertly but surely undermined. This policy, as I then conceived and ventured to assert, afforded a perfect clue to the sudden and disastrous change which had taken place in the fortunes of the colleges.

A few circumstances which have occurred since the publication of my last report, together with the evidence afforded by the statistics of the session just concluded (1866–7), will, I believe, confirm the correctness of the views I then put forward.

The supplemental charter, in which the new policy was embodied, has been submitted to the anxious consideration of the friends of liberal education, and has been almost unanimously condemned as fraught with mischief to its best interests. On its first introduction to the Senate of the Queen's University a majority of nearly three to one virtually refused to adopt it; nor did the circumstances which led to its subsequent reception by that body tend to weaken the effect of their former decision, or to reconcile the friends of united education to its provisions. The convocation of graduates established their right to be the representatives of the University, by protecting its privileges and refusing the Charter. But the statistics of session 1866–67, not alone as regards the Galway College, upon which I am reporting, but as regards all the colleges, will, I believe, justify the conduct of those who opposed the adoption of the new Charter, and determine the cause which has arrested the progress of the colleges.

The numbers attending lectures in the three colleges which, as I have above stated, had fallen from 837 in session 1864–65 to 788 in session 1865–66, have diminished in session 1866–67 to 732. The entrances, which had fallen from 288 in 1864–65 to 241 in 1865–66, have decreased in 1866–67 to 213. Nor is this diminution confined to one college, nor as I shall presently show, to the students of one persuasion.

In Belfast the attendances on lectures have diminished from 405 in session 1864–65 to 384 in session 1866–67; in Cork from 263 in 1864–65 to 230 in 1866–67; in Galway from 169 in 1864–65 to 135 in 1866–67. The entrances have fallen with still greater precipitance. In Belfast, from 135 in session 1864–65 to 105 in session 1866–67; in Cork from 90 in 1864–65 to 76 in 1866–67; in Galway from 70 in 1864–65 to 44 in 1866–67. Little wonder is it that the policy adopted by the late Government and embodied in the Supplemental Charter, should have been received with exultation by all the enemies of the colleges, who, while obtaining from the new Charter no one additional substantial privilege for the institutions they support, saw in its immediate operation the results I have just described—in its slower but equally sure effects, the overthrow of one, if not of two, of these institutions.

On the first announcement, in the autumn of last year, that a decrease had taken place in the numbers of our students, an attempt was made to show that this decrease had not arisen from the causes I have suggested above, viz.: the certain sectarianising of the Queen's University, the apprehended sectarianising of the Queen's colleges, and the virtual depreciation of the instruction given in the colleges by declaring it unnecessary to obtaining a degree. It was gravely stated that the decrease was due to this—that many students had been attracted to the Government colleges by the privilege of obtaining university degrees, which, it was asserted, they possessed to the exclusion of every other institution but the Dublin University, and that when the Supplemental Charter conferred this privilege on the Catholic University and other institutions, the students had lost no time in deserting colleges into which they had been lured only by their exceptional position, and had repaired to institutions which, when equally privileged, they preferred. A few words will dispose of the soundness of this reasoning.

The Queen's colleges possessed no monopoly of university degrees, nor was it reserved for the Supplemental Charter to open these distinctions for the first time, to any educational institution.

The degrees of the London University, possessing all the rights, privileges, and immunities which belong to those of the oldest and most famous universities, have long been open to every subject of the empire who can pass the prescribed examinations—examinations so entirely free from political or sectarian bias, that laymen of all persuasions, and even Roman Catholic clergymen, continually contend for, and obtain these degrees. For several years it has been in the power of any educational institution, at a slight

expense, to have these degrees examined for, not in London, but in its own halls. Thus, to the students of any institution, be it a Roman Catholic University, a Presbyterian College, or what it may, University degrees are open without the inconvenience of leaving its precincts. So much for the monopoly in degrees possessed by the Government colleges, which it was said attracted their students; and so much for the new privileges conferred on other institutions which nullified that attraction, and so diminished the number of the students.

Again, the diminution in our students has not been confined to those of any particular persuasion, as would have been the case had the conferring of new privileges on any particular sectarian institutions been the cause of the decrease: as Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Independents, and Unitarians joined the colleges in still increasing numbers while free from all sectarian taint; so Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Independents, Unitarians have retired from them when threatened with sectarian leaven.

But a still more decisive refutation of the assertion that the falling off of students is due to the expected loss of a supposed monopoly, is found in a document which has lately appeared. If any institution would derive advantage from the retirement of students from the colleges, supposing it attributable to the cause against which I am contending, it is the Roman Catholic University. From a letter recently addressed by the learned rector of that institution to Mr. Lowe it appears that the number of students in residence during the last session amounted to 152. The same high authority, in an inaugural address, delivered at the commencement of session 1864–65, stated that 210 students had attended lectures during the preceding year. Thus, in the very period when an increase of students would have taken place in the Catholic University had the students removed to it from the Queen's colleges with the hope of obtaining any new university privilege, a decrease of 58 has occurred in the numbers attending its lectures.

It may appear unnecessary, now that the changes proposed in university education have, through the firmness and public spirit of the graduates, been virtually abandoned, to refer to their injurious consequences; and it may be thought that it would better become those engaged in the working of the colleges to await in silence their sure recovery from what may now be considered a temporary shock; but the facts which the history of these colleges discloses, particularly during the last few years, are so important to a right understanding of the real feeling of this country on the subject of university education, and so hopeful to those who still desire union and concord among our people, that it would be folly to ignore and weakness to suppress them.

In the fifteen years that elapsed from the opening of the colleges to the adoption by the late Government of the new policy I have referred to, 3,330 students entered and attended their lectures. Of these 957 were Episcopalians, 938 Roman Catholics, 1,197 Presbyterians, 58 Wesleyans, 18 Independents, 162 of other

persuasions.* If this be not united education, it is difficult to know what the term means; if this has not demonstrated the attachment of the laity to unsectarian education, it is difficult to conjecture in what way they could signify their approval. Again, among so many students of so many religious persuasions, not a single dissension, on the score of religious belief, has ever occurred in any one of the colleges; nor has the fiercest opponent of these institutions ever hinted a suspicion that the conscientious opinions of any student have been wounded, far less his religious convictions tampered with. At each triennial visitation, constant and cordial testimony has been borne by the authorities and Deans of Residences to the morality and decorous conduct of the students. Here, then, are facts which, it would seem, ought not to be ignored in the future treatment of Ireland —the manifest wish of the laity to support institutions free from all sectarian bias, and the possibility of educating the members of all denominations in the same class-rooms, without fear of religious dissension, or of danger to their faith and morals.

Let me now point to what has taken place since an intention of sectarianising the Queen's University was adopted, and since the public mind was possessed with the natural suspicion that the colleges would soon follow the fate of the University, and be remodelled on sectarian principles. In the short period of two years a decrease in the entrances has taken place of 27 in the Episcopalians, 19 in the Roman Catholics, 27 in the Presbyterians, and 2 in the other denominations—in all of 75. In the attendances on lectures, the decrease has been 26 in the Episcopalians, 50 in the Roman Catholics, 18 in the Presbyterians, and 11 in the other denominations—in all 105. Here again another proof is afforded of the devotion of the laity to unsectarian institutions, when the mere suspicion that the sectarian element was to be introduced into the colleges has already scared so many of all persuasions from their class-rooms.

I have been compelled in this Report to allude to the diminution which, according to the facts put forward by the authorities of the institution itself, has taken place in the last three years in the numbers attending lectures in the Roman Catholic University. I approach the subject with great unwillingness; but the progress of that institution is so important an element in the question I am considering that it is impossible to ignore it. In session 1863–4, 210 students attended lectures; in session 1866–7 but 152.† Surely if any institution founded on sectarian principles could obtain support, it was that University. Presided over by

* I find, on consulting the tables in the Queen's University Calendar, which have been revised with the utmost care, that I have understated the number of students who entered the Colleges in the first fifteen years. Instead of 3,330, as stated above, 3,436 distinct persons entered in the period alluded to. As the religious persuasions of the students composing the difference (106) were probably in the same proportion as those given above, these latter numbers should be increased in that proportion.

† A large proportion—perhaps two-thirds of the students attending lectures are the medical students of the Cecila-street School of Medicine. This school obtains recognition from the Queen's University on the express ground that it is not sectarian, and that no religious observances nor religious tests prevent students of any persuasion from joining it.

men whose station, office, abilities, and virtues must command respect; adorned with a staff of professors who would do honour to any university; possessing ample facilities for obtaining university degrees; placed in the heart of the metropolis, with the countless advantages which such a situation implies; that metropolis containing a population of which 200,000 are Roman Catholics—have the numbers resorting to its teaching demonstrated, on the part of the Roman Catholic laity, an attachment or an aversion to denominational education? Is the heart of that laity with those who would separate their children in early youth from their fellow Christians? or with those who would unite them in those lasting bonds which are only woven at that period?

The laity of Ireland have read the history of their country; they know that sectarianism has been a full and constant source of misery; that it has blighted every policy, however wise or good, and marred the blessings even of religion herself. Is it strange that they should shun those institutions where its spirit must more or less predominate, and cling to those where it finds no place?

EDWARD BERWICK,

President.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY,

July, 1867.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

1867-8.

DAYS AND HOURS OF MATRICULATION AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS. OCTOBER, 1867.

DAYS.	HOURS.	FIRST YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	THIRD YEAR.
Tuesday, 15th Oct.	9—5		Supplementary Examinations.	Supplementary Examinations.
Wednesday, 16th Oct.	9—5		Supplementary Examinations.	Supplementary Examinations.
Thursday, 17th Oct.	9–12		Lit. Schol.—Latin. Med. Engin. } Schol.—Chem.	
	2—5		Lit. Schol.—Greek. Med. Engin. } Schol.—Chem.	
Friday, 18th Oct.	9–12	Matriculation.	Lit. Schol.—English. Eng. Schol.—Geom. Draw., &c.	
	2—5	Matriculation.	Lit. Schol.—English. Eng. Schol.—Geom. Draw., &c.	
Saturday, 19th Oct.	9–12		Lit. Schol.—Latin. Med. Schol.—Nat. Hist.	
	2—5		Lit. Schol.—Greek. Med. Schol.—Nat. Hist.	
Monday, 21st Oct.	9–1	Lit. Med. } Schol.—English. Lic. in Arts Ex.	Med. Lit. } Schol.—Mod. Lang.	Engin. Schol.—Eng
	2—5	Lit. Med. } Schol.—Greek.		Engin. Schol.—Engin.
Tuesday, 22nd Oct.	9–12	Lit. Med. } Schol.—Latin.	Med. Schol.—Anat.	Engin. Schol.—Min. & Geol.
	2—5	Lit. Med. } Schol.—Greek.	Med. Schol.—Anat.	
Wednesday, 23rd Oct.	9–12	Lit. Med. } Schol.—Latin.	Med. Schol.—Nat. Phil.	Engin. Schol.—Nat. Phil.
	2—5	Science Med. Engin. } Schol.—Math. Lic. in Arts Ex.	Science Engin. } Schol.—Math.	Engin. Schol.—Nat. Phil.
Thursday, 24th Oct.	9–12	Science Med. Engin. } Schol.—Math.	Science Engin. } Schol. Math.	Engin. Schol.—Math.
	2—5			Engin. Schol.—Math.

The Examination for the Third and Fourth Year Scholarships in MEDICINE will commence on Monday, the 28th October. Arrangements will be made for holding the Examinations for Law Scholarships early in December.

Appendix, No. 1.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.—Founded December 30, 1845.

This College is a Corporation, founded by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Ireland, under the name and style of the "President and Professors of Queen's College, Galway."

The general government and administration of the College under the Statutes, and in cases not provided for by the Statutes, is vested in a Council consisting of the President, and six Professors elected by the Corporate Body.

Visitors.

His Grace the Lord Primate.
His Grace the Duke of Leinster.
The Right Honourable the Earl of Fingall, K.P.
The Right Honourable the Chief Secretary for Ireland.
The Right Honourable Maziere Brady.
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Tuam.
The Most Reverend Archbishop M'Hale.
The Moderator of the General Assembly.
The President of the College of Physicians.
The President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

President.

Edward Berwick, B.A.

Council.—1866–67.

The President.
Richard B. Bagley, M.A.
George J. Allman, LL.D.
Thomas W. Moffett, LL.D.
Augustus Bensbach, M.D.
James V. Browne, M.D.
Richard Doherty, M.D.

Professors.

Greek,	Darcy W. Thompson, M.A.
Latin,	Richard Blair Bagley, M.A.
Mathematics,	George Johnston Allman, LL.D.
Natural Philosophy,	Arthur H. Curtis, LL.D.
History, English Literature, and Mental Science,	Thomas W. Moffett, LL.D.
Chemistry,	Thomas H. Rowney, PH.D.
Natural History,	Alexander G. Melville, M.D. Edin., M.R.C.S. Eng.
Mineralogy and Geology,	Wm. King, Cor. Mem. Nat. Hist. and Med. Soc. Dresden, &c.
Modern Languages,	Augustus Bensbach, M.D.
Jurisprud. and Polit. Econ.	John E. Cairnes, M.A.
English Law,	William B. Campion, B.A.
Anatomy and Physiology,	John Cleland, M.D.
Practice of Medicine,	Nicholas Colahan, M.D., F.R.S., Edin.
Practice of Surgery,	James V. Browne, M.D., L.R.C.S.I.
Materia Medica,	Simon M'Coy, F.R.C.S.I.
Midwifery,	Richard Doherty, M.D., Hon. V.P., Obstet. Soc. Dub.
Medical Jurisprudence,	
Civil Engineering,	Edward Townsend, M.A.

Office-Bearers.

William Lupton, M.A.,	Registrar.
George J. Allman, LL.D.,	Bursar.
John H. Richardson, B.A.,	Librarian.

Deans of Residence.

United Church of England and Ireland,	Rev. J. Treanor, B.A.
General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland,	Rev. William Adair.
Wesleyan Methodist Church,	Rev. Hugh Moore.
Independent Church,	Rev. John Lewis.

The College Session.

The College Session is divided into three Terms.

The First Term of the Session 1866–7 commences on Tuesday, October 16, and ends on December 22, 1866.

The Second Term commences on January 7, and ends on Saturday, April 13, 1867.

The Third Term commences on April 29, and ends on Saturday, June 8, 1867.

The First Term of the Session 1867–8 commences on Tuesday, October 15, and ends on December 23, 1867.

Students.

Students are either Matriculated or Non-Matriculated.

Matriculated Students are required to pass an entrance or Matriculation Examination, and to pursue fixed courses of study.

Non-Matriculated are permitted to attend the Lectures of any of the Professors, without being required to pass the Matriculation or any other Examination.*

Matriculation.

Candidates for Degrees or Diplomas in the Queen's University, or for Scholarships, Exhibitions, or Prizes, in Queen's College, Galway, are required to pass a Matriculation Examination.

Students are admitted by examination to Matriculation in the Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine, and in the School of Engineering. In each Faculty and School special courses are prescribed for examination.†

The Matriculation Examination is held at the commencement of the first Term of each Session; but additional Matriculation Examinations are held before the close of the Term.

The last Matriculation Examination for Students in the Faculty of Medicine is held on the 16th of November.

Candidates for Matriculation are required to appear in the Registrar's office before the Matriculation Examination for the purpose of entering their names on the College books.

Each candidate, before being admitted to the Matriculation Examination, is required to pay to the Bursar the Matriculation and College fee of ten shillings. This fee will be returned to such students as may fail to pass the Examination.

Attendance on Lectures.

Attendance upon Lectures is strictly prescribed to all Matriculated Students.

All Students shall pay the College Fee, and a moiety of their Class Fees, to the Bursar, and enter their names with the Registrar, before they are admitted to the classes of the several Professors.

The Registrar shall furnish to the Professors, before the commencement of Lectures in each Term, the rolls of their several classes, and from time to time such names as shall be afterwards entered with him.

* For further particulars of the status and privileges of Non-Matriculated Students *vide* p. 15.

† *Vide* pp. 18, 25, 27, 35.

Appendix, No. 1.

No Student shall have his name replaced on the rolls of the Professors at the commencement of the second Term who has not paid the second moiety of his Class Fees.

Attendance on Lectures includes preparation for Lectures; and it is competent for a Professor who, on any occasion, is not satisfied with the preparation of a Student, to refuse him credit for attendance.

No Student shall be regarded as having kept a Course of Lectures who has not attended at least two-thirds of the entire number of Lectures delivered.

Attendance upon Courses of Lectures in the Faculty of Arts is recognised in cases where Students pass to a different Faculty or School.

In case of absence arising from illness or other unavoidable cause, the Student is required to lodge with the Registrar, immediately on recommencing his attendance, a letter or certificate explaining his absence, to be laid before the Council.

Examinations.

A General Sessional Examination is held at the close of each Session in the subjects upon which Lectures have been delivered during the Session. There is also a Supplementary Examination on the same subjects at the commencement of the following Session.

Every Matriculated Student in the Faculties of Arts and Law, and in the Schools of Engineering and Agriculture, must pass either the General Examination or the Supplementary Examination before his name can be entered on the College Register as having completed the Session; and no Student in these Faculties and Schools can be permitted to enter upon the Course of the succeeding year until he has so completed the previous Session.

No Student is admitted to the Sessional or the Supplementary Examination who has not kept the Courses of Lectures prescribed to Students of his class and standing.*

Scholarships.

Forty-six Junior and eight Senior Scholarships have been founded in the College.

Of the Junior Scholarships†—

Thirty, of the value of £24 each, are appropriated to Students pursuing the Course prescribed for the Degree of B.A.

Three, of the value of £20 each, to Students pursuing the Course for the Diploma of Elementary Law and the Degree of LL.B.

Eight, of the value of £25 each, to Students pursuing the Course for the Degree of M.D.

Five, of the value of £20 each, to Students pursuing the Course for the Diploma of Civil Engineering.

The Examinations for Junior Scholarships are held at the commencement of the First Term of the Session.

No Student is allowed to become a Candidate for a Junior Scholarship until he has paid the College Fee and one-half of the Class Fees for the current Session.

No Student is permitted to present himself as a Candidate for a Senior Scholarship who has not entered his name with the Registrar, and paid the College Fee to the Bursar.

All Senior Scholars in Arts are required to be in attendance in the College during their period of office.

* For University Examinations, see the "University Regulations."

† For the distribution of these Scholarships, the subjects of Examination, and the conditions upon which they are held, *vide* pp. 20, 26, 32, 37.

Junior Scholars are exempted from the payment of one moiety of the Class Fees for the courses prescribed to Students of their faculty and standing. *Appendix, No. 1.*

No Student can hold the same Scholarship a second time.

No Scholarship will in any case be awarded, unless the Candidates are, in the opinion of the Examiners, sufficiently qualified in the prescribed courses.

Exhibitions.

The College is empowered to award Exhibitions, varying in value from £10 to £18, at the same Examinations as the Scholarships, and to be held upon the same terms.

Exhibitioners are required to pay the whole amount of the Class Fees for the Session.

No Student is allowed to compete for a Junior Scholarship or Exhibition in any course substantially the same as that in which he has already held a Scholarship or Exhibition.

No Student who has been awarded an Exhibition or Prize for answering in any of the courses for Senior Scholarships can a second time obtain a Scholarship Exhibition or Prize for answering in the same course.

All Junior Scholars and Exhibitioners are required to attend lectures, and pass the Sessional Examinations during their year of office.

Prizes.

The College is empowered to award Prizes, by examination, at the close of the Session, to the most distinguished answerers in the several courses of study pursued during the Session.

Two prizes for English prose composition, and two prizes for Geometry,* have been founded in the College, to be awarded annually at entrance:—first prize for English prose composition, £3 worth of books; second do., £2 worth of books: first prize for Geometry, £3 worth of books; second do., £2 worth of books.

All Candidates for Scholarships, Exhibitions, or Prizes, must have passed the Matriculation Examination in the Faculty or School to which the Scholarships, Exhibitions, or Prizes are attached.

Non-Matriculated Students.

Non-Matriculated Students are those who are permitted to attend the Lectures of any of the Professors without being required to pass the Matriculation or any other examination. They are required to pay to the Bursar the regulated Fees for the Classes proposed to be attended, and to sign an engagement to observe order and discipline in the College. They are not entitled to compete for Scholarships or other Collegiate distinctions.

During the term of their attendance on College Lectures they are admitted to read in the Library; and, on payment of a deposit of £1, are permitted to take out two volumes on loan, under the same regulations as Matriculated Students.

Every Non-Matriculated Student must pay to the Bursar one-half of his Class Fees before his name can be entered on the rolls of the several Classes, and the remainder at the commencement of the second Term.

* Candidates are recommended to read M'Dowell's Exercises on Euclid and in Modern Geometry (Cambridge: Deighton, Bell, and Co., 1863), from beginning to page 150.

Appendix, No. 1.

Students of other Universities.

Any Student who shall have pursued part of his Collegiate Studies in any one of the Queen's Colleges, or in any University capable of granting Degrees in the several Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine, and any Legal or Medical Student who shall have pursued part of his Legal or Medical Studies under teachers recognised by the Senate of the Queen's University, on passing such Examinations, and fulfilling such other conditions as the Council shall prescribe, may take corresponding rank in this College; and also may compete for Scholarships or other Prizes of the corresponding year, provided he shall not hold at the same time a Scholarship or other office of emolument in any other University, College, or Medical School.

Fees.

The College Fees payable by Matriculated Students are 10*s.* at the commencement of the first year, and 5*s.* at the commencement of each subsequent year.

The Fees payable by Students, whether Matriculated or Non-Matriculated, to the several Professors for attendance on the several Pass Courses of Lectures or instruction, are £1 for each Course extending over one Term only, and £2 for each Course extending over more than one Term of a Session, when attended for the first time, and £1 for each re-attendance on the same.

This rule applies in all cases except the following:—

The Fee payable for the Course of Anatomy and Physiology is £3, when attended for the first time, and £2 for every subsequent attendance; and the Fee payable for Practical Anatomy or Practical Chemistry is £3 for each attendance.

The Fees payable for attendance upon Honor Courses of Lectures and upon Courses of Special Instruction not prescribed as a qualification for a Degree or other University distinction, are £2 for each Course, whether attended for the first time or re-attended.

This rule does not apply to special instruction in Practical Chemistry and in Operative Surgery. In the former case, the Fee is regulated by the time spent in the laboratory, at the rate of £1 a month. The Fee for Operative Surgery is £3.

Matriculated Students who attend voluntary Courses are, so far as these Courses are concerned, regarded as Non-Matriculated.

Table showing in each case the *minimum* amount of Fees payable by Students to the College and for attendance on the several prescribed Courses of Lectures and Instruction.

	First Session.			Second Session.			Third Session.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
For the Degree of B.A.,	9	10	0	7	5	0	8	5	0
If a Scholar,	5	0	0	3	15	0	4	5	0
For the Degree of M.D.,		—			—			—	
If a Scholar,*		—			—			—	
For the Diploma of Elementary Law,	4	10	0	4	5	0	2	5	0
If a Scholar in Law,	2	10	0	2	5	0	1	5	0
For the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D.	13	10	0	11	5	0	10	5	0
If a Scholar in Arts,	9	0	0	7	15	0	6	5	0
If a Scholar in Law,	11	10	0	9	5	0	5	5	0
For the Diploma of Civil Engineering,	10	10	0	12	5	0	6	5	0
If a Scholar,	5	10	0	6	5	0	3	5	0

* The Fees for the Degree of M.D. vary according to the course of study pursued.

In all cases the Fees are payable in two instalments. The first instalment includes the College Fee—which is 10*s.* for the first year, and 5*s.* for every subsequent year—and a moiety of the Class Fees payable to the several Professors whose lectures are prescribed in the curriculum. This first instalment is payable at the commencement of the First Term in which the Student enters. The second instalment—consisting of the remaining moiety of the Class Fees—is payable at the commencement of the Second Term. Scholars are exempted from the payment of this latter moiety. *Appendix, No. 1.*

Residences.

It is provided by the Statutes that every Matriculated Student under the age of twenty-one years shall reside, during the College Terms, with his parent or guardian, or with some relation or friend to whose care he shall have been committed by his parent or guardian, or in a Boarding-house, licensed by the President of the College, and arranged for the reception of Students, where he shall be placed under the moral care and spiritual charge of the Dean of Residences of his creed.

Discipline.

All Matriculated Students are required to wear a cap and gown.

A penalty of sixpence shall be imposed on any Student who shall appear within the quadrangle without his cap and gown.

The Porter at the lodge is instructed to report to the Bursar the name of any Matriculated Student who shall appear within the quadrangle without his cap and gown, and also to intimate to the Student at the time that he will be reported.

Any Student so reported shall pay the fine to the Bursar within one week, without receiving further notice, and the fine shall be doubled every week that the fine remains unpaid.

A Professor may inflict a fine not exceeding 2*s.* 6*d.* on any Student for any breach of discipline in his class which he does not consider of sufficient importance to bring under the notice of the Council.

Members of the Library Committee may inflict a fine not exceeding 2*s.* 6*d.* on any Student, for any breach of discipline in the Library, which they do not consider of sufficient importance to bring under the notice of the Council.

Library Regulations.

The Library is open from the commencement of the Session to the 1st of March, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., and from the 1st of March to the 1st of July, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M., except (1) on College holidays; (2) for a period of five days in the Christmas and Easter recesses respectively.

The Library is closed during the month of July, except for one hour each week, when the Librarian attends to issue books. From the 1st of August to the commencement of the College Session the Library is open between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

No Student is admitted to the Library without subscribing the following declaration:—

We the undersigned do hereby promise to the President and Council of the Queen's College, Galway, that we will not mark, turn down the leaves of, or write on paper placed upon, or in any way whatsoever soil, deface, injure, or remove, without permission, any book or document in the Library of said College. We also promise that we will not injure the Library furniture; that we will faithfully observe all the rules made for the regulation of the Library, and that we will acquaint the College Authorities with any serious instance of violation of the above rules which may come under our notice.

Appendix, No. 1.

No Student can borrow books from the Library until he has deposited the sum of £1 with the Bursar.

No Student can have more than two volumes on loan from the Library at the same time.

No Student can retain a volume borrowed from the Library more than one week; but the borrower, on returning the book, may renew the loan, if the book has not been in the meantime applied for.

Any Student, on receiving at any time a notice from the Librarian, must return, within twenty-four hours, the books belonging to the Library in his possession.

Any person losing or injuring a book belonging to the Library must replace it by another copy of the same edition and of equal value, or pay such a sum of money as will enable the College to replace it.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

The Degrees of B.A. and M.A.

1.—*The Degree of Bachelor in Arts.*

Candidates for the Degree of B.A. in the Queen's University, must on entering Queen's College, Galway, pass the following Matriculation Examination.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic—Including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, the Rule of Three, Simple Interest, and the Extraction of the Square Root.
Algebra—Including Fractions, Proportion, and the Solution of Simple Equations.
Geometry—Euclid, Books I., II.

THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

Any one of the following authors which the Candidate may select:—
Homer—Iliad, Books I.–IV.
Xenophon—Anabasis, Books I.–III.
Lucian—Walker's Selections.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

Any one of the following authors which the Candidate may select:—
Virgil—Æneid, Books I.–V.
Horace—Odes, Book I.; Satires, Book I.
Sallust—Conspiracy of Catiline, and Jugurthine War.
Cæsar—Gallic War, Books V., VI.
Re-translation from English into Latin of portions of Cæsar.

HISTORY AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

History, Grecian and Roman, Outlines of.
Geography, Ancient and Modern, Outlines of.*
Grammar, English Grammar, and Composition.

Students are admitted to the University Examination for this Degree, who, after having passed the Matriculation Examination, have attended the College Lectures for at least two full terms in each Session, have passed the prescribed College Examinations, and are recommended for promotion to the Degree by the President of the College.

* Rev. T. K. Arnold's Handbooks are recommended.

The Session extends from the third Tuesday in October to the second Saturday in the following June, with short recesses at Christmas and Easter. Each Session consists of three Terms. *Appendix, No. 1.*

The studies for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts extend over three Sessions, and comprise attendance on the following Curriculum :—

FIRST SESSION.

English (One Term).
Greek.
Latin.
A Modern Continental Language.
Mathematics.

SECOND SESSION.

Logic (One Term).
Natural Philosophy.

Along with any two of the following :—

Greek (Second Course).
Latin (Second Course).
A Modern Continental Language (Second Course).
Mathematics (Second Course).

THIRD SESSION.

English Language and Literature.
Metaphysics, or History, or Political Economy (Two Terms).
Chemistry.
Zoology, or Botany.

Attendance on these Courses includes passing such Examinations as may be appointed by the College Council, and the catechetical parts of the Courses of Lectures.

In each College there is a General Examination in the subjects upon which lectures have been delivered during the Session. There is also a Supplementary Examination in the same subjects, at the commencement of the following Session. All Students must pass either the General Examination or the Supplementary Examination, before they proceed with the course of the succeeding year.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts must reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two Terms of each Session, but may be exempted from residence during the third Term by a special grace of the College Council.

Third year's Students may substitute attendance on one or on two Courses of Honor Lectures, for attendance upon a like number of the Courses above set down for study in the Third Session.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts are required to pass two University Examinations—the Previous Examination held simultaneously in each of the Colleges of the University, and the Degree Examination held in the Hall of the University in Dublin.

Students who have completed their second Session must pass the Previous Examination before rising to the third year, unless prevented by illness or other inevitable accident, in which case the Senate may admit them to a Supplementary Examination.

For the regulations as to the First University Examination in Arts, and the Examination for the Degrees of B.A. and M.A., see the "University Regulations."

For the Exhibitions awarded at the First University Examination in Arts, see p. 40.

Appendix, No. 1.

DAYS AND HOURS OF LECTURES.

	Subjects.	Terms.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.
1st Year	French,	1, 2, 3,	10	.	10	10	.	.
	German,	1, 2, 3,	.	2	.	2	.	.
	Latin (pass),	1, 2, 3,	12	.	12	.	12	.
	Greek (pass),	1, 2, 3,	.	11	.	12	.	12
	Mathematics (pass),	1, 2, 3,	1	.	1	.	1	.
	English,	2	11	.	11	.	11	.
	Latin (honor),	1, 2, 3,	.	11	.	11	.	11
	Greek (honor),	1, 2, 3,	12	.	12	.	12	.
	Mathematics (honor),	1, 2, 3,	.	1	.	1	.	.
2nd Year	French,	1, 2, 3,	3	.	3	.	.	.
	German,	1, 2, 3,	2	.	.	.	3	.
	Greek,	1, 2, 3,	.	10	.	11	.	.
	Latin,	1, 2, 3,	11	.	11	.	10	.
	Mathematics (pass),	1, 2, 3,	.	1	.	1	.	.
	Natural Philosophy (pass),	1, 2, 3,	12	.	12	.	.	.
	Logic,	2,	1	.	1	.	1	.
	Mathematics (honor),	1, 2, 3,	12	.	12	.	12	.
	Natural Philosophy (honor),	1, 2, 3,	.	2	.	2	.	.
3rd Year	Zoology or Botany,	1, 2, 3,	.	11	.	11	11	11
	Chemistry,	1, 2, 3,	12	.	12	.	12	12
	English Language and Literature,	1, 2,	3	.	3	.	3	.
	Metaphysics,	1, 2,	.	1	.	1	.	1
	History,	1, 2,	2	.	2	.	2	.

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARTS.

Of the Thirty Junior Scholarships appropriated to Students in the Faculty of Arts :—

Ten are tenable by Students of the First Year.
Ten " " Second Year.
Ten " " Third Year.

Of the ten Junior Scholarships in Arts tenable by Students of each year, five are awarded for proficiency in literary studies, and five for proficiency in scientific studies ; but it is competent for the Council, in case Scholarships in either department are withheld on the ground of insufficient answering, to assign the unawarded Scholarships to the other department.

The Examination for Junior Scholarships in Arts of the first year takes place immediately after the first Matriculation Examination of the Session, and is open to all Students of the first year, who have passed that Examination, and have paid the regulated fees. Those candidates to whom Scholarships are then awarded hold their Scholarships for one year.

There is a further Examination, at the commencement of the second year, which is open to all Matriculated Students in Arts of that year who have passed the Examination and attended the lectures prescribed to Students of the first year, and who have paid the regulated fees.

Those Candidates to whom Scholarships are awarded at this further Examination, hold their Scholarships for two years, provided (1) they answer sufficiently in two Honor Courses at the Sessional Examination of the second year; (2) they pass the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.

If any Student be placed, at the Examinations for Junior Scholarships in Arts, first on both the lists of candidates, he is entitled to a Scholarship of each division ; but in no other case can two Scholarships be held by the same Student.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.—SESSION 1867-68.

Literary Scholarships, First Year.

THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

Homer—Iliad, Books VI. and XVIII.
Euripides—Phœnissæ.
Xenophon—The Anabasis, Book III.
Lucian—Walker's Selections.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

Virgil—The Æneid, Books I.–VI.
Horace—The Odes, Books I., II.; the Satires; the Epistles.
Cicero—Pro Lege Manilia.
Sallust—Conspiracy of Catiline, and Jugurthine War.
Livy—Books I.–III.

COMPOSITION.

In Greek, Latin, and English Prose.*

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Grecian History, to the Death of Alexander.†
Roman History, to the Accession of Augustus.‡
Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.§

Science Scholarships, First Year.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic :—

Including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, the Rule of Three, Simple Interest, and the Extraction of the Square Root.

Algebra :—

Including the Solution of Simple and Quadratic Equations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; Permutations and Combinations; the Binomial Theorem; the nature of Logarithms.

Geometry :—

Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV., and VI., with definitions of Book V.

Plane Trigonometry :—

So far as to include the Solution of Triangles.

The use of Logarithmic and Trigonometrical Tables.

Literary Scholarships, Second Year.

THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

Homer—Books VI.–XII.
Plato—The Apology.
Demosthenes—The Olynthiac Orations.
Xenophon—Hellenica, III. and IV.
Euripides—Bacchæ.

Candidates will be examined in Dr. Smith's History of Greece, and in Curtius' larger Greek Grammar, edited by Dr. Smith.

The following books are recommended:—Merivale's Fall of the Roman Republic; Abeken's Life and Letters of Cicero; Mommsen's Roman History, Vol. I.; and Ramsay's Roman Antiquities, fourth edition.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

Cicero—Tusculan Disputations, Books I., II., and V.
Cicero—Letters to Atticus, Book I.
Tacitus—Annals, Books I.–III.
Terence—Hecyra.
Virgil—Georgics.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The Comparative Study of Languages, as treated in Wiseman's Lectures on the connexion between Science and Revealed Religion, Lectures I., II. The History and Structure of the English Language, as treated in Craik's Manual of the English Language and Literature to Chaucer (inclusive).

Shakespeare—Hamlet.

* Rev. T. K. Arnold's Introductory Works on Greek and Latin Prose Composition are recommended.

† Dr. William Smith's History of Greece is recommended.

‡ Liddell's Roman History is recommended.

§ Dr. William Smith's Handbook of Ancient Geography is recommended.

Appendix, No. 1.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

French :—

Racine—Athalie, Andromaque, Acts I. and II.
Mignet—Révolution Française, Chap. VI. to end of the work.
An Extract from any other French Author.
French Grammar.
Outlines of French Literature.

Or,

German :—

Schiller—Wilhelm Tell, Acts I. and II., and Minor Poems.
German Grammar.
Outlines of German Literature.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

As in the First Year.

COMPOSITION.

In Latin Verse, and in Greek, Latin, English, and French or German Prose.

Science Scholarships, Second Year.

MATHEMATICS.

The Course appointed for Science Scholarships of the first year.

Algebra :—

Nature and Simple Transformations of Equations; the Solution of Cubic and Biquadratic Equations; Method of Indeterminate Coefficients.

Geometry :—

Elements of Solid Geometry.

Trigonometry :—

Plane and Spherical.

Analytic Geometry :—

Discussion of the Equations of the Right Line and Circle.

The Professor's Lectures to the Class of the First Year.

Senior Scholarships.

The College is empowered to award Seven Scholarships, of the value of forty pounds each, by examination, to the most distinguished Students who shall have proceeded to the Degree of B.A., for proficiency in special departments of study. Of these Scholarships one is awarded for proficiency in each of the following departments :—

1. The Greek and Latin Languages, and Ancient History.
2. The Modern Languages, and Modern History.
3. Mathematics.
4. Natural Philosophy.
5. Metaphysical and Economic Science.
6. Chemistry.
7. Natural History.

I.—GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES, AND ANCIENT HISTORY.

The Greek Language :—

Thucydides—Book VI.
Plato—Phædrus.
Demosthenes—Meidias.
Pindar—Pythian Odes.
Aristophanes—The Clouds.
Odyssey—Books I. to VI. inclusive.
Iliad—Books XVIII.-XXIV.
Translations from unprepared Greek.

The Latin Language :—

Cicero—Tusculan Disputations, Books I., II., and V.
Tacitus—Histories.
Plautus—Trinummus.
Juvenal and Persius.
Translations from unprepared Latin.
Composition in Greek and Latin Prose.

Ancient History :—

Grote's History of Greece, Chaps. LV.-LXVIII.
Mommsen's Roman History, Vol. I.
Mure's History of the Language and Literature of Greece.
Müller's History of Grecian Literature, continued by Donaldson, to the end of chap. xlii.

II.—MODERN LANGUAGES AND MODERN HISTORY.

The English Language :—

Prof. Max Müller's Lectures on the Science of Language (First Series).
Chaucer—Prologue of the Canterbury Tales.
Milton—Comus, L'Allegro and Il Penseroso.
Dryden—Absalom and Achitophel.

The French Language:—

La Bruyère—Les Caractères.
Molière—Le Misanthrope.
Corneille—Le Cid.
Extracts from writers of the present century.
History of French Literature.
French Composition.

The German Language :—

Schiller—Die Braut von Messina.
Lessing—Hamburgische Dramaturgie, from the beginning to 12th Stück; Laokoon.
Extracts from writers of the present century.
History of German Literature.
German Composition.

Modern History :—

Hallam's Middle Ages, Chap. I. (last edition, with the notes).
Lingard—History of England, from the Norman Conquest to the close of the reign of Henry VII.

III.—MATHEMATICS.

The Mathematical Course appointed for the Science Scholarship of the second year; theory of Algebraical Equations, including their numerical solution; Analytic Geometry of two and of three dimensions; Differential and Integral Calculus, including its application to Geometry.

IV.—NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Todhunter's Statics.
Tait and Steele's Dynamics, and Routh's Dynamics of a Rigid body.
Walton's Hydrostatical Problems.
Parkinson's Optics.
Hymer's Astronomy.
Jamin's Traité de Physique.
Lloyd's Lectures on the Wave Theory of Light.
The Professor's Lectures to the Honor Class of the Third Year.

V.—METAPHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

Metaphysics :—

Descartes—Discours de la Méthode.
Locke and Kant—Philosophical Systems of.
Sir William Hamilton—Lectures on Metaphysics, Vol. II.
Mill—Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy.

Jurisprudence :—

Jurisprudence as treated in the Professor's Lectures.
Austin's Province of Jurisprudence, Lectures I., II., V., and VI., and Appendix.
Dumont's Bentham—Principes de Législation—Code Civil et Pénal.
Stephens' (James Fitzjames) Criminal Law of England, omitting chap. VII., so far as p. 265, and from p. 338 to end.
Sandars' Institutes of Justinian, Introduction, and Books I. and II.
Maine's Ancient Law.

Political Economy :—

Political Economy, as treated in the Professor's Lectures.
Mill's Principles of Political Economy.
Smith's Wealth of Nations (omitting from the digression concerning the value of Silver, Book I., chap. xi., part 3, to the end of Book I., Book III., and chaps. iv.-ix. of Book IV.)

Appendix, No. 1.

Political Economy—*continued.*

Ricardo's Political Economy, chapters VII. to XVI.
Senior's Political Economy.
Cairnes' Logical Method of Political Economy.
Göschen's Foreign Exchanges.

VI.—CHEMISTRY.

Theoretical Chemistry :—

The works of Graham, Kane, Miller, Gregory, and Regnault.
Liebig's Chemical Letters (third edition).
Ronalds and Richardson's edition of Knapp's Chemical Technology.

Practical Chemistry :—

Analysis, and an acquaintance with Manipulation to the extent to which it is carried out in the *Practical Course* prescribed for Medical Students will be considered the minimum. (Bowman's Introduction to Practical Chemistry is recommended.)

VII.—NATURAL HISTORY.

Henfrey's Botany.
Carpenter's Comparative Physiology.
Dallas's Animal Kingdom; Green's Manuals.
Whewell's Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences, Vol. I., Book VII., chap. i., Book VIII., chaps. i., ii., iv., Book IX., chap. vi.
Whewell's History of the Inductive Sciences, Vol. III., Books XVI., XVII.
Practical Examinations in Botany and Zoology.

PRACTICAL COURSE FOR COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL PURSUITS.

In order to extend the advantages of higher education to youths intended for commercial and general pursuits, the Senate has resolved to institute special courses of instruction, and to grant Diplomas, conferring the title of Licentiate in Arts, under the following conditions :—

1. To have matriculated in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University.
2. To have pursued, in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University, the course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed the University Examination herein prescribed.

The studies for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts extend over two Sessions, and comprise attendance on the following Curriculum :—

First Session.

Two Languages, of which one may be English.
Mathematics.
Another Course on any subject in the annexed list.

Second Session.

Greek, Latin, or a Modern Continental Language.
Logic (one Term).
Natural Philosophy.
And two other Courses on subjects in the annexed list.

If any of the courses, except that on Logic, extend over one term only, some other course from the annexed list must be attended as a supplement to it, but not necessarily in the same Session.

Credit will not be given for attending the same course of Lectures a second time.

Attendance on the courses is, in all cases, understood to include passing such Examinations as the College Council shall appoint, and the catechetical parts of the courses of Lectures.

Candidates for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts must reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two terms of each Session.

After having completed the above curriculum, each Candidate for the Diploma is required to pass a University Examination in either Greek, Latin, or a Modern Continental Language; in Mathematical Science;

and in two other subjects which he is allowed to select from the annexed list, viz.:— *Appendix, No. 1.*

The Mathematical Sciences.	The Modern Continental Languages.
The Experimental Sciences.	Greek.
The Natural Sciences.	Latin.
Goemetrical Drawing.	Logic.
Mensuration, Levelling, and Mapping.	Metaphysics.
Anatomy and Physiology.	History.
English Language and Literature.	Political Economy.

English Composition forms a part of all University Examinations.

Licentiates in Arts who may desire to proceed to the Degree of Bachelor in Arts, may enter directly on the second Session in the course for this Degree, provided they attend in it, instead of the usual curriculum, all the courses prescribed for the first two years which they shall not have already attended in the curriculum for the Diploma of Licentiate.

In compliance with the first of the above specified conditions, the Council of the Queen's College, Galway, has instituted the following course for the Matriculation Examination:—

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic—Including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, the Rule of Three, Simple Interest, and the Extraction of the Square Root.
Algebra—Including Fractions, Proportion, and the Solution of Simple Equations.
Geometry—Euclid, Books I., II.

GEOGRAPHY AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Geography—Ancient and Modern, Outlines of.
Grammar—English Grammar and Composition.

FACULTY OF LAW.

Diploma of Elementary Law.

Candidates for the Diploma of Elementary Law are required to pass a Matriculation Examination in the following subjects:—

GREEK.

Xenophon—Anabasis, Book I.
Grammar.

LATIN.

One of the following authors:—

Cæsar—Gallic War, Book V.
Virgil—Æneid, Book I.

Retranslation from English into Latin of portions of Cæsar.

HISTORY AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

History—Outlines of Grecian and Roman History.
Geography—Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.
English—English Grammar and Composition.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic—including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, the Rule of Three, Simple Interest, and the Extraction of the Square Root.
Algebra—including Fractions, Proportion, and the Solution of Simple Equations.
Geometry—Euclid, Books I., II.

Students who have passed the Matriculation Examination, and have pursued, during three years, the following courses of study, are admitted to Examination for the Diploma of Elementary Law:—

FIRST YEAR.

The Law of Property, and the Principles of Conveyancing.
Jurisprudence.

SECOND YEAR.

Equity and Bankruptcy.
Civil Law.

THIRD YEAR.

Common and Criminal Law.

Appendix, No. 1.

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS IN LAW.

Of the three Junior Scholarships appropriated to the Faculty of Law, one is awarded to a Student of the First Year, one to a Student of the Second Year, and one to a Student of the Third Year.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.—FIRST YEAR.

LAW OF PROPERTY, &c.

Williams' Real Property.

JURISPRUDENCE AND CIVIL LAW.

Austin's Province of Jurisprudence. Lectures I., II., and V.
Selections from the "Traité de Législation" of Dumont's Bentham, viz., "Principes de Législation."
Sandars' Institutes of Justinian, Introduction.

SECOND YEAR.

All the business of the preceding Session.

EQUITY.

Smith's Manual of Equity Jurisprudence.

LAW OF PROPERTY, &c.

Williams' Personal Property; Smith's Lectures on the Law of Contracts.

JURISPRUDENCE AND CIVIL LAW.

The same as the course for the first year, together with

Jurisprudence as treated in the Professor's Lectures.
Austin's Province of Jurisprudence, Lecture VI. and Introduction.
Dumont's Bentham—"Principes du Code Civil et Pénal."
Sandars' Justinian, Books I. and II.
Stephens' Criminal Law of England, chaps. I., III., IV., V.
Maine's Ancient Law.

THIRD YEAR.

All the business of the two preceding Sessions.

LAW.

Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law, Books II., III., and IV.
White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity, vol. I.

JURISPRUDENCE AND CIVIL LAW.

The same as the course for the second year, together with

Jurisprudence as treated in the Professor's Lectures.
The remainder of Stephens' Criminal Law of England (omitting chap. VII., so far as p. 265, and from p. 338 to the end).
Hallam's Middle Ages, chap. VIII.

THE DEGREES OF LL.B. AND LL.D.

Candidates for the Degree of LL.B. are admitted to Examination for that Degree from the Queen's University in Ireland, one year after they have obtained the Degree of B.A., and completed the above curriculum for the Diploma in Elementary Law.

Candidates for the Degree of LL.D. are admitted to Examination for that Degree from the Queen's University in Ireland, at the expiration of two years after they have obtained the Degree of LL.B.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP.

The College is empowered to award one Scholarship of the value of forty pounds, by Examination, to the most distinguished Student who shall have

proceeded to the Degree of B.A., and who shall have completed the Course of legal study prescribed to candidates for the Degree of LL.B. The following is the course prescribed for Examination :— *Appendix, No. 1.*

JURISPRUDENCE AND CIVIL LAW.

The same as the course in these subjects for the Senior Scholarship in Arts (see p. 13).

PRINCIPLES OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Hallam's Constitutional History of England; Kent's "Lectures on International Law" (prefixed to his "Commentaries"); Letters of "Historicus."

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Works recommended—Smith's Analysis of Medical Evidence; Beck's Medical Jurisprudence; Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence; Orfila, Médecine Légale; Christison on Poisons; Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers; Guy's Medical Jurisprudence; Sedillot, Manuel complet de Médecine Légale.

ENGLISH LAW.

All the business of the preceding Sessions.

LAW OF PROPERTY, &c.

All the business of the preceding Sessions :—

Jarman on Wills; Sugden on Powers; Taylor on Evidence.

PRIVILEGES OF LAW STUDENTS.

By the recent regulations of the Benchers of the King's Inns, candidates for the Bar who attend the Law Lectures in the Queen's Colleges, possess the same privileges as Students who attend the Lectures in Trinity College, Dublin.

Students intending to proceed for the Certificate of the Law Professors, so as to entitle them to serve an apprenticeship of *four* years instead of *five*, under the provisions of *an Act for amending the several Acts for the Regulations of Attorneys and Solicitors* (14 and 15 Vict., cap. 88), are required to enter their names with the Registrar, *either as Matriculated or Non-Matriculated* Students, and pay the necessary College and Class Fees to the Bursar before the commencement of the Law Lectures in each Session.

Such Students are required to attend all the Lectures and pass all the Examinations prescribed for the first and second years of the course of study for candidates for the Diploma of Elementary Law.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

DEGREES OF M.D. AND M.CH.

Each Candidate for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine, or Master in Surgery, is required—

1. To have passed in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University the Entrance Examination in Arts, and to have been admitted a Matriculated Student of the University.
2. To have attended in one of the Queen's Colleges, lectures on one Modern Continental Language for six months, and Lectures on Natural Philosophy for six months.
3. To have also attended, in some one of the Queen's Colleges, at least two of the courses of Lectures marked with an asterisk in the following list. For the remainder of the courses, authenticated certificates will be received from the Professors or Lecturers in Universities, Colleges, or Schools, recognised by the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland.
4. To pass two University Examinations—the first University Examination and the Degree Examination.

The curriculum shall extend over at least four years, and shall be divided into periods of at least two years each.

Candidates are recommended to pass the Matriculation Examination, prior to entering on the second period.

Appendix, No. 1.

It is recommended that the first period shall comprise attendance on the following courses of medical lectures :—

*Chemistry.
*Botany with Herborizations for practical study, and Zoology.
*Anatomy and Physiology.
*Practical Anatomy.
*Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

And that the second period shall comprise attendance on the following courses of medical lectures :—

Anatomy and Physiology (*second course*).
Practical Anatomy (*second course*).
*Theory and Practice of Surgery.
*Midwifery.
*Theory and Practice of Medicine.
*Medical Jurisprudence.

In addition to the above courses of lectures, candidates shall have attended, during either the first or second period—

A Modern Continental Language (in one of the Colleges of the University).
Experimental Physics (in one of the Colleges of the University).

Also, during the first period—

Practical Chemistry (in a recognised Laboratory).
Medico-Chirurgical Hospital (recognised by the Senate), containing at least sixty beds; together with the clinical lectures therein delivered, at least two each week—a winter session of six months.

And during the second period—

Practical Midwifery, at a recognised Midwifery Hospital, with the clinical lectures therein delivered, for a period of three months; or a Midwifery Dispensary for the same period; or ten cases of Labour under the superintendence of the Medical Officer of any hospital or dispensary where cases of labour are treated.
Medico-Chirurgical Hospital (recognised by the Senate), containing at least sixty beds; together with the clinical lectures therein delivered—eighteen months; including either three winter sessions of six months each, or two winter sessions of six months each, and two summer sessions of three months each.

Medical Examinations are held in June, and in September and October.

The June Examinations are Pass Examinations, and commence on the Tuesday following the second Saturday in June.

The Honor Examinations commence on the last Tuesday in September, and are followed by Pass Examinations.

Each candidate for examination in June must forward to the Secretary, on or before the first of June, notice of his intention to offer himself as a candidate, along with his certificates; and each candidate for examination in September or October must forward similar notice, along with his certificates, on or before the first of September.

The First University Examination in Medicine.

The First University Examination may be passed either in June or September.

It is competent for Students to present themselves for the First University Examination at the termination of the first period of the curriculum, or at any subsequent period.

Before being admitted to examination, each candidate must produce satisfactory evidence of having completed the course recommended for study during the first period of the curriculum.

The First University Examination comprises the subjects recommended for study during the first period of the curriculum, along with which any Candidate may present himself for examination in Experimental Physics and Modern Languages, if he have already attended in one of the Queen's Colleges the prescribed courses on these subjects.

Appendix, No. 1.

The course of Experimental Physics to be prepared is—

In Mechanics—Experimental proof of the parallelogram of forces; composition and resolution of parallel forces; conditions of equilibrium in the lever, wheel and axle, pulley, inclined plane, and screw; laws of motion—motion of falling bodies.

In Hydrostatics—Equilibrium of fluids; pressure of fluids on plane surfaces; methods of determining the specific gravity of solids, liquids, or gases; method of measuring the pressure of the atmosphere; Mariotte's law; construction and principle of syphon, barometer, manometer, air pump.

In Acoustics—Cause of sound; its propagation and velocity in solids, liquids, or gases; reflexion and refraction of sound; numerical evaluation of musical sounds; construction of syren; use of monochord.

In Heat—Construction and use of thermometers and pyrometers; laws of the expansion of solids, liquids, and gases; fusion and solidification; specific heat; latent heat; action of freezing mixtures.

In Light—Experimental proofs of laws of reflexion and refraction; formation of images by plane and spherical mirrors and by lenses; analysis of solar light; dispersion produced by a prism or lens; achromatic prism; achromatic lens; simple and compound microscope; polarization of light by reflexion; by transmission; colours of polarized light.

In Magnetism—Natural and artificial magnets; neutral line and poles; mutual action of magnets; hypothesis of two magnetic fluids; magnetic induction; terrestrial magnetism; directive action of the earth; magnetic meridian; magnetic declination; inclination; intensity; methods of measuring their amount and variations.

In Electricity—Development by friction; conductors and non-conductors; mutual action of bodies charged with electricity; measurement of electrical attractions and repulsions; theories of electricity; electrical induction; electroscopes and electrical machines; Leyden jar; properties of electricity—mechanical, thermal, chemical, magnetic, physiological.

Voltaic pile and its modifications; single and two fluid batteries; direction of current in battery; chemical, thermal, and luminous effects of battery; induction of currents by currents; mutual action of currents and magnets; galvanometers; application of electricity to telegraphy; induction coil.

The portions of Zoology to be prepared are—

a. The general characters of the classes of the Animal Kingdom.
b. The first principles of Animal Physiology
c. The comparative Anatomy and Classification of either the *Vertebrate* or the *Invertebrate* Animals—whichever is selected by the candidate.
d. A special practical knowledge of the leading characters and classification of either some one Vertebrate class, or some one Invertebrate sub-kingdom.

Milne-Edwards' "Zoologie" is recommended as a text-book, or Dr. Knox's translation of it, published by Renshaw, London.

English Composition forms a part of all University Examinations.

Competitors for Honors will be examined in all the subjects of the First University Examination, including Experimental Physics and Modern Languages.

Two Exhibitions, one consisting of two instalments of £20 each, the other of two instalments of £15 each, will be awarded to the best answerers at the Honor Examinations, if they be recommended by the Examiners as possessed of sufficient absolute merit. Further regulations regarding these Exhibitions will be found in p. 41.

The candidates who pass with Honors will be arranged in three classes.

Candidates who postpone passing their First Medical Examination until they present themselves at the Degree Examination are not eligible for Honors with the First Examination.

Both Honor and Pass Examinations will be held in September. The Examination held in June is a Pass Examination.

Degree Examinations in Medicine.

Examinations for the Degrees of M.D. and M.Ch. will be held in June and September.

The Fee for each Degree is Five Pounds.

Appendix, No. 1.

Each Candidate must be recommended by the President of his College, and produce certificates to the following effect :—

1. A certificate from the Secretary of the Queen's University, that he has passed the Previous Examination, unless the candidate present himself for both Examinations simultaneously.

2. From the Council of his College, that he has passed a full Examination in the subjects of study prescribed in the entrance Course of the Faculty of Arts, and has been admitted a Matriculated Student in the Faculty of Medicine.

3. That he has attended in the Colleges of the Queen's University two of the courses marked with an asterisk on p. 18, lectures on one Modern Language, and lectures on Experimental Physics.

4. Certificates that he has completed all other prescribed courses.

The Examination for the Degree of M.D. comprises the subjects recommended for study during the second period of medical education, along with Experimental Physics and one Modern Language, unless an Examination in these subjects shall have been already passed at the First University Examination.

The Examination for the Degree of M.Ch. comprises in addition an Examination in Operative Surgery.*

Candidates who graduate with Honors will be arranged in three classes. Candidates who take a First Class will receive a Medal and Prize. Candidates who take a Second Class will receive a Prize. Candidates who take a Third Class will receive a Certificate of Honor.

The Examination for the Degree with Honors will commence on the last Tuesday in September, and will be followed by the Examination of those candidates who seek to graduate without Honors.

The Examination held in June is a Pass Examination.

Matriculation.

Candidates for the Degree of M.D. in the Queen's University are required to pass a Matriculation Examination in the following subjects :—

Greek.

Xenophon—The Anabasis, Book I.
Grammar.

Latin.

One of the following authors :—

Virgil—Æneid, Book I.
Cæsar—Gallic War, Book V.
Retranslation from English into Latin of portions of Cæsar.

English.

Grammar and Composition.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic and Algebra :—

The First four Rules of Arithmetic ; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions ; the Rule of Three ; Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical Quantities ; Simple Equations.

Geometry :—

Euclid, Book I.

History and Geography.

History :—

Outlines of Grecian and Roman History.

Geography :—

Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.†

* Candidates for the Degree of Master in Surgery, who obtained the Degree of M.D. in this University before the 1st of January, 1865, will be exempted from the Examination in Operative Surgery.

† Rev. T. K. Arnold's Handbooks are recommended.

DAYS AND HOURS OF LECTURES.

	Subjects.	Months.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.
1st Period.	French,	VI.	10	.	10	10	.	.
	German,	VI.	.	2	.	2	.	.
	Botany and Zoology,	VI.	.	11	.	11	10	11
	Experimental Physics,	VI.	.	12	.	12	.	.
	Chemistry,	VI.	12	.	12	.	12	12
	Logic,		1	.	1	.	1	.
	Anatomy and Physiology,		3	3	3	3	3	.
	Practical Anatomy,		1	1	1	1	1	.
	Practical Chemistry,		2	.	2	.	2	.
	Materia Medica,		.	4	.	4	.	4
2nd Period.	Practical Anatomy,		1	1	1	1	1	.
	Anatomy and Physiology,		3	3	3	3	3	.
	Surgery,		4	.	4	.	4	.
	Midwifery,		2	.	2	.	2	1
	Medicine,		.	2	.	2	.	2
	Medical Jurisprudence,		12	.	12	.	12	.

The lectures of the Professors are fully recognised by the Queen's University, the Universities of Dublin, London, Edinburgh, Oxford, Glasgow, Durham; the University and King's College, Aberdeen; the College of Physicians, London; the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, England, and Scotland; the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; the Apothecaries' Halls of Dublin and London; the Army, Navy, and East India Medical Boards.

The hospitals in connexion with the College are in its immediate vicinity. They contain on an average two hundred patients, and are visited every morning by Professors of the College, who deliver clinical lectures. Attendance upon these hospitals and clinical lectures fully qualifies for the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, Ireland, and Scotland, as well as for the Queen's University.

The Anatomical Buildings within the College grounds contain a theatre for Demonstrations and a Dissecting Room, which affords every facility for study.

The Pathological Department of the Medical Museum has received a large and valuable accession of preparations and drawings, the collection of a late eminent teacher. It contains Wax Models representing Skin Affections, and Surgical Diseases both before and after operation. The Anatomical Department contains a variety of Osteological, Vascular, and other preparations, besides Casts and Models. Instruction in Microscopic Anatomy is given in the Physiological Class-room.

The Museum of MATERIA MEDICA contains a perfect collection of the medicines in the British Pharmacopœia, both pure and spurious, and of several foreign ones; of the ores and minerals that furnish medicines, prepared medical plants, and complete series of coloured botanical plates; various apparatus for the application of medical electricity and other operations in connexion with the Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical processes.

In the department of MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE there are, in addition, the various poisons in their several forms and combinations, and a complete collection of tests and apparatus for exhibiting toxicological and other analyses, and microscopical investigations, &c.

The College has added to its means of teaching the collection of the late DOCTOR MONTGOMERY, formerly Professor of Midwifery in the King

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and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland. It consists of above 600 specimens illustrative of :—

1st. The Anatomy and Physiology of the reproductive system, comparative and human.

2nd. Parturition and deviations from the natural process.

3rd. The diseases of pregnancy and of the puerperal state.

4th. Organic derangements unconnected with these conditions ; and

5th. The Pathology of intra-uterine existence.

The Library of the College contains at present many thousand volumes, and additions are being constantly made. The Medical division comprises almost every work of note in each branch of Medical Science, together with a large collection of costly plates. There is also a Lending Library, from which Students are permitted to borrow books.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Eight Junior Scholarships are appropriated to the Faculty of Medicine of the value of £25 each. Of these—

Two			Students of the First Year.
Two	„	„	Second Year.
Two	„	„	Third Year.
Two	„	„	Fourth Year.

Regulations respecting Medical Scholarships and Exhibitions.

(Scholars are required to pay only one-half of the ordinary class fee for each obligatory course of lectures.)

All Scholars and Exhibitioners are required to pass the Sessional Examination.

First Year's Scholarships.

All Students who have passed the Matriculation Examination may compete for the Scholarships of the first year.

For the one Scholarship the Examination will embrace the course prescribed for the Literary Scholarships of the first year, in the Faculty of Arts.

For the other Scholarship the course prescribed for Science Scholarships of the first year in the Faculty of Arts.

For these courses see p. 21.

If at either of these Examinations a competent candidate do not present himself, the Scholarship assigned to that department may be awarded to the other department, if there be in the latter a second candidate duly qualified.

A Student to whom a Scholarship of the first year has been awarded, shall attend the following courses :—

A Modern Language.
Natural Philosophy.
Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany and Zoology.

Second Year's Scholarships.

A Candidate for second year's Scholarship may select for the subjects of his Examination, any three or more of the following subjects, of which Practical Anatomy, or Anatomy and Physiology, must be one. The value of each subject shall be estimated according to the number placed opposite

to it in the following list, and no mark under 100 shall be taken into account in any subject :—

Anatomy and Physiology, or Practical Anatomy, .	1,000
Chemistry, ...	500
Botany and Zoology, ...	500
A Modern Language, ...	500
Natural Philosophy, ...	500
Materia Medica, ...	500

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

FRENCH.*

Mignet—Révolution Française, from Chap. VI. to the end of the work.
Racine—Athalie.
Outlines of French Literature.
Translation from English into French.

GERMAN.*

Schiller—Wilhelm Tell, Acts I. and II.; the Minor Poems.
Outlines of German Literature.
Translation from English into German.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Elements of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics, Heat, and Electricity.

ZOOLOGY.—Vertebrata.

BOTANY.—Structural and Physiological Botany; Principles of Classification; Characters of the Natural Orders yielding medicinal plants.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—Histology and Digestion.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.—Osteology and Arthrology.

MATERIA MEDICA.—Modifications of the action and doses of Medicines by age, sex, habit, &c.; Modes and forms of exhibiting Medicines; Heat in Pharmacy and Medical Practice; Medical Gums, Sugar, Starch, Oils; Alcohol for medical and pharmaceutical purposes.

CHEMISTRY.—General Principles of Chemical Philosophy; Laws of Combination by weight and volume; Atomic Theory; Nature of Salts, &c.; Chemistry of non-metallic bodies; Chemistry of Metals; Organic Chemistry.

A Student to whom a Scholarship of the second year has been awarded shall attend such of the medical courses assigned to the first period of the curriculum prescribed in the University regulations as he has not already taken. He shall also take a course of Modern Languages and of Natural Philosophy, if he have not previously done so in a Queen's College.

THIRD YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

To be allowed to compete for a Scholarship of the third year, a Student must have attended in a Queen's College, or in some University capable of granting Degrees in Arts, Law, and Medicine, four of the following courses :—

Anatomy and Physiology.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Zoology.
Practical Chemistry.
Practical Anatomy.
Materia Medica.

The Examination shall include the following subjects. The value of each shall be estimated by the number placed opposite it in the following list; and no mark under 300 shall be taken into account in either of the first named, nor under 200 in the last named :—

Practical Anatomy, ...	1,000
Materia Medica, ...	1,000
Practical Chemistry, ...	500

* The candidate may select either French or German.

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SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.—Joints, Muscles, Vessels, Viscera, and Brain.

During the Examination, Candidates may be called on to make dissections, or to describe structures placed before them.

MATERIA MEDICA.—Tonics, Antispasmodics, Diaphoretics, Alkaloids, and Cathartics, Diuretics, Narcotics.

Symptoms indicating their unhealthy action, and treatment to counteract such action.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—As taught in the class.

A Student to whom a third year's Scholarship has been awarded, shall attend, during the year of his election, four at least of the courses prescribed for the second period in the University regulations.

FOURTH YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

To be allowed to compete for a Scholarship of the fourth year, the candidate must have attended all the strictly professional courses of the first period, and must have attended in a Queen's College, or a University capable of granting Degrees in Arts, Law, and Medicine, three at least of those of the second period prescribed in the regulations of the Queen's University.

A candidate for fourth year's Scholarship may choose any four of the following subjects, provided he has attended lectures upon them, as those in which he shall be examined. The value of each subject shall be estimated by the number assigned to it in the following list, and no mark under 300 shall be taken into account:—

Anatomy and Physiology,	1,000
Practical Anatomy,	1,000
Theory and Practice of Surgery,	1,000
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children,	1,000
Theory and Practice of Medicine,	1,000
Medical Jurisprudence,	1,000
Materia Medica,	1,000

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—Histology, Physiology, and Development. Candidates may be required to name objects under the Microscope.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.—Topographic and Surgical Anatomy. Candidates will be required to make dissections, or describe structures placed before them.

THERAPEUTICS AND PATHOLOGY.—1. Candidates must be prepared to answer in any part of the previous course of lectures in Materia Medica; Poisonous actions of Medicaments; symptoms and tests. They will also be required to write prescriptions in proper form on given subjects.

2. Diseases of the brain and nervous system.

3. Dislocations and Fractures; diseases of the Bladder and Urethra; resection of joints.

4. Human Fœtus and its involucra; abortion; diseases of parturient women; diseases of childhood.

A Student to whom a Scholarship of the fourth year has been awarded shall attend during the year of his election two at least of the practical courses prescribed for the second period in the University regulations; and if more courses are required to complete the curriculum, both as to professional and non-professional subjects, he shall also attend them.

NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

Any course or courses of lectures may be attended by Non-Matriculated Students, without passing any examination, on paying the regulated class fee to each Professor whose lectures they attend. Such Students are admissible to the Library on payment of a fee of Fifteen Shillings for the year.

SCHOOL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Candidates for the Diploma in Civil Engineering are required :—

1. To have been admitted Matriculated Students of one of the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Department of Civil Engineering.
2. To have studied in the Colleges of the Queen's University the course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed two University Examinations.

Candidates for Matriculation are examined in the following subjects :—

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic :—

Including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, the Rule of Three, Simple Interest, and the Extraction of the Square Root.

Algebra :—

Including Fractions, Proportion, and the Solution of Simple Equations.

Geometry :—

Euclid, Books I., II., III., VI., with Definitions of Book V.

HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

History :—

Outlines of Ancient History.

Geography :—

Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.

English :—

English Grammar and Composition.

The course for the Diploma in Civil Engineering usually extends over three Sessions, and comprises attendance on the following curriculum :—

FIRST SESSION.

Mathematics (first course).
Chemistry.
A Modern Language.
Geometrical Drawing.
Office Work.

SECOND SESSION.

Mathematics (second course).
Mathematical Physics.
Experimental Physics.
Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography.
Civil Engineering.
Office Work.
Field Work.

THIRD SESSION.

Natural Philosophy (applied).
Civil and Mechanical Engineering.
Office Work.
Field Work.
Engineering Excursions.

Attendance on these courses in all cases includes passing such Examinations as may be appointed by the College Council, as well as the catechetical parts of the courses of lectures.

Engineering Students must reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two Terms of each Session, and can be exempted from residence during the third Term also, only by a special grace of the College Council.

The study of the Engineering Curriculum may be extended over more than three Sessions, on the recommendation of the College Council, and under such regulations as the Council shall impose. Some relaxation of

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the order in which the subjects shall be studied will be admitted, on the recommendation of the Council.

Candidates will, on the special recommendation of the College Council, be admitted to the Diploma after two years' residence instead of three, if their previous acquaintance with a sufficient group of the subjects above set down for study in the first and second Sessions is deemed by the Council satisfactory. In such cases the certificate of the Council will be accepted in lieu of attendance upon these courses, but will not exempt candidates from the University Examinations in them.

Candidates for the Diploma in Civil Engineering are required to pass two University Examinations,—the First University Examination which is held simultaneously in each of the Colleges of the University, and the Diploma Examination which is held in the Hall of the University in Dublin.

Students who have completed their second Session must attempt the First University Examination before rising to the third year, unless prevented by illness or other inevitable accident, in which case the Senate may admit them to a Supplementary Examination.

Candidates who have attempted, but failed to pass, the First University Examination in October, will be admitted to a Supplementary Examination.

First University Examination in Engineering.

The course for the First University Examination includes French; Geometrical Drawing; Mathematics (first course); Mathematics (second course); Mensuration, Levelling, and Mapping; Experimental Physics.

The Examination will be held shortly after the commencement of the College Session, upon days which will be appointed before the 1st of October.

Each candidate must forward to the Secretary, on or before the 1st of October, notice of his intention to offer himself as a candidate, and will thereupon receive intimation of the days upon which his Examination will be held.

The candidates who pass with Honors will be arranged in three classes, the names in each class being placed alphabetically.

Two Exhibitions, one of the annual value of £20 for two years, the other of the annual value of £15 for two years, will be competed for at the Honor Examination. For the regulations regarding these Exhibitions see p. 31.

Examination for the Diploma in Civil Engineering.

The Examination for the Diploma in Civil Engineering will embrace the following course:—Engineering; Mensuration, Levelling and Mapping; Mathematical Physics; Natural Philosophy, applied; Chemistry; Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography. Each candidate will also be required to produce at this Examination the Field-notes and Drawings of a Survey made by him.

Candidates who have completed the Engineering Course may present themselves as candidates for the Diploma, either with Honors or without Honors.

The Examinations for the Diploma in Civil Engineering will commence on the last Tuesday in September, and end on the second Tuesday in October. The Honor Examination will precede the Pass.

Each Candidate must forward to the Secretary, on or before the 1st of

September, notice of his intention to offer himself as a candidate, and will thereupon receive intimation of the days upon which his Examination will be held.

The candidates who pass with Honors will be arranged in three classes; the names in each class will be placed alphabetically.

Candidates who take a First Class will receive a Medal and Prize.

Candidates who take a Second Class will receive a Prize.

Candidates who take a Third Class will receive a Certificate of Honor.

Candidates are recommended to provide themselves with drawing instruments and materials, viz.:—a T square; pair of set squares; pair of compasses, with pen and pencil legs; drawing-pen; 12-inch scale, divided on one edge decimally to two chains to an inch, and on the other side, duodecimally to five feet to an inch; an offset scale 20 and 40; also pencils, papers, colours, &c.

Days and Hours of Lectures.

	Subjects.	Terms.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.
1st Year	French,	1, 2, 3,	10	.	10	10	.	.
	Chemistry,	1, 2, 3,	12	.	12	.	12	.
	Mathematics (pass),	1, 2, 3,	1	.	1	.	1	.
	Mathematics (honor),	1, 2, 3,	.	1	.	1	.	.
	Geometrical Drawing,	1, 2, 3,	11	.	11	.	11	.
	Office Work,	1, 2, 3,	2	.	2	.	2	.
2nd Year	Civil Engineering,	1, 2, 3,	10	.	10	.	10	.
	Office Work,	1, 2, 3,	2	.	2	.	2	.
	Mineralogy, &c.,	1, 2, 3,	1	.	1	.	1	.
	Mathematical Physics (pass),	.	12	.	12	.	.	.
	Experimental Physics (pass),	1, 2, 3,	.	12	.	12	.	.
	Experimental Physics (honor),	1, 2, 3,	11	.	11	.	.	.
	Mathematical Physics (honor),	1, 2, 3,	.	2	.	2	.	.
	Mathematics (honor),	1, 2, 3,	12	.	12	.	12	.
	Mathematics (pass),	1, 2, 3,	.	1	.	1	.	.
3rd Year	Civil Engineering,	1, 2, 3,	3	.	3	.	3	.
	Office Work,	1, 2, 3,	2	.	2	.	2	.
	Natural Philosophy (applied),	1, 2, 3,	.	11	.	.	.	11

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Of the five Scholarships appropriated to the Department of Engineering, two are awarded to Students of the first year, two to Students of the second year, and one to a Student of the third year.

Subjects of Examination.—First Year.

The course prescribed for Science Scholarship of the first year.

For this course, see p. 21.

Second Year.

The course of Elementary Mathematics prescribed for the Science Scholarship of the second year, together with the courses of Chemistry, Modern Languages as prescribed for Literary Scholarship of second year, Office Work, and Geometrical Drawing prescribed in the course for Students in Engineering of the first year.

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THIRD YEAR.

The courses of Mathematics, Mathematical and Experimental Physics, Mineralogy and Geology, Engineering and Office Work, prescribed to Honor Students of the second year.

PUBLIC COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The appointments to the Indian Civil Service have been thrown open to public competition, and are given by Examinations held under the Civil Service Commissioners.

For the subjects of Examination, and the marks allotted to each, and for the conditions under which candidates may present themselves, *see* p. 43.

As the Committee, upon whose suggestions the course was framed, contemplate that the candidates for examination for the above appointments will be, for the most part, successful competitors for the highest Collegiate and University distinctions, and anticipate that such candidates will be found to have in general aimed at attaining remarkable proficiency in some subjects of examination to the exclusion of others, classes suited to such advanced Students have been opened in Queen's College, Galway, in the following branches :—

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Composition, English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution. The Professor of History and English Literature will deliver two advanced courses on these subjects.

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY OF GREECE.—Two advanced courses will be delivered by the Professor of Greek, embracing all the great departments of Grecian Literature. Minute attention will be given to Grammatical Analysis, and to the Theory and Practice of Composition in Prose and Verse.

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY OF ROME.—Two advanced courses will be delivered by the Professor of Latin, embracing all the great departments of Roman Literature. Minute attention will be given to Grammatical Analysis, and to the Theory and Practice of Composition in Prose and Verse.

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY OF FRANCE—LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY OF GERMANY.—The Professor of Modern Languages delivers, every Session, five courses of lectures on the Language, Literature, and History of France and Germany.

MATHEMATICS, PURE AND MIXED.—Four advanced courses will be delivered by the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, embracing the following branches, so far as the attainments of the classes will permit :—

Pure Mathematics :—

Differential and Integral Calculus; Calculus of Variations; Calculus of Operations; Calculus of Differences; Analytic Geometry of two and three dimensions; Pure Geometry of two and three dimensions.

Mixed Mathematics :—

Mechanics (Duhamel's Mécanique and Lagrange's Mécanique Analytique).—Astronomy—Lunar and Planetary Theories, Tides, Precession and Nutation; Figure of the Earth (Newton's Principia, and Pratt's Mechanical Philosophy).

Natural Sciences—Chemistry.—A laboratory course may be taken out under the instruction of the Professor and his Assistant, in addition to the general course. *Appendix, No. 1.*

Electricity and Magnetism.—An advanced course of lectures will be delivered on Experimental Physics, embracing Electricity and Magnetism, Heat, Light, and Sound.

Natural History, Geology, and Mineralogy.—The usual courses of the Professors of Natural History, and of Geology and Mineralogy, will be found sufficient.

Moral Sciences.—The Professor of Logic and Metaphysics will deliver two advanced courses of lectures—one on Logic, Deductive and Inductive, and one on Moral and Political Philosophy. The Students will also be exercised in oral examination on standard authors, and in the writing of essays on the objects of the course.

Students may select at their option any of the above courses.

Fee for attendance on each course, £2, with the exception of the laboratory course in the Chemical Department, the fee for which depends on the time spent by the Student in the Laboratory.

An annual fee of Five Shillings to be paid to the College by each Student, in addition to the class fees.

Indian Engineering Establishment.

For the regulations for the Competitive Examination for appointments in the Indian Engineering Establishment see Appendix.

Two of the three years which candidates for the Civil Engineering Department of the Indian Service are required to pass in the office of a Civil Engineer are dispensed with in favour of Students who have studied for two years in the Engineering School of this College.

A highly advantageous arrangement has been made to enable such candidates to complete their qualifications by passing a year in the office of a Civil Engineer.

Examinations for Appointments in the Home Civil Service and for Direct Appointments to the Advanced or Practical Class of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

Classes have been formed in the Queen's College, Galway, for the purpose of preparing Students for the Examinations prescribed for the appointments above mentioned.

Gentlemen intending to join these classes may obtain the requisite information on application to the Registrar, Queen's College, Galway.

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APPENDIX.

Prizes Founded by Public Subscription.

At a public meeting of the University in October, 1861, Sir Robert Peel offered the sum of £1,200 to found three exhibitions* of £40 each, to be competed for annually for ten years; and he expressed his desire that these prizes should be tenable along with the small Scholarships attached to the Queen's Colleges, in order that his benefaction might have the effect of increasing the value of the rewards provided for the most deserving students.

When announcing this munificent gift, Sir Robert Peel invited others to co-operate with him in thus endeavouring to promote United Education, without adding to the burden on the public purse; and his invitation met with so ready a response, that it became necessary to form a Committee, which should take charge of the subscriptions, and make regulations for the proper allocation of the funds. This Committee consisted of Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P. (*Chairman*); the Duke of Leinster; the Lord Talbot de Malahide, F.R.S.; the Right Honorable Abraham Brewster, M.A., Q.C.; Sir James Emerson Tennent, LL.D.; James Naper, D.L.; Alexander Thom, Esq.; Benjamin Lee Guinness, Esq.; William Malcomson, Esq.; and G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S. (*Honorary Secretary*).

Prizes which have been Founded.

This munificence on the part of the public has enabled the Committee to found the following prizes, to be competed for annually for ten years; and to place at interest a considerable sum,† which will accumulate and form the nucleus of a fund for continuing these most useful aids to learning beyond that time.

Exhibitions in the Faculty of Arts.

Three exhibitions of £20 a year for three years, three exhibitions of £15 a year for three years, and two exhibitions of £10 a year for three years, will be competed for annually in the Faculty of Arts. The three £20 exhibitions will be awarded to the candidates who stand foremost in order of merit from each College at the First University Examination in Arts; and the three £15 exhibitions to the candidates who stand second in order of merit from each College; provided that their names appear in the First Class of the division list at that examination. Of the two £10 exhibitions, one will be awarded to the best answerer in Mathematical Science, and the other to the best answerer in the Ancient Classics at the First University Examination. The £10 exhibitions are open to the competition of candidates from all the Colleges, and may be held along with one of the larger exhibitions.

Each candidate will be deemed a Student of that College in which he shall have attended the Lectures of the Second Session; and no Student will be admitted to the competition who shall have allowed more than a year to intervene between the time that he entered on the studies of the second year and the time of competition.

* This allocation was afterwards changed, and Sir Robert Peel's benefaction merged in the general fund, in order that it might aid in establishing the connected series of prizes which the support of the public has enabled the Committee to found.

† £1,980 has been already invested, and the sum reserved for accumulation will probably be soon raised to £3,000. It is the intention of the Committee to add to the reserve fund whatever further sums may be at their disposal from lapsed exhibitions or other sources; as it is very important that the assistance which is now being afforded for ten years to students in the Queen's Colleges should not be allowed to come abruptly to an end at the close of that period.

The first instalment of each exhibition will be paid at the time of competition; the second when the exhibitioner takes the Degree of B.A. in the Queen's University, provided he graduate with honors, and within two academic years; and the third when he takes the Degree of M.A. in the Queen's University, provided he obtain it within three academic years from the time of competition.

Exhibitions in the Faculty of Medicine.

Two exhibitions, one consisting of two instalments of £20 each, and the other of two instalments of £15 each, will be competed for annually in the Faculty of Medicine. These exhibitions will be awarded for proficiency in the non-professional part of the First University Examination in Medicine: the £20 exhibition to the best answerer absolutely, in whichever of the Colleges he may have been educated; and the £15 exhibition to the candidate who is first in order of merit of the competitors from the other two Colleges: provided that their names appear in the First Class of the division list at that examination.

Each candidate will be deemed a student of that College in which he shall have attended the lectures of the Second Session; and no student will be admitted to the competition who shall have allowed more than a year to intervene between the time that he entered on the studies of the second year and the time of competition.

The exhibitions in Medicine will be paid in two equal instalments: one at the time of competition; the other when the exhibitioner takes the Degree of M.D. in the Queen's University, provided that he graduate with honors, and within three academic years from the time of competition.

Exhibitions in the School of Engineering.

Two exhibitions, one of £20 a year for two years, and the other of £15 a year for two years, will be competed for annually in the School of Engineering. These exhibitions will be awarded at the First University Examination in Engineering: the £20 exhibition to the best answerer absolutely, in whichever of the Colleges he may have been educated; and the £15 exhibition to the candidate who is first in order of merit of the competitors from the other two Colleges: provided that their names appear in the First Class of the division list at that examination.

Each candidate will be deemed a student of that College in which he shall have attended the lectures of the Second Session; and no student will be admitted to the competition who shall have allowed more than a year to intervene between the time that he entered on the studies of the second year and the time of competition.

The first instalment of each exhibition will be paid at the time of competition; the other when the exhibitioner takes the Diploma in Engineering of the Queen's University, provided that he take honors with it, and obtain it within two academic years from the time of competition.

Prizes in Composition, open to the competition of Graduates and Undergraduates.

Two prizes for English prose composition, one of £10 worth of books, and the other of £5 worth of books, have been founded, and are open to the competition of all members of the University who shall not have been graduated for more than three years at the time of competition, and who shall not have already twice obtained one or other of these prizes.

Prizes in Composition, open to the competition of all Undergraduates.

Two prizes in composition, one for English prose, the other for Greek or Latin prose, and each consisting of £5 worth of books, have been founded, and are open to the competition of all undergraduates, provided that neither the English nor the Classical prize be awarded oftener than twice to any student.

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Prize in Composition, limited to the competition of Undergraduates in Medicine.

A prize of £5 worth of books has been founded, for a thesis on a subject to be prescribed, and is limited to the competition of the undergraduates in Medicine who shall not have already twice received the prize.

The subjects on which the competitors for composition prizes are to write will be announced on or before the first of June in each year; the compositions, with fictitious signatures, are to be sent in to the Secretary of the University, on or before the first of the following September, and the successful competitors will be declared at the next public meeting of the University.

Prizes at Entrance.

Two prizes for English prose composition, and two prizes for Geometry, have been founded in each College, to be awarded annually at entrance: first prize for English prose composition, £3 worth of books; second do., £2 worth of books: first prize for Geometry, £3 worth of books; second do., £2 worth of books.

All the exhibitions and prizes now founded by public subscription shall be tenable along with any other scholarships, exhibitions, or prizes to which the successful competitors may be otherwise entitled.

Persons who wish to add to this Fund may find the following forms of use:—

FORM OF DONATION.

I enclose Pounds sterling, and desire that this sum be expended in founding Exhibitions or other Prizes to encourage learning and promote industry among the Students and Graduates of the Queen's University in Ireland.

Dated at this day of , 186

(Signed),

To the Right Honorable
Sir ROBERT PEEL, Bart.,
Chairman of the Committee for augmenting the Endowments of the Queen's Colleges.

FORM OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

I enclose as the First Instalment of my Subscription to the *Fund for the Endowment of Prizes, in connexion with the Queen's University in Ireland*, and I will cause an equal sum to be lodged in the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the same Fund, before the first of January in *each* of the next years.

Dated this day of , 186

(Signed),

To the Right Honorable
Sir ROBERT PEEL, Bart.,
Chairman of the Committee for augmenting the Endowments of the Queen's Colleges.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

REGULATIONS for the OPEN COMPETITION of 1867.*

1. On Tuesday, April 9, 1867, and following days, an examination of candidates will be held in London. Not less than candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these,

* The regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal [for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces], for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.*—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty, who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India, will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st February, 1867, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.:—

(*a.*) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the 1st March, 1867, will be above seventeen years and under twenty-one years.

(*b.*) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him for the Civil Service of India.

(*c.*) Satisfactory proof of good moral character.

(*d.*) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge hereinafter enumerated in which he desires to be examined.†

3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge ‡:—

	Marks.
Language, Literature, and History of England:—	
Composition,	500
History, including that of the Laws and Constitution,	500
Language and Literature,	500
	1,500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece,	750
" " Rome,	750
" " France,	375
" " Germany,	375
" " Italy,	375
Mathematics, Pure and Mixed,	1,250
Natural Science; that is, (1.) Chemistry, including Heat, (2.) Electricity and Magnetism, (3.) Geology and Mineralogy, (4.) Zoology, (5.) Botany,	500
*** The total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any one or more of the five branches of knowledge included under this head.	
Moral Sciences; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy,	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature,	375
Arabic Language and Literature,	375
	7,125

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of

* The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, &c., will be announced hereafter.

† Candidates are at liberty to send in their names and evidence of age as soon as they think fit to do so; but evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st January, 1867.

‡ It should be understood that candidates are at liberty to name at their pleasure any or all of these branches of knowledge, and that no subjects are *obligatory*.

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examination unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.*

7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. They shall be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed.

9. Selected candidates before proceeding to India will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically with the view of testing their progress in the following subjects † :—

	Marks.
1. Oriental Languages :—	
Sanskrit,	500
Vernacular Languages of India (each),	400
2. The History and Geography of India,	350
3. Law,	1,250
4. Political Economy,	350

In these examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one examination. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary. The marks obtained at each of such periodical examinations will be added to those previously or subsequently obtained. The last of these examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination." By the merit then shown it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

10. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India until he shall have passed the Final Examination, and received a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.

11. The selected candidates who at the Final Examination shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India.

12. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination.

13. No person will, even after passing the Final Examination, be allowed to proceed to India unless he shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character. The Civil Service Commissioners

* "Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge of wide surface and of small depth. *We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer.*"—Report of Committee of 1854.

† Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary before granting their Certificate of Qualification.

14. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.

15*th June*, 1866.

NOTE.—(1.) The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorized the Civil Service Commissioners to state that it is his intention to allow the sum of £100 for the first year of probation, and £200 for the second year to each selected candidate who shall have passed the required examinations to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.

(2.) All selected candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical Examination, to attend at the India Office, to make the necessary arrangements for entering into covenants (binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India), and for giving a bond for £1,000, jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable by civilians on their appointment amount to £3 10*s*.

(3.) Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of 1869 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.

PARTICULARS respecting the COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for JUNIOR APPOINTMENTS in the ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT of the DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC WORKS in INDIA, to be held at the INDIA OFFICE in LONDON, in JULY, 1867.

Candidates must be British subjects, and must not have passed their twenty-fourth birthday (in proof of which a satisfactory certificate must be produced), and they must have complied with one or other of the three following conditions :—

1. They must have passed not less than three years as Articled Pupils of a Civil, Mechanical, or Mining Engineer ; or,
2. Not less than three years in practice under a Civil, Mechanical, or Mining Engineer ; or,
3. Not less than three years altogether, of which part may have been passed in practice under a Civil, Mechanical, or Mining Engineer, and part in studying Civil, Mechanical, or Mining Engineering, in a School or College recognised by the Secretary of State as possessing an efficient class for instruction in one or other of those professions, with the proviso that one year at least of the three must have been passed in practice under a Civil, Mechanical, or Mining Engineer.

On these points also they must be provided with satisfactory certificates, and they must likewise produce testimonials of good moral character and conduct from the engineers or professors under whom they have served, or by whom they have been instructed.

These documents must be delivered at the Department of Public Works in this office between the 1st and 29th days of June next, both inclusive, during which period only will applications be received.

The names of the candidates will then be registered, and they will be directed to appear for medical examination before the Indian Medical Board, on the first Saturday in July, between the hours of 1 and 3 P.M.

If then certified to be constitutionally fit for service in India, they will be required to attend, at 9 A.M. precisely, on the succeeding Monday and five following days at a competitive examination which will be held in this office.

The candidates will first be required to write English from dictation, and unless found able to do so with accuracy and facility, will not be permitted to remain during the subsequent examination. The other subjects

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of examination and the maximum number of marks obtainable for proficiency in each class of subjects will be the following :—

Mathematics.	
Arithmetic, *Mensuration*, and *Trigonometry*, including heights and distances,	220
Algebra: Elementary Principles; Simple and Quadratic Equations; Surds; Ratios and Proportion; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression; Combinations, and the Binomial Theorem,	
Euclid: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, and first 21 Propositions of the 11th Book,	
Statics: Composition and Resolution of Forces, the Centre of Gravity, the Mechanical Power; Roofs, Arches, and Bridges; Strength of Materials; and Friction,	180
Dynamics: First Principles; Collision of Bodies; Uniformly Accelerated Motion; Circular Motion and Centrifugal Force; Labour and Machinery,	
Hydrostatics and *Hydraulics:* Pressure of Fluids; Specific Gravity, and Equilibrium of Floating Bodies; Elastic Fluids and Atmospheric Pressure; Hydrostatic Machines,	
Engineering.	
Projects for Bridges, Locks, Dams, Roads, Tramways, and other Engineering Works,	280
Irrigation, Drainage, Water Supply, Sewerage and Mining,	
Making Working Drawings of Machinery and Plans, Elevations and Sections of Buildings,	
Carpentry, Ironwork, and Properties of Materials in general,	
Free-hand Drawing,	
Map Drawing,	
Framing of Estimates and Specifications from given plans and data,	80
Surveying.	
Trigonometrical Surveying and traversing with the Theodolite,	240
Land Surveying with Compass and Chain, and Plotting from a Field-Book,	
Levelling and Use of the Instruments employed,	
Geometrical Drawing,	
	1,000

No candidate will be passed who shall not obtain 600 marks, of which not less than 200 must be awarded for Mathematics, not less than 180 for Engineering, and not less than 100 for Surveying. The candidates who may obtain the prescribed minimum number of marks will be ranked by the Examiners in the order of the numbers they may severally obtain; and of these the twenty-five who may stand highest on the list will be nominated.

Each Nominee must, within a month of his nomination, sign a covenant, in the form hereto attached, describing the terms and conditions of his appointment, and must embark for India, when required to do so by the Secretary of State in Council, who will provide for the expenses of his passage. Any nominee not embarking, when required, will forfeit his appointment. Otherwise he will be allowed pay, at the rate of 170 rupees (which is about the equivalent of £17 in English money) a month from the date of his appointment.

India Office, 9th August, 1866.

N.B.—The papers given at former examinations have been printed by order of the House of Commons, and may be obtained from Messrs. Hansard, of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

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MEMORANDUM of the TESTS to which NOMINEES will be subjected, and of the TERMS and CONDITIONS on which they will be admitted into the INDIAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT (superior grades) under the new ARRANGEMENTS approved of by the RIGHT HONORABLE the SECRETARY of STATE in COUNCIL.

Nominees must be of pure European descent or British born subjects, and of not less than eighteen or more than twenty-four years of age, unless they have served for a period of not less than one year in a telegraph establishment.

A nominee will be required, in the first instance, to furnish a copy of his baptismal or registration of birth certificate; and a certificate of good conduct for the previous two years; and he must be passed by the Medical Board of this Office as possessing a constitution sufficiently vigorous to withstand fatigue and exposure in a tropical climate.

He will then be instructed when and where to attend for the purpose of being examined on the following subjects:—

	Marks.	Minimum on each Subject.
English Reading and Writing from Dictation,	300	200
HISTORY.		
English,	250	
Roman,	250	
Indian,*	250	
Greek,*	250	400
GEOGRAPHY.		
Indian,	350	
General,	350	350
MATHEMATICS.		
Arithmetic, including square and cube root,	500	250
Mensuration,	250	100
Book-keeping,	250	100
Euclid, I., II., III., IV., and VI. books,	500	200
Algebra, to Quadratic Equations,	500	200
Plane Trigonometry, including Heights and Distances, and the use of Logarithmic Tables,	750	300
CLASSICS.		
* Latin: Virgil, I., II., III. of the Æneid, or Livy, the Punic War, or Cæsar's Commentaries, * Greek: Xenophon's Anabasis, Or any other Greek author.	500	250
A modern language, other than English, *i.e.*, Spanish, French, Italian, Hindustani, &c.,	500	200
ADDITIONAL.		
Landscape Drawing,*	250	
Mechanical ditto,*	250	
Surveying ditto,*	500	
Higher Mathematics,*	1,500	
Natural Sciences, including Chemistry, Electricity, &c.,*	1,500	

A minimum of 3,000 marks must be obtained.

* Subjects marked thus are optional.

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After passing the above preliminary examination satisfactorily, the nominee will be required to furnish security and to sign a bond or covenant for the fulfilment of the conditions hereinafter specified. He must then join a physical class, approved of by the Indian Government, at Glasgow, London, Dublin, or elsewhere, for the purpose of qualifying for a final examination in Chemistry, Electricity, and other branches of physical science connected with Electric Telegraphy; and after qualifying on those subjects to the satisfaction of the Government Examiner, he must place himself under an authorized telegraph Engineer, to be named by the Secretary of State, for the purpose of receiving full instructions in the practical construction of telegraph lines, testing, &c.

Not less than six or more than twelve months must be spent at college; and not less than four months or more than six in practical education.

Each nominee will receive the sum of £100 (one hundred pounds), to cover all expenses of college fees, &c., &c., which sum he will be required to refund should he fail either to pass a satisfactory final examination in the prescribed subjects of study on the expiration of the prescribed periods, or to proceed to India in due course.

After passing the final examination, nominees must sign covenants with the Secretary of State for India, and will be required to proceed to India within one month after date of signature.

£100 (one hundred pounds) will be allowed to each successful nominee as passage money.

On arrival in India the nominee will join the Telegraph Department as Assistant Superintendent of the 4th Class.

Revised Organization and Salaries of the Superior Grades of the Indian Telegraph Establishment.

		£		£
1	Director-General, per annum,	3,000	rising to	3,600
1	Deputy-General, ditto, By annual increments of £60.	1,800,	„	2,160
4	First-class Superintendents, By annual increments of £80.	1,260,	„	1,800
8	Second-class Superintendents, Annual increments of £60.	960,	„	1,200
7	Third-class Superintendents, Annual increase, £36.	720,	„	900
88	*Assistant Superintendents of the I., II., III., and IV. grades,	240,	„	500

In addition to the above, very liberal allowances are granted for travelling, &c.

W. T. Thornton, Secretary,
Public Works Department.

India Office, January, 1867.

* Assistant Superintendents commence in the IV. grade on £240 per annum, increased to £270 after one year, provided they pass a colloquial examination in a vernacular language, &c. Every additional year of approved service entitles them to a further increase of £30, until they obtain the maximum of £500 per annum. These periods may be prolonged or shortened in special cases.

Assistant Superintendents, drawing £420 per annum, are in the first grade; those drawing £360, in the second; and those drawing £300, in the third grade. Promotions to Superintendent are only made as vacancies occur, not by right of seniority, although seniority is considered to give great claim, but by merit.

RULES of the HONORABLE SOCIETY of KING'S INNS, with regard to the ADMISSION of STUDENTS into the SOCIETY, and to the DEGREE of BARRISTER-AT-LAW. *Appendix, No. 1.*

I.—Every person desirous to be admitted a Student into this Society shall, in order thereto, present at the Under-Treasurer's Office, three clear days at the least before the first day of term, a memorial in the printed form, No. 1, which memorial is to be signed and lodged by the Student himself, and the certificate annexed thereto, signed by a practising Barrister of at least ten years' standing.

II.—Every Student, on presenting such memorial, shall produce a certificate of having paid at the Stamp Office the stamp duty of twenty-five pounds sterling, and also pay to the Under-Treasurer the sum of twenty-one pounds ten shillings and four pence, including five pounds five shillings for admission to the King's Inns Library, and five pounds five shillings for lectures under the recent system of legal education—the balance being the ancient fee for admission into the Society as a Student. Students of the Colleges of the Queen's University who shall elect to attend the courses of lectures in those Colleges, as hereafter provided, are exempted from paying the above sum of five guineas for lectures.

III.—Every Student not a graduate of the University of Dublin, Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London, or the Queen's University in Ireland, shall keep nine Terms' Commons in the Dining Hall of the Society, and also eight Terms' Commons in one of the Four Inns of Court in London, and shall lodge, with the Under-Treasurer, a certificate of having kept said eight Terms' Commons in one of the said Inns of Court in London, on presenting his memorial to be admitted to the degree of Barrister-at-Law.

IV.—Every such Student, if a graduate of any of the said Universities, is only required to keep six Terms' Commons in the Dining Hall of the King's Inns, and also six Terms' Commons in one of the Inns of Court in London.

V.—Every Student admitted into the Society after the first day of Trinity Term, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, if a graduate of the University of Dublin, Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, or London, or the Queen's University in Ireland, shall, as a condition precedent to being called to the Bar, produce certificates of his having attended two complete courses *at least* of lectures—viz., One complete course of lectures of any two, at his option, of the four Law Professors—namely, the Law Professors of the University of Dublin, and those of the King's Inns, and *at least* five-sixths of the lectures of each session or University term; or if a graduate in arts of the Queen's University in Ireland, shall have the option of producing certificates of having attended two complete courses, at least, of lectures of each of the two Law Professors of any College of the Queen's University, comprising not less than thirty-six lectures, and at least five-sixths of the lectures of each course, and of having passed the examinations in the College to which he belongs, on the subjects of the aforesaid two courses of lectures, provided that the curriculum prescribed by the said two courses of lectures shall embrace all that is contained in the course now prescribed by the Professors of the King's Inns, or as the same may be from time to time varied by any rules of the Benchers.

VI.—Every Student admitted into the Society after the above date (if not a graduate of one of the said Universities) shall, as a condition precedent to being called to the Bar, produce certificates of his having attended

Appendix, No. 1.

four courses of lectures—viz., One course of the lectures of each of the said four Professors, and *at least* five-sixths of the lectures of each session or University term, in such manner, however, that every such Student shall be engaged not less than three years in the study of the law in Ireland, exclusive of the two years necessary for keeping terms in England, in every one of which three years, one complete course of lectures must be kept; any Student who shall produce certificates of his having attended during three years the courses of lectures delivered by the Professors of English Law and of Jurisprudence, in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University, and of his having passed the general examinations in such College on the subjects so lectured on, shall be deemed entitled to such and the same privileges, in respect to his being called to the Bar, as if he had actually attended one course of the lectures of each of the two Law Professors of the University of Dublin, and had been engaged for two years in such attendance; but this rule and the preceding one are not intended to affect the number of Terms' Commons required by the present rules of the Society, to be kept by Students of the King's Inns, prior to being called to the Bar.

VII.—If from illness or other sufficient cause any Student should be prevented from completing any course of lectures necessary towards being called to the Bar, the Legal Education Committee have power to direct what further attendance, if any, shall be sufficient in such case.—Rules as to Legal Education, No. 3.

VIII.—Every such Student, having complied with the foregoing Rules, desiring to be admitted to the degree of Barrister-at-Law, and being of the full age of twenty-one years, shall present a memorial in the printed form No. 2, at the Under-Treasurer's Office, three clear days at the least before the first day of term, said memorial to be signed by the Student himself; the certificate annexed thereto to be signed by a practising Barrister of at least ten years' standing, and the declaration at foot thereof by a Bencher.

IX.—Every such Student so applying for admission to the degree of a Barrister-at-Law shall, on presenting his said memorial, pay to the Under-Treasurer the sum of thirty-two pounds eighteen shillings and nine pence, being the ancient fee payable to the Society thereon, and lodge at the same time a certificate of having paid fifty pounds stamp duty at the Stamp Office; also a certificate of having kept the requisite number of terms from one of the Inns of Court in England; and if a graduate of any of the said Universities, shall also lodge a testimonium from such University of having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Law therein.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

GREEK.—*Examiner, Professor D'Arcy Thompson,* M.A.

THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.

Translate:—

I. PLATO—*Phædo,* Chap. xlviii.

Ἔδοξε τοίνυν μοι, ἦ δ' ὅς, μετα ταῦτα, ἐπειδὴ ἀπείρηκα τὰ ὄντα σκοπῶν, δεῖν εὐλαβηθῆναι μὴ πάθοιμι ὅπερ οἱ τὸν ἥλιον ἐκλείποντα θεωροῦντες καὶ σκοπούμενοι· διαφθείρονται γάρ που ἔνιοι τὰ ὄμματα, ἐὰν μὴ ἐν ὕδατι ἢ τινι τοιούτῳ σκοπῶνται τὴν εἰκόνα αὐτοῦ. τοιοῦτόν τι καὶ ἐγὼ διενοήθην, καὶ ἔδεισα μὴ παντάπασι τὴν ψυχὴν τυφλωθείην βλέπων πρὸς τὰ πράγματα τοῖς ὄμμασι καὶ ἑκάστῃ τῶν αἰσθήσεων ἐπιχειρῶν ἅπτεσθαι αὐτῶν. ἔδοξε δή μοι χρῆναι εἰς τοὺς λόγους καταφυγόντα ἐν ἐκείνοις σκοπεῖν τῶν ὄντων τὴν ἀλήθειαν. ἴσως μὲν οὖν ᾧ εἰκάζω τρόπον τινὰ οὐκ ἔοικεν. οὐ γὰρ πάνυ ξυγχωρῶ τὸν ἐν τοῖς λόγοις σκοπούμενον τὰ ὄντα ἐν εἰκόσι μᾶλλον σκοπεῖν ἢ τὸν ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις· ἀλλ' οὖν δὴ ταύτῃ γε ὥρμησα, καὶ ὑποθέμενος ἑκάστοτε λόγον ὃν ἂν κρίνω ἐρρωμενέστατον εἶναι, ἃ μὲν ἄν μοι δοκῇ τούτῳ ξυμφωνεῖν, τίθημι ὡς ἀληθῆ ὄντα, καὶ περὶ αἰτίας καὶ περὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἁπάντων, ἃ δ' ἂν μή, ὡς οὐκ ἀληθῆ. βούλομαι δέ σοι σαφέστερον εἰπεῖν ἃ λέγω· οἶμαι γάρ σε νῦν οὐ μανθάνειν. Οὐ μὰ τὸν Δία, ἔφη ὁ Κέβης, οὐ σφόδρα.

II. THUCYDIDES, Book III., Chap. xlvii.

Ὑμεῖς δὲ σκέψασθε ὅσον ἂν καὶ τοῦτο ἁμαρτάνοιτε Κλέωνι πειθόμενοι. νῦν μὲν γὰρ ὑμῖν ὁ δῆμος ἐν πάσαις ταῖς πόλεσιν εὔνους ἐστὶ καὶ ἢ οὐ ξυναφίσταται τοῖς ὀλίγοις ἤ, ἐὰν βιασθῇ, ὑπάρχει τοῖς ἀποστήσασι πολέμιος εὐθύς, καὶ τῆς ἀντικαθισταμένης πόλεως τὸ πλῆθος ξύμμαχον ἔχοντες ἐς πόλεμον ἐπέρχεσθε. εἰ δὲ διαφθερεῖτε τὸν δῆμον τῶν Μυτιληναίων, ὃς οὔτε μετέσχε τῆς ἀποστάσεως, ἐπειδή τε ὅπλων ἐκράτησεν, ἑκὼν παρέδωκε τὴν πόλιν, πρῶτον μὲν ἀδικήσετε τοὺς εὐεργέτας κτείνοντες, ἔπειτα καταστήσετε τοῖς δυνατοῖς τῶν ἀνθρώπων ὃ βούλονται μάλιστα· ἀφιστάντες γὰρ τὰς πόλεις τὸν δῆμον εὐθὺς ξύμμαχον ἕξουσι προδειξάντων ὑμῶν τὴν αὐτὴν ζημίαν τοῖς τε ἀδικοῦσιν ὁμοίως κεῖσθαι καὶ τοῖς μή. δεῖ δὲ καὶ εἰ ἠδίκησαν μὴ προσποιεῖσθαι, ὅπως ὃ μόνον ἡμῖν ἔτι ξύμμαχόν ἐστι μὴ πολεμίων γένηται. καὶ τοῦτο πολλῷ ξυμφορώτερον ἡγοῦμαι ἐς τὴν κάθεξιν τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἑκόντας ἡμᾶς ἀδικηθῆναι ἢ δικαίως οὓς μὴ δεῖ διαφθεῖραι· καὶ τὸ Κλέωνος τὸ αὐτὸ δίκαιον καὶ ξύμφορον τῆς τιμωρίας οὐχ εὑρίσκεται ἐν αὐτῷ δυνατὸν ὂν ἅμα γίγνεσθαι.

Appendix, No. 2.

Sessional Examinations.

III. Sophocles—*Œdipus Rex*, 707–725.

Σύ νυν ἀφεὶς σεαυτὸν ὧν λέγεις πέρι,
ἐμοῦ 'πάκουσον καὶ μάθ' οὕνεκ' ἐστί σοι
βρότειον οὐδὲν μαντικῆς ἔχον τέχνης.
φανῶ δέ σοι σημεῖα τῶνδε σύντομα.
χρησμὸς γὰρ ἦλθε Λαΐῳ ποτ', οὐκ ἐρῶ
Φοίβου γ' ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, τῶν δ' ὑπηρετῶν ἄπο,
ὡς αὐτὸν ἥξοι μοῖρα πρὸς παίδων θανεῖν
ὅστις γένοιτ' ἐμοῦ τε κἀκείνου πάρα.
καὶ τὸν μὲν, ὥσπερ γ' ἡ φάτις, ξένοι ποτὲ
λῃσταὶ φονεύουσ' ἐν τριπλαῖς ἁμαξιτοῖς·
παιδὸς δὲ βλάστας οὐ διέσχον ἡμέραι
τρεῖς, καί νιν ἄρθρα κεῖνος ἐνζεύξας ποδοῖν
ἔρριψεν ἄλλων χερσὶν ἄβατον εἰς ὄρος.
κἀνταῦθ' Ἀπόλλων οὔτ' ἐκεῖνον ἤνυσεν
φονέα γενέσθαι πατρὸς οὔτε Λάϊον
τὸ δεινὸν οὐφοβεῖτο πρὸς παιδὸς παθεῖν.
τοιαῦτα φῆμαι μαντικαὶ διώρισαν,
ὧν ἐντρέπου σὺ μηδέν· ὧν γὰρ ἂν θεὸς
χρείαν ἐρευνᾷ ῥᾳδίως αὐτὸς φανεῖ.

IV. Æschylus—*Septem contra Thebas*, 984–1004.

Δοκοῦντα καὶ δόξαντ' ἀπαγγέλλειν με χρὴ
δήμου προβούλοις τῆσδε Καδμείας πόλεως·
Ἐτεοκλέα μὲν τόνδ' ἐπ' εὐνοίᾳ χθονὸς
θάπτειν ἔδοξε γῆς φίλαις κατασκαφαῖς·
εἴργων γὰρ ἐχθροὺς θάνατον εἵλετ' ἐν πόλει,
ἱερῶν πατρῴων δ' ὅσιος ὢν μομφῆς ἄτερ
τέθνηκεν οὕπερ τοῖς νέοις θνήσκειν καλόν.
οὕτω μὲν ἀμφὶ τοῦδ' ἐπέσταλται λέγειν·
τούτου δ' ἀδελφὸν τόνδε Πολυνείκους νεκρὸν
ἔξω βαλεῖν ἄθαπτον, ἁρπαγὴν κυσὶν,
ὡς ὄντ' ἀναστατῆρα Καδμείων χθονὸς,
εἰ μὴ θεῶν τις ἐμποδὼν ἔστη δορὶ
τῷ τοῦδ'. ἄγος δὲ καὶ θανὼν κεκτήσεται
θεῶν πατρῴων, οὓς ἀτιμάσας ὅδε
στράτευμ' ἐπακτὸν ἐμβαλὼν ἦρει πόλιν.
οὕτω πετεινῶν τόνδ' ὑπ' οἰωνῶν δοκεῖ
ταφέντ' ἀτίμως τοὐπιτίμιον λαβεῖν,
καὶ μήθ' ὁμαρτεῖν τυμβοχόα χειρώματα
μήτ' ὀξυμόλποις προσσέβειν οἰμώγμασιν,
ἄτιμον εἶναι δ' ἐκφορᾶς φίλων ὕπο.
τοιαῦτ' ἔδοξε τῷδε Καδμείων τέλει.

Translate :—

I. Euripides—*Helen*, 1666–1682.

Σοὶ μὲν τάδ' αὐδῶ, συγγόνῳ δ' ἐμῇ λέγω·
πλεῖ ξὺν πόσει σῷ· πνεῦμα δ' ἕξετ' οὔριον·
σωτῆρε δ' ἡμεῖς σὼ κασιγνήτω διπλῶ
πόντον παριππεύοντε πέμψομεν πάτραν.
ὅταν δὲ κάμψῃς καὶ τελευτήσῃς βίον.
θεὸς κεκλήσει καὶ Διοσκόρων μέτα
σπονδῶν μεθέξεις ξένιά τ' ἀνθρώπων πάρα
ἕξεις μεθ' ἡμῶν· Ζεὺς γὰο ὧδε βούλεται.
οὗ δ' ὥρισέν σε πρῶτα Μαιάδος τοκος
Σπάρτης ἀπάρας [τῶν κατ' οὐρανὸν δόμων]
κλέψας δέμας σόν, μὴ Πάρις γήμειέ σε,
φρουρὸν παρ' Ἀκτῇ τεταμένην νῆσον λέγω,
Ἑλένη τὸ λοιπὸν ἐν βροτοῖς κεκλήσεται,
ἐπεὶ κλοπὰς σὰς ἐκ δόμων ἐδέξατο.
καὶ τῷ πλανήτῃ Μενέλεῳ θεῶν πάρα
μακάρων κατοικεῖν νῆσόν ἐστι μόρσιμον·
τοὺς εὐγενεῖς γὰρ οὐ στυγοῦσι δαίμονες,
τῶν δ' ἀναριθμήτων μᾶλλόν εἰσιν οἱ πόνοι.

II. Homer—*Odyssey*, Book XX., 105–119.

Φήμην δ' ἐξ οἴκοιο γυνὴ προέηκεν ἀλετρὶς
πλησίον, ἔνθ' ἄρα οἱ μύλαι εἵατο ποιμένι λαῶν,
τῇσιν δώδεκα πᾶσαι ἐπερρώοντο γυναῖκες
ἄλφιτα τεύχουσαι καὶ ἀλείατα, μυελὸν ἀνδρῶν.
αἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἄλλαι εὗδον, ἐπεὶ κατὰ πυρὸν ἄλεσσαν,
ἡ δὲ μί' οὔπω παύετ', ἀφαυροτάτη δ' ἐτέτυκτο·
ἥ ῥα μύλην στήσασα ἔπος φάτο, σῆμα ἄνακτι·
"Ζεῦ πάτερ, ὅστε θεοῖσι καὶ ἀνθρώποισιν ἀνάσσεις,
ἦ μεγάλ' ἐβρόντησας ἀπ' οὐρανοῦ ἀστερόεντος,
οὐδέ ποθι νέφος ἐστί· τέρας νύ τεῳ τόδε φαίνεις.
κρῆνον νῦν καὶ ἐμοὶ δειλῇ ἔπος, ὅττι κεν εἴπω·
μνηστῆρες πύματόν τε καὶ ὕστατον ἤματι τῷδε
ἐν μεγάροις Ὀδυσῆος ἑλοίατο δαῖτ' ἐρατεινὴν,
οἵ δή μοι καμάτῳ θυμαλγέϊ γούναθ' ἕλυσαν
ἄλφιτα τευχούσῃ· νῦν ὕστατα δειπνήσειαν."

III. Homer—*Iliad*, Book XV., 18–30.

Ἦ οὐ μέμνῃ ὅτε τ' ἐκρέμω ὑψόθεν, ἐκ δὲ ποδοῖιν
ἄκμονας ἤκα δύω, περὶ χερσὶ δὲ δεσμὸν ἧλα
χρύσεον, ἄρρηκτον; σὺ δ' ἐν αἰθέρι καὶ νεφέλῃσιν
ἐκρέμω· ἠλάστεον δὲ θεοὶ κατὰ μακρὸν Ὄλυμπον,
λῦσαι δ' οὐκ ἐδύναντο παρασταδόν· ὃν δὲ λάβοιμι,
ῥίπτασκον τεταγὼν ἀπὸ βηλοῦ, ὄφρ' ἂν ἵκηται

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γῆν ὀλιγηπελέων· ἐμὲ δ' οὐδ' ὡς θυμὸν ἀνίει
ἀζηχὴς ὀδύνη Ἡρακλῆος θείοιο,
τὸν σὺ ξὺν Βορέῃ ἀνέμῳ πεπιθοῦσα θυέλλας
πέμψας ἐπ' ἀτρύγετον πόντον, κακὰ μητιόωσα,
καί μιν ἔπειτα Κόωνδ' εὐναιομένην ἀπένεικας·
τὸν μὲν ἐγὼν ἔνθεν ῥυσάμην καὶ ἀνήγαγον αὖτις
Ἄργος ἐς ἱππόβοτον, καὶ πολλά περ ἀθλήσαντα.

IV. Translate into Greek prose:—

But, gentlemen, the secret of such a result does not lie deep.

It consists only in an honest and undeviating pursuit of what one conscientiously believes to be one's public duty—a pursuit which, steadily continued, will, however detached and separate parts of a man's conduct may be viewed under the influence of partialities or prejudices, obtain for it, when considered as a whole, the approbation of all honest and honourable minds. Any man may occasionally be mistaken as to the means most conducive to the end which he has in view; but if the end be just and praiseworthy, it is by that he will be ultimately judged, either by his contemporaries or by posterity.

Gentlemen, the end which I confess I have always had in view, and which appears to me the legitimate object of pursuit to a British statesman, I can describe in one word. The language of modern philosophy is wisely and diffusively benevolent; it professes the perfection of our species, and the amelioration of the lot of all mankind. Gentlemen, I hope that my heart beats as high for the general interest of humanity—I hope that I have as friendly a disposition towards other nations of the earth, as any one who vaunts his philanthropy most highly; but I am contented to confess that, in the conduct of political affairs, the grand object of my contemplation is the interest of England.

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

Translate:—

I. Homer—*Iliad*, Book XIII., 328–344.

Ὣς φάτο, Μηριόνης δὲ θοῷ ἀτάλαντος Ἄρηϊ
ἦρχ' ἴμεν, ὄφρ' ἀφίκοντο κατὰ στρατὸν, ἦ μιν ἀνώγει.
Οἱ δ' ὡς Ἰδομενῆα ἴδον φλογὶ εἴκελον ἀλκὴν,
αὐτὸν καὶ θεράποντα, σὺν ἔντεσι δαιδαλέοισιν,
κεκλόμενοι καθ' ὅμιλον ἐπ' αὐτῷ πάντες ἔβησαν.
τῶν δ' ὁμὸν ἵστατο νεῖκος ἐπὶ πρύμνῃσι νέεσσιν.
ὡς δ' ὅθ' ὑπὸ λιγέων ἀνέμων σπέρχωσιν ἄελλαι
ἤματι τῷ ὅτε τε πλείστη κόνις ἀμφὶ κελεύθους,
οἵτ' ἄμυδις κονίης μεγάλην ἱστᾶσιν ὁμίχλην,
ὣς ἄρα τῶν ὁμόσ' ἦλθε μάχη, μέμασαν δ' ἐνὶ θυμῷ
ἀλλήλους καθ' ὅμιλον ἐναιρέμεν ὀξέϊ χαλκῷ.
ἔφριξεν δὲ μάχη φθισίμβροτος ἐγχείῃσιν
μακρῇς, ἃς εἶχον ταμεσίχροας· ὄσσε δ' ἄμερδεν
αὐγὴ χαλκείη κορύθων ἄπο λαμπομενάων
θωρήκων τε νεοσμήκτων σακέων τε φαεινῶν
ἐρχομένων ἄμυδις· μάλα κεν θρασυκάρδιος εἴη
ὃς τότε γηθήσειεν ἰδὼν πόνον οὐδ' ἀκάχοιτο.

II. PLATO—*Protagoras*, Chap. xxi.

Πότερον, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, λέγεις, ὦ Πρωταγόρα, ἃ μηδενὶ ἀνθρώπων ὠφέλιμά ἐστιν, ἢ ἃ μηδὲ τὸ παράπαν ὠφέλιμα; καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα σὺ ἀγαθὰ καλεῖς; Οὐδαμῶς, ἔφη· ἀλλ' ἔγωγε πολλὰ οἶδ' ἃ ἀνθρώποις μὲν ἀνωφελῆ ἐστί, καὶ σιτία καὶ ποτὰ καὶ φάρμακα καὶ ἄλλα μυρία, τὰ δέ γε ὠφέλιμα· τὰ δὲ ἀνθρώποις μὲν οὐδέτερα, ἵπποις δέ· τὰ δὲ βουσὶ μόνον, τὰ δὲ κυσί· τὰ δέ γε τούτων μὲν οὐδενί, δένδροις δέ· τὰ δὲ τοῦ δένδρου ταῖς μὲν ῥίζαις ἀγαθά, ταῖς δὲ βλάσταις πονηρά, οἷον καὶ ἡ κόπρος, πάντων τῶν φυτῶν ταῖς μὲν ῥίζαις ἀγαθὸν παραβαλλομένη, εἰ δ' ἐθέλοις ἐπὶ τοὺς πτόρθους καὶ τοὺς νέους κλῶνας ἐπιβάλλειν, πάντα ἀπόλλυσιν· ἐπεὶ καὶ τὸ ἔλαιον τοῖς μὲν φυτοῖς ἅπασίν ἐστι πάγκακον καὶ ταῖς θριξὶ πολεμιώτατον ταῖς τῶν ἄλλων ζώων πλὴν ταῖς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, ταῖς δὲ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἀγωγὸν καὶ τῷ ἄλλῳ σώματι. οὕτω δὲ ποικίλον τί ἐστι τὸ ἀγαθὸν καὶ παντοδαπόν, ὥστε καὶ ἐνταῦθα τοῖς μὲν ἔξωθεν τοῦ σώματος ἀγαθόν ἐστι τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ, τοῖς δ' ἐντὸς ταὐτὸ τοῦτο κάκιστον· καὶ διὰ τοῦτο οἱ ἰατροὶ πάντες ἀπαγορεύουσι τοῖς ἀσθενοῦσι μὴ χρῆσθαι ἐλαίῳ, ἀλλ' ἢ ὅ τι σμικροτάτῳ ἐν τούτοις οἷς μέλλει ἔδεσθαι, ὅσον μόνον τὴν δυσχέρειαν κατασβέσαι τὴν ἐπὶ ταῖς αἰσθήσεσι ταῖς διὰ τῶν ῥινῶν γιγνομένην ἐν τοῖς σιτίοις τε καὶ ὄψοις.

III. SOPHOCLES—*Antigone*, 471–488.

Ἀλλ' ἴσθι τοι τὰ σκλήρ' ἄγαν φρονήματα
πίπτειν μάλιστα, καὶ τὸν ἐγκρατέστατον
σίδηρον ὀπτὸν ἐκ πυρὸς περισκελῆ
θραυσθέντα καὶ ῥαγέντα πλεῖστ' ἂν εἰσίδοις.
σμικρῷ χαλινῷ δ' οἶδα τοὺς θυμουμένους
ἵππους καταρτυθέντας· οὐ γὰρ ἐκπέλει
φρονεῖν μέγ' ὅστις δοῦλός ἐστι τῶν πέλας.
αὕτη δ' ὑβρίζειν μὲν τότ' ἐξηπίστατο,
νόμους ὑπερβαίνουσα τοὺς προκειμένους·
ὕβρις δ', ἐπεὶ δέδρακεν, ἥδε δευτέρα,
τούτοις ἐπαυχεῖν καὶ δεδρακυῖαν γελᾶν.
ἢ νῦν ἐγὼ μὲν οὐκ ἀνὴρ, αὕτη δ' ἀνὴρ,
εἰ ταῦτ' ἀνατὶ τῇδε κείσεται κράτη.
ἀλλ' εἴτ' ἀδελφῆς εἴθ' ὁμαιμονεστέρα
τοῦ παντὸς ἡμῖν Ζηνὸς ἕρκειου κυρεῖ,
αὐτή τε χἠ ξύναιμος οὐκ ἀλύξετον
μόρου κακίστου· καὶ γὰρ οὖν κείνην ἴσον
ἐπαιτιῶμαι τοῦδε βουλεῦσαι τάφου.

IV. HERODOTUS, Book VII., Chap. 144.

Ἑτέρη τε Θεμιστοκλέϊ γνώμη ἔμπροσθε ταύτης ἐς καιρὸν ἱρίστευσε, ὅτε Ἀθηναίοισι γενομένων χρημάτων μεγάλων ἐν τῷ κοινῷ, τα ἐκ τῶν μετάλλων σφι προσῆλθε τῶν ἀπὸ Λαυρείου, ἔμελλον λάξεσθαι ὀρχηδὸν ἕκαστος δέκα δραχμάς. τότε Θεμιστοκλέης ἀνέγνωσε Ἀθηναίους τῆς διαιρέσιος ταύτης παυσαμένους νέας τούτων τῶν χρημάτων ποιήσασθαι διηκοσίας ἐς τὸν πόλεμον, τὸν πρὸς Αἰγινήτας λέγων. οὗτος γὰρ ὁ πόλεμος συστὰς ἔσωσε

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τότε τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἀναγκάσας θαλασσίους γενέσθαι Ἀθηναίους. αἱ δὲ ἐς τὸ μὲν ἐποιήθησαν, οὐκ ἐχρήσθησαν, ἐς δέον δὲ οὕτω τῇ Ἑλλάδι ἐγένοντο αὗταί τε δὴ αἱ νέες τοῖσι Ἀθηναίοισι προποιηθεῖσαι ὑπῆρχον, ἑτέρας τε ἔδεε προσναυπηγέεσθαι. ἔδοξέ τέ σφι μετὰ τὸ χρηστήριον βουλευομένοισι ἐπιόντα ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα τὸν βάρβαρον δέκεσθαι τῇσι νησὶ πανδημεὶ, τῷ θεῷ πειθομένους, ἅμα Ἑλλήνων τοῖσι βουλομένοισι.

Translate:—

I. Demosthenes—*Olynthiacs*, I., Chap. 13.

Τὸ μὲν οὖν ἐπιτιμᾶν ἴσως φήσαι τις ἂν ῥᾴδιον καὶ παντὸς εἶναι, τὸ δ' ὑπὲρ τῶν παρόντων ὅ τι δεῖ πράττειν ἀποφαίνεσθαι, τοῦτ' εἶναι συμβούλου. ἐγὼ δ' οὐκ ἀγνοῶ μὲν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοῦθ', ὅτι πολλάκις ὑμεῖς οὐ τοὺς αἰτίους, ἀλλὰ τοὺς ὑστάτους περὶ τῶν πραγμάτων εἰπόντας ἐν ὀργῇ ποιεῖσθε, ἂν τι μὴ κατὰ γνώμην ἐκβῇ· οὐ μὴν οἶμαι δεῖν τὴν ἰδίαν ἀσφάλειαν σκοποῦνθ' ὑποστείλασθαι περὶ ὧν ὑμῖν συμφέρειν ἡγοῦμαι. φημὶ δὴ διχῇ βοηθητέον εἶναι τοῖς πράγμασιν ὑμῖν, τῷ τε τὰς πόλεις τοῖς Ὀλυνθίοις σώζειν καὶ τοὺς τοῦτο ποιήσοντας στρατιώτας ἐκπέμπειν καὶ τῷ τὴν ἐκείνου χώραν κακῶς ποιεῖν καὶ τριήρεσι καὶ στρατιώταις ἑτέροις· εἰ δὲ θατέρου τούτων ὀλιγωρήσετε, ὀκνῶ μὴ μάταιος ὑμῖν ἡ στρατεία γένηται. εἴτε γὰρ ὑμῶν τὴν ἐκείνου κακῶς ποιούντων ὑπομείνας τοῦτο Ὄλυνθον παραστήσεται, ῥᾳδίως ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκείαν ἐλθὼν ἀμυνεῖται· εἴτε βοηθησάντων μόνον ὑμῶν εἰς Ὄλυνθον ἀκινδύνως ὁρῶν ἔχοντα τὰ οἴκοι προσκαθεδεῖται καὶ προσεδρεύσει τοῖς πράγμασι, περιέσται τῷ χρόνῳ τῶν πολιορκουμένων. δεῖ δὴ πολλὴν καὶ διχῇ τὴν βοήθειαν εἶναι.

II. Demosthenes—*De Coronâ*, 310.

Τούτων οὖν οὕτως ἐχόντων τί προσῆκεν ἢ τί δίκαιον ἦν τοῖς ὑπ' ἐμοῦ πεπραγμένοις θέσθαι τὸν Κτησιφῶντα ὄνομα, οὐχ ὃ τὸν δῆμον ἑώρα τιθέμενον, οὐχ ὃ τοὺς ὁμωμοκότας δικαστὰς, οὐχ ὃ τὴν ἀλήθειαν παρὰ πᾶσι βεβαιοῦσαν; ναὶ, φησὶν, ἀλλὰ τὸ τοῦ Κεφάλου καλὸν, τὸ μηδεμίαν γραφὴν φυγεῖν. καὶ νὴ Δί' εὔδαιμόν γε. ἀλλὰ τί μᾶλλον ὁ πολλάκις μὲν φυγὼν, μηδεπώποτε δ' ἐξελεγχθεὶς ἀδικῶν ἐν ἐγκλήματι γίγνοιτ' ἂν διὰ τοῦτο δικαίως; καίτοι πρός γε τοῦτον, ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ τὸ τοῦ Κεφάλου καλὸν εἰπεῖν ἔστι μοι. οὐδεμίαν γὰρ πώποτ' ἐγράψατό με οὐδ' ἐδίωξε γραφὴν, ὥστε ὑπὸ σοῦ γε ὡμολόγημαι μηδὲν εἶναι τοῦ Κεφάλου χείρων πολίτης.

III. Plato—*Phædo*, Chap. xxxii.

Εἰς δέ γε θεῶν γένος μὴ φιλοσοφήσαντι καὶ παντελῶς καθαρῷ ἀπιόντι οὐ θέμις ἀφικνεῖσθαι ἀλλ' ἢ τῷ φιλομαθεῖ. ἀλλὰ τούτων ἕνεκα, ὦ ἑταῖρε Σιμμία τε καὶ Κέβης, οἱ ὀρθῶς φιλοσοφοῦντες ἀπέχονται τῶν κατὰ τὸ σῶμα ἐπιθυμιῶν ἁπασῶν καὶ καρτεροῦσι καὶ οὐ παραδιδόασιν αὐταῖς αὐτούς, οὔ τι οἰκοφθορίαν τε καὶ πενίαν φοβούμενοι, ὥσπερ οἱ πολλοὶ καὶ φιλοχρήματοι· οὐδὲ αὖ ἀτιμίαν τε καὶ ἀδοξίαν μοχθηρίας δεδιότες, ὥσπερ οἱ φίλαρχοί τε καὶ φιλότιμοι, ἔπειτα ἀπέχονται αὐτῶν. Οὐ γὰρ ἂν πρέποι, ἔφη, ὦ Σώκρατες, ὁ Κέβης. Οὐ μέντοι μὰ Δί', ἦ δ' ὅς. τοιγάρτοι τούτοις μὲν ἅπασιν, ἔφη, ὦ Κέβης, ἐκεῖνοι, οἷς τι μέλει τῆς αὐτῶν ψυχῆς, ἀλλὰ μὴ σώματα πλάττοντες

ζῶσι, χαίρειν εἰπόντες οὐ κατὰ ταὐτὰ πορεύονται αὐτοῖς, ὡς οὐκ εἰδόσιν ὅπῃ ἔρχονται, αὐτοὶ δὲ ἡγούμενοι οὐ δεῖν ἐναντία τῇ φιλοσοφίᾳ πράττειν καὶ τῇ ἐκείνης λύσει τε καὶ καθαρμῷ ταύτῃ τρέπονται ἐκείνῃ ἑπόμενοι, ᾗ ἐκείνη ὑφηγεῖται.

IV. Translate into Greek prose :—

But, gentlemen, the secret of such a result does not lie deep. It consists only in an honest and undeviating pursuit of what one conscientiously believes to be one's public duty—a pursuit which, steadily continued, will, however detached and separate parts of a man's conduct may be viewed under the influence of partialities or prejudices, obtain for it, when considered as a whole, the approbation of all honest and honourable minds. Any man may occasionally be mistaken as to the means most conducive to the end which he has in view ; but if the end be just and praiseworthy, it is by that he will be ultimately judged, either by his contemporaries or by posterity.

ntlemen, the end which I confess I have always had in view, and which appears to me the legitimate object of pursuit to a British statesman, I can describe in one word. The language of modern philosophy is wisely and diffusively benevolent ; it professes the perfection of our species, and the amelioration of the lot of all mankind. Gentlemen, I hope that my heart beats as high for the general interest of humanity—I hope that I have as friendly a disposition towards other nations of the earth, as any one who vaunts his philanthropy most highly ; but I am contented to confess that, in the conduct of political affairs, the grand object of my contemplation is the interest of England.

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

Translate :—

I. Plato—*Apology*, Chap. xx.

Μεγάλα δ' ἔγωγε ὑμῖν τεκμήρια παρέξομαι τούτων, οὐ λόγους, ἀλλ' ὃ ὑμεῖς τιμᾶτε, ἔργα. ἀκούσατε δή μου τὰ ἐμοὶ ξυμβεβηκότα, ἵν' εἰδῆτε ὅτι οὐδ' ἂν ἑνὶ ὑπεικάθοιμι παρὰ τὸ δίκαιον δείσας θάνατον, μὴ ὑπείκων δὲ ἅμ' ἂν καὶ ἀπολοίμην. ἐρῶ δὲ ὑμῖν φορτικὰ μὲν καὶ οὐ δικανικά, ἀληθῆ δέ. ἐγὼ γάρ, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἄλλην μὲν ἀρχὴν οὐδεμίαν πώποτε ἦρξα ἐν τῇ πόλει, ἐβούλευσα δέ· καὶ ἔτυχεν ἡμῶν ἡ φυλὴ Ἀντιοχὶς πρυτανεύουσα, ὅτε ὑμεῖς τοὺς δέκα στρατηγοὺς τοὺς οὐκ ἀνελομένους τοὺς ἐκ τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐβούλεσθε ἀθρόους κρίνειν, παρανόμως, ὡς ἐν τῷ ὑστέρῳ χρόνῳ πᾶσιν ὑμῖν ἔδοξε. τότ' ἐγὼ μόνος τῶν πρυτάνεων ἠναντιώθην ὑμῖν μηδὲν ποιεῖν παρὰ τοὺς νόμους [καὶ ἐναντία ἐψηφισάμην], καὶ ἑτοίμων ὄντων ἐνδεικνύναι με καὶ ἀπάγειν τῶν ῥητόρων, καὶ ὑμῶν κελευόντων καὶ βοώντων, μετὰ τοῦ νόμου καὶ τοῦ δικαίου ᾤμην μᾶλλόν με δεῖν διακινδυνεύειν ἢ μεθ' ὑμῶν γενέσθαι μὴ δίκαια βουλευομένων, φοβηθέντα δεσμὸν ἢ θάνατον. καὶ ταῦτα μὲν ἦν ἔτι δημοκρατουμένης τῆς πόλεως· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ὀλιγαρχία ἐγένετο, οἱ τριάκοντα αὖ μεταπεμψάμενοί με πέμπτον αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν θόλον προσέταξαν ἀγαγεῖν ἐκ Σαλαμῖνος Λέοντα τὸν Σαλαμίνιον, ἵν' ἀποθάνοι· οἷα δὴ καὶ ἄλλοις ἐκεῖνοι πολλοῖς πολλὰ προσέταττον, βουλόμενοι ὡς πλείστους ἀναπλῆσαι αἰτιῶν· τότε μέντοι ἐγὼ οὐ λόγῳ ἀλλ' ἔργῳ αὖ ἐνεδειξάμην, ὅτι ἐμοὶ θανάτου μὲν μέλει, εἰ μὴ

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ἀγροικότερον ἦν εἰπεῖν, οὐδ' ὑτιοῦν, τοῦ δὲ μηδὲν ἄδικον μηδ' ἀνόσιον ἐργάζεσθαι, τούτου δὲ τὸ πᾶν μέλει. ἐμὲ γὰρ ἐκείνη ἡ ἀρχὴ οὐκ ἐξέπληξεν οὕτως ἰσχυρὰ οὖσα, ὥστε ἀδικόν τι ἐργάσασθαι, ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ ἐκ τῆς θόλου ἐξήλθομεν, οἱ μὲν τέτταρες ᾤχοντο εἰς Σαλαμῖνα καὶ ἤγαγον Λέοντα, ἐγὼ δὲ ᾠχόμην ἀπιὼν οἴκαδε. καὶ ἴσως ἂν διὰ ταῦτ' ἀπέθανον, εἰ μὴ ἡ ἀρχὴ διὰ ταχέων κατελύθη· καὶ τούτων ὑμῶν ἔσονται πολλοὶ μάρτυρες.

II. Plato—*Crito*, Chap. xvi.

Ἀλλ', ὦ Σώκρατες, πειθόμενος ἡμῖν τοῖς σοῖς τροφεῦσι μήτε παῖδας περὶ πλείονος ποιοῦ μήτε τὸ ζῆν μήτε ἄλλο μηδὲν πρὸ τοῦ δικαίου, ἵνα εἰς Ἅιδου ἐλθὼν ἔχῃς ταῦτα πάντα ἀπολογήσασθαι τοῖς ἐκεῖ ἄρχουσιν· οὔτε γὰρ ἐνθάδε σοι φαίνεται ταῦτα πράττοντι ἄμεινον εἶναι οὐδὲ δικαιότερον οὐδὲ ὁσιώτερον, οὐδὲ ἄλλῳ τῶν σῶν οὐδενί, οὔτε ἐκεῖσε ἀφικομένῳ ἄμεινον ἔσται. ἀλλὰ νῦν μὲν ἠδικημένος ἄπει, ἐὰν ἀπίῃς, οὐχ ὑφ' ἡμῶν τῶν νόμων ἀλλ' ὑπ' ἀνθρώπων· ἐὰν δὲ ἐξέλθῃς οὕτως αἰσχρῶς ἀνταδικήσας τε καὶ ἀντικακουργήσας, τὰς σαυτοῦ ὁμολογίας τε καὶ ξυνθήκας τὰς πρὸς ἡμᾶς παραβὰς καὶ κακὰ ἐργασάμενος τούτους οὓς ἥκιστα ἔδει, σαυτόν τε καὶ φίλους καὶ πατρίδα καὶ ἡμᾶς, ἡμεῖς τέ σοι χαλεπανοῦμεν ζῶντι, καὶ ἐκεῖ οἱ ἡμέτεροι ἀδελφοὶ οἱ ἐν Ἅιδου νόμοι οὐκ εὐμενῶς σε ὑποδέξονται, εἰδότες ὅτι καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐπεχείρησας ἀπολέσαι τὸ σὸν μέρος. ἀλλὰ μή σε πείσῃ Κρίτων ποιεῖν ἃ λέγει μᾶλλον ἢ ἡμεῖς.

III. Xenophon—*Hellenica*, Book I., Chap. 5.

Ἐμοὶ μὲν ἀρκεῖ οἴκοι μένειν, καὶ εἴτε Λύσανδρος εἴτε ἄλλος τις ἐμπειρότερος περὶ τὰ ναυτικὰ βούλεται εἶναι, οὐ κωλύω τὰ κατ' ἐμέ· ἐγὼ δέ, ὑπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς πεμφθείς, οὐκ ἔχω τί ἄλλο ποιῶ ἢ τὰ κελευόμενα ὡς ἂν δύνωμαι κράτιστα. ὑμεῖς δέ, πρὸς ἃ ἐγώ τε φιλοτιμοῦμαι καὶ ἡ πόλις ἡμῶν αἰτιάζεται, (ἴστε γὰρ αὐτὰ ὥσπερ καὶ ἐγώ), ξυμβουλεύετε τὰ ἄριστα ὑμῖν δοκοῦντα εἶναι περὶ τοῦ ἐμὲ ἐνθάδε μένειν ἢ οἴκαδε ἀποπλεῖν, ἐροῦντα τὰ καθεστῶτα ἐνθάδε.

IV. Homer—*Iliad*, Book X., 566–579.

Οἱ δ' ὅτε Τυδείδεω κλισίην εὔτυκτον ἵκοντο,
ἵππους μὲν κατέδησαν ἐϋτμήτοισιν ἱμᾶσιν
φάτνῃ ἐφ' ἱππείῃ, ὅθι περ Διομήδεος ἵπποι
ἕστασαν ὠκύποδες μελιηδέα πυρὸν ἔδοντες.
νηῒ δ' ἐνὶ πρύμνῃ ἔναρα βροτόεντα Δόλωνος
θῆκ' Ὀδυσεὺς, ὄφρ' ἱρὸν ἑτοιμασσαίατ' Ἀθήνῃ.
αὐτοὶ δ' ἱδρῷ πολλὸν ἀπενίζοντο θαλάσσῃ
ἐσβάντες, κνήμας, τε ἰδὲ λόφον ἀμφί τε μηρούς.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεί σφιν κῦμα θαλάσσης ἱδρῶ πολλὸν
νίψεν ἀπὸ χρωτὸς, καὶ ἀνέψυχθεν φίλον ἦτορ,
ἔς ῥ' ἀσαμίνθους βάντες ἐϋξέστας λούσαντο.
τὼ δὲ λοεσσαμένω καὶ ἀλειψαμένω λίπ' ἐλαίῳ
δείπνῳ ἐφιζανέτην, ἀπὸ δὲ κρητῆρος Ἀθήνῃ
πλείου ἀφυσσάμενοι λεῖβον μελιηδέα οἶνον.

Note.—Of the above passages, the first is for *Pass*, and the remaining three for *Honor*, students.

Translate :—

I. Æschylus—*Prometheus Vinctus*, 307–329.

Ὁρῶ, Προμηθεῦ, καὶ παραινέσαι γέ σοι
θέλω τὰ λῷστα, καίπερ ὄντι ποικίλῳ.
γίγνωσκε σαυτὸν καὶ μεθάρμοσαι τρόπους
νέους· νέος γὰρ καὶ τύραννος ἐν θεοῖς.
εἰ δ' ὧδε τραχεῖς καὶ τεθηγμένους λόγους
ῥίψεις, τάχ' ἄν σου καὶ μακρὰν ἀνωτέρω
θακῶν κλύοι Ζεὺς, ὥστε σοι τὸν νῦν ὄχλον
παρόντα μόχθων παιδιὰν εἶναι δοκεῖν.
ἀλλ', ὦ ταλαίπωρ', ἃς ἔχεις ὀργὰς ἄφες,
ζήτει δὲ τῶνδε πημάτων ἀπαλλαγάς.
ἀρχαῖ' ἴσως σοι φαίνομαι λέγειν τάδε·
τοιαῦτα μέντοι τῆς ἄγαν ὑψηγόρου
γλώσσης, Προμηθεῦ, τἀπίχειρα γίγνεται.
σὺ δ' οὐδέπω ταπεινὸς οὐδ' εἴκεις κακοῖς,
πρὸς τοῖς παροῦσι δ' ἄλλα προσλαβεῖν θέλεις.
οὔκουν ἔμοιγε χρώμενος διδασκάλῳ
πρὸς κέντρα κῶλον ἐκτενεῖς, ὁρῶν ὅτι
τραχὺς μόναρχος οὐδ' ὑπεύθυνος κρατεῖ.
καὶ νῦν ἐγὼ μὲν εἶμι καὶ πειράσομαι
ἐὰν δύνωμαι τῶνδέ σ' ἐκλῦσαι πόνων·
σὺ δ' ἡσύχαζε μηδ' ἄγαν λαβροστόμει.
ἢ οὐκ οἶσθ' ἀκριβῶς ὢν περισσόφρων ὅτι
γλώσσῃ ματαίᾳ ζημία προστρίβεται ;

II. Translate into Greek prose :—

Their manner of entering one another's villages has likewise its rules. It is reckoned uncivil in travelling for strangers to enter a village abruptly, without giving notice of their approach. Therefore, as soon as they arrive within hearing, they stop and halloo, remaining there till invited to enter. Two old men usually come out to them, and lead them in. There is, in every village, a vacant dwelling called the stranger's house. Here they are placed while the old men go round from hut to hut, acquainting the inhabitants that strangers are arrived, who are probably hungry and weary, and every one sends them what they can spare of victuals, and skins to repose on.

English Literature.—*Examiner, Professor Moffett*, ll.d.

1. It is not certain that Chaucer was under any obligation to Italian literature : this appears from an examination of the three cases in which such obligation is commonly assumed ?

2. What account does Spenser give of the origin of St. George ? In what passage does he intimate his intention of writing a poem on the war between England and Spain ?

3. Under what names does Spenser refer to Queen Elizabeth, Sidney, and Raleigh ? Quote his supposed allusion to Shakespeare.

4. Give an account of the metre of the Fairy Queen. After what

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models was it formed? Name the most remarkable modern poems that have been composed in the Spenserean stanza.

5. What were the sources (1.) of Shakespeare's Historical plays; (2.) of his Roman plays.

6. If you were preparing a selection from the English Poetry of the eighteenth century, what authors, in order of date, would you have to select from, what pieces would you select, and how would you classify them?

7. Define Lyrical poetry, and name what you consider the best specimens of this kind of composition.

8. Relate the chief events in the literary career of Swift.

9. Who wrote the History of John Bull, and what was the object of the work?

10. Quote the stanza from the Castle of Indolence in which the author of the poem is described. By whom was it written?

11. Discriminate Hume, Gibbon, and Macaulay, as historical writers; and mention, with dates, the principal works of each.

12. Compare the poetic genius of Scott, Wordsworth, and Byron, and illustrate your criticism by quotation. Give the relative dates of their principal works.

13. Characterize the poetic genius of Tennyson.

14. Name, in order of time, the principal writers of Prose fiction in the English language.

15. Sketch the history of Irish Oratory for the last hundred years, noticing and discriminating its successive most famous masters.

16. There is one excellence in which Mr. Marsh considers Coleridge to surpass all other English writers, and on account of which his prose is very valuable to students of the language?

Chaucer and Spenser.

I. Explain the italicised words in the following sentences of Chaucer:—

a. "To serve *halwes couthe* in sondry londes."
b. "Wel *couthe* he in eschange *scheeldes* selle."
c. "His brede, his ale, was alway *after on.*"
d. "Him wolde he snybbe scharply *for the nones.*"
e. "*For him was lever han* at his beddes heed."
f. "His *herbergh* and his *mone*, his *lodemanage.*"
g. "Of *yeddynges he bar utterly the prys.*"
h. "In termes hadde *caas* and *domes* alle,
That fro the time of King Will were falle."
i. "But thereof needeth nought to speke *as nouth.*"
j. "*In daunger* he hadde at his owne assise
The yonge *girles* of the diocise."
k. "And yet this *manciple sette hir aller cappe.*"
l. "That often hadde ben *atte parvys.*"

II. Explain the italicised words in the following quotations from Spenser:—

a. "Now are they Saints all in that city *sam.*"
b. "And therwith scourge the *buxome aire* so sore."
c. "From worldly cares himself he did *esloyne.*"
d. "Like *eyas* hawk mounts up into the skies."
e. ——— "it rightly *hot*
The Well of Life,"

f. "And He that *harrowed Hell* with heavy *stowre.*"
g. "Undoubted battaile ready to *darrayne.*"
h. "He so *disseised* of his griping gross,
The knight his thrillant spear again essayed
In his brass-plated body to *emboss.*"
i. "The *housling* fire did kindle and provide."
j. "But when his later spring gins to *avale.*"
k. "And in his hand his *portesse* still he bare."
l. "A fit false dream that can delude the sleepers *sent.*"

MODERN HISTORY.—*Examiner, Professor Moffett,* LL.D.

1. Give an account of the theory of the Abbé Dubos with regard to the origin of the Frankish monarchy in Gaul.

2. Explain who the Merovingians were; and what was the general course of the fortunes of their dynasty: what was the origin of the Carolingians, and how, and when, they acquired the crown; and how, and when, the Carolingian dynasty came to be supplanted by the Capetian.

3. Give the geographical positions of Austrasia and Neustria. Explain also how, and when, Normandy, Dauphiny, and Britany came to be incorporated with the realm of France.

4. Enumerate in their order the Kings of France from the accession of the House of Valois to that of Charles VIII.

5. How does Hallam account for the singular success of Edward III. in his French expedition?

6. Sketch the careers [I.] of Robert of Artois; [II.] of Duguesclin.

7. There are three suppositions conceivable to explain the assassination of John Sanspeur?

8. Give an account of the League of the Public Good.

9. Give the dates and the principal provisions of the Treaties of Troyes and Pequigny.

10. Sketch the history and character of Charles le Téméraire. On his death what question arose as to the succession to his dominions?

11. Give an account of the Golden Bull.

12. Relate the history of the conquests of Robert and Roger Guiscard. Who were the Varangians?

13. The Great Charter has been often described as a mere piece of class legislation, devised by the Barons of England for their own special interests: Is this capable of being disproved? If so, disprove it.

14. What was the first important transaction between England and Scotland after the Norman Conquest? By what right, and in what capacity, did Edward I. take on himself to decide on whom the Crown of Scotland had descended, on the death of the Maiden of Norway? State the claims of the three principal aspirants to the Scottish throne.

15. Mention, with dates, four of the most important Statutes of Edward I.

16. Where did the first Anglo-Norman invaders land in Ireland? In what year did the landing take place? Who were the principal leaders that took part in it?

17. Mention the chief events that took place in Ireland in the time of Edward II.

18. Ireland has been at different periods a colony, a dependency, a separate kingdom, and an integral part of the British empire?

19. Where, when, and by what authority, and with what designs

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was "Poyning's Law" enacted? What were the more material provisions of it? By what other name is it known?

20. Trace the descent of Henry VI. and Henry VII. from William the Conqueror. How did Richard III. endeavour to justify his usurpation?

21. What were the theoretical limitations of the royal authority at the accession of the Tudors, and how did these differ in their effective operation? Mention the principal Statutes and Treaties of the reign of Henry VII. Notice a misapprehension of some writers respecting one celebrated Statute; and show that the supposed object had been attained at an earlier period.

METAPHYSICS.—*Examiner, Professor Moffett,* LL.D.

1. Define Metaphysics. Give a few specimens of questions which properly fall within the scope of this science. In what sense was the term employed by Bacon, and by Descartes?

2. How many Senses are there? On what principle, or principles, may they be classified?

3. Discuss the question whether Sight be exclusively the sense which affords us a knowledge of Extension, or whether it does this only conjointly with Touch.

4. Give a general classification of the opinions of philosophers as to the nature and origin of the Principle of Causality.

5. Explain Hamilton's division of the Qualities of Body, and give his evolution of the Primary Qualities.

6. Classify and criticise the principal theories respecting the laws of the Association of Ideas.

7. State and examine the theory of Transformed sensations.

8. Give an account of Leibnitz's theory of Optimism.

9. State Hamilton's theory of the Sublime and Beautiful; and compare it with any other remarkable theories on the same subject.

10. Write an account, as if for a Dictionary of the History of Philosophy, of Kant's system.

LOGIC.—*Examiner, Professor Moffett,* LL.D.

1. Logic has been called an "à priori science": explain this denomination.

2. State the processes in the formation of General Notions. Can there be Abstraction without Generalization?

3. Define the Law of Contradiction. Why is Contradiction considered the most perfect species of Opposition? Deduce the rule of Contraries from that of Contradictories.

4. Give an account of Extension and Comprehension; and prove, and illustrate, that reasoning in Extension may always be translated into reasoning in Comprehension.

5. Prove that two Particular premises do not warrant any conclusion.

6. Prove that O is admissible as a Major premise in but one Mode of one Figure; and that its admission as a Minor premise is equally restricted.

7. Prove that if the Middle term be twice Universal, the Conclusion must be Particular.

8. In the Fourth Figure determine the Mode :—

a. When the Major premise is Particular.
b. When the Minor premise is Particular.
c. When the Minor premise is Negative.
d. When the Conclusion is Universal.

9. To what class of propositions must we refer those whose subject is qualified by the adjective *few?* Point out the inconsistency in Whately's analysis of the following argument :—

"Every true patriot is disinterested ;
Few men are disinterested ;
∴ Few men are true patriots."

10. How far, and in what way, may Hypothetical and Categorical reasoning be identified? Prove, and illustrate, that all Conditional syllogisms may be reduced to Barbara.

11. Form a Destructive Conditional syllogism with the following Major premise :—"If any objection that can be urged would justify a change of established laws, no laws could reasonably be maintained." And point out a common error in the mode of drawing the conclusion in such cases.

12. State fully the various ways in which the Goclenian Sorites is the reverse of the Aristotelian. Analyse the former into its constitutive syllogisms ; and prove the rules of both forms.

13. Define Probability. When there are several independent arguments, each separately proving the probability of the same conclusion, how do you estimate their *cumulative* force?

14. Distinguish an Analogical argument from an Inductive; and state in logical form the argument from Induction, according to Aldrich, Whately, and Hamilton respectively.

15. A shilling and a feather descend in the same time in an exhausted receiver; which suggests an obvious inference. What Inductive Method is here exemplified? State the reasoning in syllogistic form.

16. Classify Fallacies. Under what head do you place the common fallacy of overrating the probability of the conclusion, where each Premise is only probable? One form of Ignoratio Elenchi is noticed as particularly serviceable to the respondent? Give examples.

17. Distinguish the Organon of Aristotle from the Organum of Bacon. Enumerate the divisions of the former, and state the subject of each.

18. How did Socrates, Plato, Porphyry, Boethius, Galen, Averroes, and Petrus Hispanus, respectively contribute to the progress of logical science?

19. State the Aristotelian arrangement of Categories, with Hamilton's reduction of the same. What use does Whately claim for the classification?

20. Give a historical and critical survey of the controversy respecting Realism, accurately defining the several theories, and naming their representatives.

21. Give Whately's answers to the objections against Logic which have been urged, severally, on the following grounds :—

a. That men may reason from a *single* Premise.
b. That they may reason from *one individual case* directly to another.
c. That the Inferences from *Induction* are not drawn by a Syllogistic process.

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d. That the Conclusion of a Syllogism is not really drawn from the Premises.

e. That Syllogism is limited to the art of *reasoning in words.*

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—*Examiner, Professor Moffett,* LL.D.

1. The existing European languages may be nearly all comprehended under five divisions. Enumerate these divisions, and state how many of them belong to the Indo-European family.

2. To what branches of the Indo-European family do the following languages severally belong:—Welsh, Swedish, Breton, Danish, Portuguese, Romaic, Dutch, Bohemian?

3. Did the Roman occupation produce any effect upon the language of Britain? At what subsequent periods, and in what manner, was the Latin element chiefly introduced into the English language?

4. At what time, in what manner, and from what locality, was the Saxon language brought into Britain? What essential characteristics distinguished this original form of the language from the English now in use?

5. Enumerate the Anglo-Saxon Poets and Prose-writers, adding some account of their works.

6. What language was introduced into England by the Norman Conquest?

7. What document, and of what date, is usually given as the earliest specimen of English? In what reign did the English language acquire a decisive ascendancy?

8. What proportions of the English vocabulary are derived from the Saxon, Latin, and Greek respectively? A fourth language has supplied a number of scientific terms.

9. Give five or six Metres that have prevailed in Anglo-Saxon and English, and name a poem in each. Who has been called "the first English Poet"?

10. Give an account of the Brut of Layamon, *or*, of the Vision of Piers Plowman, noticing the subject of the work, the date, and the form of composition.

11. Name the principal works of Chaucer, including his Prose writings.

12. By the observance of what rules of pronunciation may the apparent deficiencies of his metre be supplied?

13. State rules for the correct use of "shall" and "will." Why is it wrong to ask, as a simple interrogation, "*Will* I go?" or to say, in answer to a request, "Yes, I *shall*"?

14. Give the rule for the correct use of the phrases,—"If I am," and "If I be"; "If he was," and "If he were."

15. Give the derivations of the following words:—pamphlet, assassin, cemetery, dunce, cousin, rival, harbinger, hermit, daffodil, tawdry, villain, demure, hermetically.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

I. State and illustrate by quotation what you believe to be the Shakespearian conception of the character of Macbeth, and of Lady Macbeth.

II. Explain the following words, and quote the context in which they occur:—foison, ronyon, metaphysical, intrenchant, utterance, gallow-glasses, shard-borne, fee-grief, incarnadine, sagg,

III. Explain the following passages, and notice the variations in the text of the three first :—

a. "And Fortune, on his damned quarry smiling."

b. "If trembling I inhabit then, protest me
The baby of a girl."

c. "With Tarquin's ravishing strides towards his design
Moves like a ghost."

d. "Come seeling night,
Skarf up the tender eye of pitiful day."

e. "My thought, whose murther yet is but fantastical,
Shakes to my single state of man, that function
Is smother'd in surmise; and nothing is
But what is not."

f. "A good and virtuous nature may recoil
In an imperial charge."

Examination for the Prize proposed by the Early English Text Society.

Professor Moffett, LL.D.

[The examination was conducted partly *vivâ voce:* written answers were required to the following questions.]

1. What are the principal extant remains of Anglo-Saxon poetry?

2. Translate into modern English the following lines, and name the work from which they are taken :—

"Nu we sceolan herian
heofon-ríces weard,
metodes mihte,
and his mod-ge-thonc,
wera wuldor faeder!
swa he wundra ge-hwaes,
ece dryhten
oord onstealde.
He aerest ge-scéop
ylda bearnum
heofon to hrófe,
halig scyppend!"

3. Give an account of the Heliand.

4. What were the terminations of the following parts of the verb in Anglo-Saxon :—The Infinitive; the Present Participle; the Past Participle; the Persons, Singular and Plural, of the Present Indicative; of the Preterite Indicative, and of the Preterite Subjunctive?

5. Give an account of the Saxon Chronicle.

6. Explain what was the first effect, and what the second, produced upon the English language by the Norman Conquest; and deduce the true scientific view of the history and revolutions of the language.

7. We possess two considerable specimens of the stage of English which is commonly called Semi-Saxon?

8. Translate the following lines into modern English : state the name and the nature of the work from which they are taken, and the time at

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which it may be supposed to have been written; and explain the principle of the orthography:—

"Icc hafe wennd inntill Ennglissh Goddspelless hallghe láre,
Affterr thatt little witt tatt me Min Drihhtin hafethth lenedd,
Thu thohhtesst tatt itt mihhte wel Till mikell frame turrnenn,
Giff Ennglissh follk, forr lufe off Crist, Itt wollde gerne lernenn,
Annd follghenn itt, annd fillenn itt, Withth thohht, withth word, withth dede."

9. How may the date of the "Vision of Piers Plowman" be pretty nearly fixed? Give an account of the work, quoting passages.

10. Is it true to say, that "the earlier the stage of a language, the greater the number of Inflexions"?

11. What were the Inflexions of English Nouns, Pronouns, and Verbs in the time of Chaucer?

12. Of what work does Mr. Marsh say that "it exerted a more powerful influence on the English language than any other single production between the ages of Richard II. and Elizabeth"?

13. Give an account of the various efforts that were made in the latter half of the last century to recall public attention to early English literature.

FRENCH.—*Examiner, Professor Bensbach*, M.D.

Second Class—Honors.

I. COMPOSITION.

Rome was founded about the end of the third year of the sixth Olympiad, and 753 years before the birth of Christ. Romulus, who was brought up among shepherds, and in the exercises of war, devoted this town to the god of war, whom he also called his father. The town increased but slowly. Under Tullus Hostilius, its third king, and through the famous combat of the Horatii with the Curatii, Alba was conquered and destroyed; its citizens were incorporated with the victorious city, and they extended and fortified it. Romulus was the first who applied this means for the growth of the town. He received the Sabines and the other conquered inhabitants; they forgot their defeat, and became good subjects.

II. Extracts of books read in class:—

1. *La Bruyère*, ch. 14, p. 353–354.—"Combien d'hommes . . . tout le contraire."
2. Voltaire—*Mérope*, V., 6. "*Isménie*: La victoire . . . . qui l'eut porté."
3. Montesquieu, 15, p. 106.—"Le peuple . . . . . faire un empereur."
4. Extracts not read before:—Montesquieu, ch. 21.—"L'avantage de la discipline."

First Class—Honors.

COMPOSITION.

Pompey, whom Sylla had brought up, succeeded to a great part of his power. At one time he flattered the people, and at another the senate, in order to establish his influence, but his inclination and his interest attached him finally to the senate.

Cæsar, who wished to be the equal of Pompey, sided with the people, and the conquest of the Gauls carried him to the highest point of his glory.

Civil war broke out, and Cæsar obtained the victory; but after some time he was killed in the midst of the senate.

Mignet, ch. 8.—"Il fallait montrer . . . . de l'armée suspect."
Mignet, ch. 9.—"Robespierre, qui avait . . . . jusqu'à sept heures."
Racine—*Andromaque*, Act I., 4.

GERMAN.—*Examiner, Professor Bensbach*, M.D.

Third Class.

I. An Essay: "The Study of Modern Languages."
II. Composition (Tiark's Exercises, p. 88), "Ingenuity and Industry rewarded."
III. Extracts of books read during the session:
1. Goethe—*Faust*, Part I., p. 25:—"*Faust:* Das feine solche Menschenstimme";—p. 26, "nas res Lebens Gang."
IV. Extracts of books not read in the class:
1. *Faust*, p. 120:—"*Margarite:* Ja, nas re Wirthschaft . . . zappelte, ward grosz."
2. Lessing—*Laokoon*, ch. 13:—"Nun lese man den Homer selbst."
3. Herbst (Matthias Claudius), p. 261: *The Letter.*

Second Class.

I. Composition (Tiark's Exercises, p. 42.)
II. Extract of book read during the session:
Goethe—*Iphigenie*, III., 2, first part.
III. Extracts not read before:
1. Schiller—*Jungfrau*, 3, 4:—"*Johanna:* Sey immer unbeschifften Mann."
2. Hauff, p. 270.
IV. Grammar.

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.—*Examiner, Professor Curtis*, LL.D.

Honors.

1. Weights P, 2P, 3P—nP are suspended at distances a, $2a$, $3a$—rn from one extremity of a weightless rod; prove that the distance of the resultant from that extremity is equal to $\frac{2n+1}{3}a$.

2. Find the centre of gravity of the portion of the superficies of a sphere cut out by a spherical triangle, each side of which is a quadrant of a great circle.

3. A lever is capable of turning round a pivot, forces P, Q act at its extremities inclined to the lines joining their points of application to the centre of the pivot at angles α, β, if r denote the radius of the pivot, supposed circular, a and b the distances of the points of application of P

Appendix, No. 2.

Sessional Examinations.

and Q from the centre of the pivot, μ the coefficient of friction, and γ the angle at which the directions of P and Q intersect; prove that, when the equilibrium is on the point of being broken—

$$Pa \sin \alpha \pm \frac{\mu r}{\sqrt{1+\mu^2}}\{P^2+Q^2-2PQ \cos \gamma\}^{\frac{1}{2}} = Qb \sin \beta.$$

4. A beam rests upon a rough peg while one extremity presses against a rough vertical wall; if θ be the inclination of the beam to the horizon, a the distance of its centre of gravity from the extremity which presses against the wall, b the distance of the peg from the wall ε, ε' the angles of friction for the wall and peg respectively; prove that when the beam is on the point of slipping—

$$b \cos \varepsilon \cos \varepsilon' = a \cos^2\theta \cos (\theta \pm \varepsilon - \varepsilon').$$

5. Show that the maximum range on a plane whose inclination is β of of a body projected from a point on the plane with a velocity due to the height h is equal to $\frac{2h}{1+\sin \beta}$

6. Two bodies are projected, one horizontally, the other vertically, with velocities each equal to 20 feet per second; find the absolute position of each, and their distance from each other, on the expiration of five seconds.

7. A cylindrical vessel is filled with a liquid; find where it should be pierced in a given direction, that the first drop of the liquid which flows out should have maximum range on a given plane.

8. Find the positions of equilibrium of a heterogeneous parabolic plate immersed in a liquid.

9. Find the positions of equilibrium of a triangular plate immersed in a liquid.

10. How may the thickness of a mounted mirror be found?

11. Describe the "Camera lucida," and calculate its angles.

12. Establish the relation which exists between the conjugate foci of a thin lens.

PASS.

1. Find the magnitude of the resultant of two forces of 100 lbs. and 50 lbs. respectively, when their directions intersect—

(1) at a right angle;
(2) at the angle of an equilateral triangle;
(3) at double the angle of an equilateral triangle;
(4) at half the angle of an equilateral triangle.

2. Find the resultant in magnitude and position of two parallel forces of 30 lbs. and 25 lbs. respectively, acting at a distance from each other of 22 inches —

(1) when they act in the same direction;
(2) when they act in opposite directions.

3. Find the condition of equilibrium in the simple wheel and axle.

4. Determine the centre of gravity of a trapezium.

5. A body falls from rest; find the space passed over, and the velocity acquired in five seconds.

6. Two bodies are projected from the same point at the same time, one horizontally with a velocity = 80 feet per second, the other vertically with same velocity; find their distance from each other at the expiration of 9 seconds.

7. An equilateral triangle is immersed vertically in a liquid whose specific gravity = 1·3, its vertex is in the surface of the liquid, and its

base, which is 1 foot in length, is parallel to the surface; find the total pressure to which one face is exposed. *Appendix, No. 2.*

8. Give the *à priori* proof of the principle of Archimedes.

Sessional Examinations.

9. A body weighs 256·34 grains in air, and 159·13 grains in water; find its specific gravity.

10. Determine the position of the principal focus of a spherical reflector: (*a*) when convex; (*b*) when concave.

11. Explain in what sense the formula $\frac{1}{D}+\frac{1}{d}=\frac{2}{r}$ is true for all spherical reflectors, and establish it for any one case.

12. State the reason of total reflexion and describe an instrument in which this property of light is utilised.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.—*Examiner, Professor Curtis,* LL.D.

1. The shorter branch in a Mariotte's tube is 30 inches high; Mercury is poured in till it rises to the height of 7 inches in both branches; the shorter branch is then closed, and Mercury is poured in till it rises to 9 inches in the closed branch; find the level of the Mercury in the open branch, the barometer standing at 30 inches.

2. When a liquid assumes the spheroidal state, what relations exist between the temperature of the plate, of the liquid, and of the vapour given off by it?

3. What is the thermal unit?

4. Define specific heat, and describe the various methods of determining it.

5. Describe Melloni's apparatus, its use, and the manner of using it.

6. How may the magnetic meridian and the dip be determined—

(1) by two observations *without calculation?*
(2) by two observations and calculation?

7. The total external resistance of the interpolar being four times the internal resistance in a single cell, determine the arrangement which, with 64 cells, will give the current of maximum intensity.

8. Describe experiments by which homogeneous glass may be temporarily converted into a double refracting medium.

9. A ray of light after traversing an ordinary medium passes into an extraordinary medium, and out again into an ordinary medium; describe exactly what takes place at each bounding surface.

10. Describe the effect produced by allowing light to traverse—first, a Nicol's prism, then a thin plate of uniaxial crystal cut perpendicularly to its axis, and finally a second Nicol's prism, pointing out how each of the three contributes to the result.

11. Explain how an electrometer, which only measures free electricity, becomes a test of the charge of a Leyden jar.

12. Describe Harris's unit jar, and explain how by means of it the amount of a residual charge may be estimated.

PRACTICAL MECHANICS.—*Examiner, Professor Curtis,* LL.D.

1. What is the weight of a rectangular block of marble, s. g. = 2·638, length being = 63 feet, and section a square whose side is 12 feet?

2. If the wrought iron rails on a railway are 10 miles long when at a temperature = zero Fah., by how much will they lengthen if their tem-

Appendix, No. 2.

Sessional Examinations.

perature be raised to 88° Fah.? The co-efficient of expansion is equal to ·00000642.

3. Assuming the formula $w=42\frac{D^{3.5}}{l^{1.63}}$ tons, determine the breaking weight of a solid cast iron column 20 feet high and six inches in diameter.

4. The mean pressure on the piston of a steam engine is 15 lbs. per square inch, the length of the stroke is 6 feet; if the area of the piston is 448 square inches, how many units of work are done per stroke?

5. A train weighing 50 tons is to be drawn along a railway at the rate of 20 miles per hour; the resistance being 8 lbs. per ton, find the horse power of the engine.

6. How many bushels of coal must be expended in a day of 24 hours in raising 150 cubic feet of water per minute from a depth of 100 fathoms, the duty of the engine being 60 millions?

7. A chain, each foot of which weighs 8 lbs., is suspended from the top of a shaft the depth of which is 50 fathoms; determine the number of units of work required to wind up each successive 100 feet of its length.

8. A given force, represented by P lbs. and inclined to the vertical at an angle α, acts at each foot of the top of a wall; prove that x, the thickness of the wall necessary to prevent it from being overturned, is given by the equation $P(l \sin \alpha - x \cos \alpha)=56\ lx^2$.

9. A cylindrical pillar stands vertically resting on a horizontal base; it is cut by a plane inclined to the vertical at a given angle α; prove that the volume included between the base and the cutting plane $= A\alpha \cot \alpha$; A being the area of the base, and α the distance of its centre of gravity from the line in which the plane cuts the base.

10. Find the condition that a right cone standing on a circular base, and supported by an inclined plane should be on the point of both toppling and sliding.

CHEMISTRY.—*Examiner, Professor Rowney,* PH.D.

1. Mention the different sources of heat.
2. Describe the structure of the flame of a candle.
3. Explain the theory of substitution.
4. What is meant by a compound radical?
5. Describe the process of fermentation.
6. Give the general characters of chemical affinity.
7. Describe the process for separating metallic lead from its ores.
8. What is the cause of the hardness of waters?
9. Give the different views of the constitution of ether.
10. Describe the method of ascertaining the specific gravity of a solid heavier than water.
11. What is meant by latent heat?
12. Describe the method of obtaining, and the properties of nitrogen gas.

BOTANY.—*Examiner, Professor Melville,* M.D.

1. Define the terms:—bracteole, scape, petiole, cyme, glomerule, micropyle.
2. Describe the various methods of the origin of cells.
3. Give a classification of fruits in a tabular form.

4. Describe the phenomena of nutrition in plants.
5. Describe the plant placed on the table in technical terms.
6. State the essential characters of the Leguminosæ and Rosaceæ; also, of their sub-orders.

ZOOLOGY.

1. Give an outline of the vertebral theory of the skull.
2. State the dentitions of the cat and dog.
3. Show how the circulatory system of a fish may be converted into that of an air-breathing animal.
4. Mention the distinctive characters of the Quadrumana, and the distribution of the major groups.
5. Describe the peculiarities of the skeleton in Birds.
6. Describe the peculiarities of the skeleton in Reptiles.

MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.—*Examiner, Professor William King.*

1. Write out a table of the various rock systems and their formations.
2. Describe quartz, felspar, mica, calcite, and hornblende.
3. Give diagrams representing—A. Conformable stratification; B. Unconformable stratification; C. Synclinal axis; and D. Anticlinal axis.
4. Describe the following fossil genera:—Productus, Spirifer, Ammonites, Belemnites, and Gryphæa.
5. Describe the general character of eruptive, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks.
6. Explain the origin of limestones.
7. Explain the origin of argillaceous rocks.
8. Explain the origin of silicious sandstone rocks.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP IN METAPHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

METAPHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.—*Examiner, Professor Moffett,* LL.D.

MORNING.

1. Give the date of Locke's Essay; state its aim or purpose, and embody in a brief essay its general plan.
2. Do the same for Kant's "Kritik."
3. Explain and illustrate the functions which Kant assigns to Time in "schematising" the notions.
4. With what prospect of success may we apply mathematical demonstrations to other sciences, according to Kant? What does he pronounce to be the limit of the demonstrative sciences?
5. Give Hamilton's account of Imagination.
6. Give Hamilton's theory of Beauty.
7. What is Mansel's doctrine as to the relation of Thought to Language?
8. How does he criticise Rousseau's dilemma on this subject?
9. Mansel says:—"The weak side of Berkeley's Idealism is not to be found in its relation to Hume, but in its relation to Fichte"; explain this.
10. Give the substance of Mansel's criticism on Mill's doctrine respecting the necessity of human actions.

Appendix, No. 2.

Scholarship Examinations.

EVENING.

1. Ontology, or Metaphysics proper, may be treated in two different ways?

2. Quote Aristotle's definition of the Soul, and explain the principal terms which he employs.

3. Was Aristotle a Materialist or an Immaterialist?

4. What did Aristotle mean by "Common Sense"?

5. By whom was the maxim, "The like can only be known by its like," propounded? How is it refuted by Aristotle?

6. Embody in a brief but carefully written essay the general plan and contents of Des Cartes' "Discours de la Méthode."

7. State the subject of each of the Meditations.

8. "Quaeris quomodo existimem in me subjecto inextenso recipi posse speciem ideamve corporis quod extensum est." How does Descartes reply to this objection?

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP IN NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—*Examiner, Professor Curtis,* LL.D.

1. Explain accurately the method of determining the *constants* of a specific gravity bottle.

2. State the different respects in which an aneroid barometer is affected by change of temperature.

3. Prove the following formula for λ, the latent heat of water at $-t^{\circ}$ centigrade; $\lambda = 80-(1-c)t$, where c denotes the mean specific heat of ice at the temperature $-t^{\circ}$.

4. When Newton's rings are formed by the film of air included between two plano-convex lenses, whose spherical surfaces touch, and whose focal lengths are f, f' prove that the following formula holds for r, the radius of the ring of any order, n:—

$$r^2\left(\frac{1}{f}+\frac{1}{f'}\right)=\tfrac{1}{4}n\lambda\sec\beta.$$

5. Prove that the fringes of interference produced on a screen by two luminous points are hyperbolic.

6. Prove that the free electricity in a charged Leyden jar is proportional to the entire charge.

7. Show that in the quadrant electrometer the electrical charge varies directly as $\sin^2\frac{\phi}{2}$, ϕ being the angle between the vertical and the reed which carries the pith ball.

8. A magnetic needle, free to revolve in a horizontal plane round an axis passing through its centre of figure, is acted on by a vertical Voltaic current of indefinite length; find the expression for the moment tending to make the needle revolve, and determine the position of the current in order that this moment may vanish.

9. Describe the method of determining the *magnetic dip* by reversing the poles of a dip-needle, and prove that the tangent of the true dip is an arithmetic mean between the two observed dips.

10. Mention some experiments which are inconsistent with Volta's theory respecting the cause of electrical currents.

Literary Scholarships of the First Year.

Appendix, No. 2.

Scholarship Examinations.

Greek.—*Examiner, Professor D'Arcy Thompson,* M.A.

1. Translate:—

> *Διὰ μὲν ἂρ ζωστῆρος ἐλήλατο δαιδάλεοιο,*
> *καὶ διὰ θώρηκος πολυδαιδάλου ἠρήρειστο*
> *μίτρης θ', ἣν ἐφόρει ἔρυμα χροός, ἔρκος ἀκόντων,*
> *ἥ οἱ πλεῖστον ἔρυτο· διαπρὸ δὲ εἴσατο καὶ τῆς.*
> *ἀκρότατον δ' ἄρ' ὄϊστὸς ἐπέγραψε χρόα φωτός·*
> *αὐτίκα δ' ἔρρεεν αἷμα κελαινεφὲς ἐξ ὠτειλῆς.*
> *ὡς δ' ὅτε τίς τ' ἐλέφαντα γυνὴ φοίνικι μίηνῃ*
> *Μῃονὶς ἠὲ Κάειρα, παρήϊον ἔμμεναι ἵππων·*
> *κεῖται δ' ἐν θαλάμῳ, πολέες τέ μιν ἠρήσαντο*
> *ἱππῆες φορέειν· βασιλῆϊ δὲ κεῖται ἄγαλμα,*
> *ἀμφότερον, κόσμος θ' ἵππῳ ἐλατῆρί τε κῦδος·*
> *τοῖοί τοι, Μενέλαε, μιάνθην αἵματι μηροὶ*
> *εὐφυέες κνῆμαί τε ἰδὲ σφυρὰ κάλ' ὑπένερθεν.*—Homer—*Iliad.*

a. Write in Attic form the words *ἱππῆες, μιάνθην, βασιλῆϊ,* and *εὐφυέες.*

b. Point out any word or words in the above passage, where the quantity of any vowel is abnormal.

c. Give the third persons, singular and plural, of the imperfect indicative of *ἠρήσαντο.*

2. Translate:—

> *Τοῦτον οὖν τὸν ὑπέργηρων ἔρεσθαι βούλομαι. τί δακρύεις, τηλικοῦτος ἀποθανών; τί ἀγανακτεῖς, ὦ βέλτιστε, καὶ ταῦτα γέρων ἀφιγμένος; ἦπου βασιλεὺς ἦσθα; ΠΤΩ. οὐδαμῶς. ΔΙΟΓ. ἀλλὰ σατράπης; ΠΤΩ. οὐδὲ τοῦτο. ΔΙΟΓ. ἆρα οὖν ἐπλούτεις, εἶτα ἀνιᾷ σε τὸ πολλὴν τρυφὴν ἀπολιπόντα τεθνάναι; ΠΤΩ. οὐδὲν τοιοῦτον· ἀλλ' ἔτη μὲν ἐγεγόνειν ἀμφὶ τὰ ἐννενήκοντα· βίον δὲ ἄπορον ἀπὸ καλάμου καὶ ὁρμιᾶς εἶχον, ἐς ὑπερβολὴν πτωχὸς ὤν, ἄτεκνός τε, καὶ προσέτι χωλὸς, καὶ ἀμυδρὸν βλέπων. ΔΙΟΓ. εἶτα τοιοῦτος ὢν ζῆν ἤθελες; ΠΤΩ. ναί· ἡδὺ γὰρ ἦν τὸ φῶς· καὶ τὸ τεθνάναι δεινὸν, καὶ φευκτέον. ΔΙΟΓ. παραπαίεις, ὦ γέρων, καὶ μειρακιεύῃ πρὸς τὸ χρεών· καὶ ταῦτα ἡλικιώτης ὢν τοῦ πορθμέως. τί οὖν ἄν τις ἔτι λέγοι περὶ τῶν νέων, ὁπότε οἱ τηλικοῦτοι φιλόζωοι εἰσίν; οὓς ἐχρῆν διώκειν τὸν θάνατον, ὡς τῶν ἐν τῷ γήρᾳ κακῶν φάρμακον.*—Lucian.

a. What is the nominative or subjective case to *ἀνιᾷ* in the above?

b. What is the government of *οὓς* in the last clause, and what of *διώκειν*?

c. Point out any instance of anomalous accentuation in the passage above.

3. Translate:—

> ΙΩΝ. *οὐκ ἔστιν ὅστις σοι προφητεύσει τάδε.*
> *ἐν τοῖς γὰρ αὐτοῦ δώμασιν κακὸς φανεὶς*
> *Φοῖβος δικαίως τὸν θεμιστεύοντά σοι*
> *δράσειεν ἄν τι πῆμ'· ἀπαλλάσσου, γύναι·*
> *τῷ γὰρ θεῷ τἀναντί' οὐ μαντευτέον.*
> *εἰς γὰρ τοσοῦτον ἀμαθίας ἔλθοιμεν ἄν,*
> *εἰ τοὺς θεοὺς ἄκοντας ἐκπονήσομεν*
> *φράζειν ἃ μὴ θέλουσιν ἢ προβωμίοις*
> *σφαγαῖσι μήλων ἢ δι' οἰωνῶν πτεροῖς,*

Appendix, No. 2.

Scholarship Examinations.

ἂν γὰρ βίᾳ σπεύδωμεν ἀκόντων θεῶν,
ἀνόνητα κεκτήμεσθα τἀγάθ', ὦ γύναι·
ἃ δ' ἂν διδῶσ' ἑκόντες, ὠφελούμεθα.
ΧΟΡΟΣ. πολλαί γε πολλοῖς εἰσὶ συμφοραὶ βροτοῖς,
μορφαὶ δὲ διαφέρουσιν. ἓν δ' ἂν εὐτυχὲς
μόλις ποτ' ἐξεύροι τις ἀνθρώπων βίῳ.—EURIPIDES—*Ion.*

a. How should ἐκπονήσομεν be altered to suit the requirements of strict grammar?

b. In the ninth line, what word is governed by διά?

c. Give the perfect, future, and aorist passive of ἐξεύροι.

4. Translate:—

Ἐγώ, ὦ ἄνδρες λοχαγοί, οὔτε καθεύδειν δύναμαι, ὥσπερ οἶμαι οὐδ' ὑμεῖς, οὔτε κατακεῖσθαι ἔτι, ὁρῶν ἐν οἵοις ἐσμέν. οἱ μὲν γὰρ πολέμιοι δῆλον ὅτι οὐ πρότερον πρὸς ἡμᾶς τὸν πόλεμον ἐξέφηναν πρὶν ἐνόμισαν καλῶς τὰ ἑαυτῶν παρεσκευάσθαι, ἡμῶν δ' οὐδεὶς οὐδὲν ἀντεπιμελεῖται ὅπως ὡς κάλλιστα ἀγωνιούμεθα. καὶ μὴν εἰ ὑφησόμεθα καὶ ἐπὶ βασιλεῖ γενησόμεθα, τί οἰόμεθα πείσεσθαι; ὃς καὶ τοῦ ὁμομητρίου καὶ ὁμοπατρίου ἀδελφοῦ καὶ τεθνηκότος ἤδη ἀποτεμὼν τὴν κεφαλὴν καὶ τὴν χεῖρα ἀνεσταύρωσεν· ἡμᾶς δέ, οἷς κηδεμὼν μὲν οὐδεὶς πάρεστιν, ἐστρατεύσαμεν δὲ ἐπ' αὐτὸν ὡς δοῦλον ἀντὶ βασιλέως ποιήσοντες καὶ ἀποκτενοῦντες εἰ δυναίμεθα, τί ἂν οἰόμεθα παθεῖν; ἆρ' οὐκ ἂν ἐπὶ πᾶν ἔλθοι ὡς ἡμᾶς τὰ ἔσχατα αἰκισάμενος πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις φόβον παράσχοι τοῦ στρατεῦσαί ποτε ἐπ' αὐτόν; ἀλλ' ὅπως τοι μὴ ἐπ' ἐκείνῳ γενησόμεθα πάντα ποιητέον.—XENOPHON—*Anabasis.*

a. Give the perfect passive of ὑφησόμεθα.

b. Give Greek equivalents to *nonne* and *num.*

c. What Greek idiom is discernible in the expression φόβον τοῦ μὴ στρατεῦσαι?

HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, AND COMPOSITION.—*Examiner, Professor D'Arcy Thompson,* M.A.

1. Give a brief account of *King Pausanias, Cleon, Nicias,* and *Lysander.*

2. Draw an outline map of Asia Minor, and attach to it as many coast-towns as you can call to mind, as nearly as possible in their right position.

3. Translate into Greek prose the following passages:—

a. Men now-a-days seek to begin life as men of olden times were contented to end it.

b. Had you given me the money, I should not have been grateful.

c. If you were to give him all the money in the world, you would not make him grateful.

d. You had no right to set about such a task.

e. If you address the soldiers in these terms, you will not find them easy of persuasion.

f. The good things that belong to prosperity, are to be wished: the good things that belong to adversity, to be admired.

g. The joys of parents are sweet, and so are their griefs and fears; they cannot utter the one, and they will not utter the other. Children sweeten labours, but they make misfortune more bitter; they increase the cares of life, but they mitigate the fear of death.

Scholarship Examinations.

OUTLINES OF GRECIAN AND ROMAN HISTORY, AND OF ANCIENT AND MODERN GEOGRAPHY.—*Examiner, Professor Moffett,* LL.D.

1. Write a brief sketch of the career and character of Julius Cæsar.

2. Give a description of the geographical position and natural divisions of Ancient Greece, naming the several provinces, with their chief towns.

3. Give some account of the Legislation of Solon.

4. State the method of converting dates B.C. into Olympiads, and *vice versâ ;* and exemplify the rule by giving the dates (*a.*) of the institution of Annual Archons ; (*b.*) of the death of Alexander the Great.

5. Explain the origin of the Peloponnesian War ; and mention what side was taken by each of the States of Greece that was engaged in it.

6. Describe the situation of Rome, in respect of the hills, the river, and the sea.

7. Compare the expulsion of the Peisistratids from Athens and of the Tarquins from Rome. Give the dates of those events.

8. What were the principal subjects of dispute between the Patricians and the Plebeians at Rome ?

9. Give the dates of the battles of Salamis, Arbela, Zama, Pharsalia, Philippi, and Actium.

10. Give the modern names corresponding to Matrona, Albis, Arar, Padus, Athesis, Tusculum, Praeneste, Panormus, Augusta Trevirorum, Mediolanum.

11. Name the Hanse Towns ; and describe the position and the trade of each.

12. In what counties are the following places, and for what are they severally remarkable :—Windsor, Stonehenge, Lichfield, Auburn, Rugby, Carlisle, Wakefield, Abbotsford, Grantham, Stratford-on-Avon ?

SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE SECOND YEAR.

MATHEMATICS.—*Examiner, Professor Allman,* LL.D.

1. Three lines drawn from the vertices of a triangle to meet in a point divide the opposite sides into segments. Prove that the continued product of one set of alternate segments is equal to the continued product of the other set.

2. Solve the plane triangle, being given the base, the sum or the difference of the sides, and one of the angles at the base.

3. If $A+B+C=180°$ prove the following formulæ :—

$$\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C ;$$

$$1 = \cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C + 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C.$$

4. Define the *angle* between two planes ; and show from your definition that :—

(*a.*) The angle between two planes is equal to that between two lines drawn from any point perpendicular to them.

(*b*). Two planes are at right angles when either passes through a line perpendicular to the other.

5. Prove that the section of a sphere by a plane not passing through its centre is a circle. Determine the centre and radius of this circle.

6. Prove that in a spherical triangle the sines of the sides are proportional to the sines of the opposite angles.

7. Find the equation of a straight line in terms of the length of the perpendicular on it from the origin, and of the angles which this perpendicular makes with the axes.

Appendix, No. 2.

Scholarship Examinations.

8. Find the equation of a circle passing through two given points, and the origin of co-ordinates.

9. Given the bases and the sum of the areas of any number of triangles having a common vertex; find its locus.

10. Show how to solve n simultaneous equations of the first degree containing n unknown quantities.

11. Transform an equation into another, the roots of which shall be less than those of the proposed equation by a constant difference.

12. Solve the following equations, the roots of (a) being in arithmetical progression, and the roots of (b) being in geometrical progression :—

(a.) $x^3-21x^2+131x-231=0$.
(b.) $x^3-14x+56x-64=0$.

---

1. Determine a plane which shall be equally inclined to three given planes.

2. Prove that the coefficient of x^n in the expansion of $e^{ax}\cos bx$ in powers of x is $\frac{(a^2+b^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}}{1.2....n}\cos n\theta$, where $\theta=\tan^{-1}\frac{b}{a}$.

3. Given of a spherical triangle c and $m\cos a+n\cos b$; find the locus of the vertex.

4. If the three sides of a spherical triangle be halved and a new triangle formed, the angle θ between the new sides $\frac{b}{2}$ and $\frac{c}{2}$ is given by $\cos\theta=\cos A+\frac{1}{2}\tan\frac{b}{2}\tan\frac{c}{2}\sin^2\theta$.

5. Find the area of the triangle included between the lines whose equations are

$$\frac{x}{a}=\frac{y}{\beta},\ \frac{x}{a'}=\frac{y}{\beta'},\ \frac{x}{a}+\frac{y}{b}=1.$$

6. Prove by Analytical Geometry that any chord of a circle makes equal angles with the tangents drawn at its extremities.

7. If $x^5+qx^3+rx^2+t=o$ has two equal roots; prove that one of them will be a root of the quadratic

$$x^2-\frac{2q^2}{5r}x+\frac{5t}{3r}-\frac{4q}{15}=0.$$

8. Give the method of the decomposition of a rational fraction into *partial* fractions.

Science Scholarships of the First Year.

Arithmetic.—*Examiner, Professor Allman*, LL.D.

1. State and prove the rules for the addition and subtraction of vulgar fractions. State and prove also the rules for the multiplication and division of one fraction by another.

Find the values of

$$\tfrac{1}{2}-\tfrac{1}{3}+\tfrac{1}{4}-\tfrac{1}{5};\ (\tfrac{1}{4}-\tfrac{1}{9})\div(\tfrac{1}{2}+\tfrac{1}{3});\ (\tfrac{3}{4}+\tfrac{5}{6}-\tfrac{7}{8})\times(\tfrac{2}{3}-\tfrac{4}{5}+\tfrac{6}{7}).$$

2. State the simplifications that the calculation of decimal fractions admits of as compared with that of vulgar fractions.

3. Define a prime number, and form a table of the prime numbers as far as 200. Is 437 a prime number? If not, resolve it into the product of its prime factors.

4. Explain the method of finding the least common multiple of several numbers. Find the least common multiple of 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

5. A train, travelling twenty-four miles an hour, starts from Galway an hour and a quarter before a train travelling twenty-one miles an hour starts from Dublin; where will they meet, the length of the line being 126 miles?

6. Find the quantity of stock purchased by investing £1,361 in the 3 per cents. at 86½. Find also the yearly income arising from the investment, and the rate of interest.

7. The *Times* appears every day, Sundays excepted; the impression on Thursday, the 20th September, 1866, was numbered 25,608; when was the journal first established?

8. Find a fourth proportional to $\sqrt{724}$, $\sqrt{\frac{5}{18}}$, and 6·927.

MATHEMATICS.—*Examiner, Professor Allman*, LL.D.

1. Solve the equations:—

$$\sqrt{(x^2+11)}-\sqrt{(x^2-9)}=2; \quad \frac{1}{x-a}+\frac{1}{x-b}+\frac{1}{x-c}=\frac{1}{(x-a)(x-b)(x-c)}.$$

2. Prove that:—

$$\frac{2n(2n-1)(2n-2)\ldots\ldots(n+1)}{1.3.5\ldots\ldots(2n-1)}=2^n;$$

$$\frac{a\{x+a+\sqrt{x^2-a^2}\}}{x+a-\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}=x+\sqrt{x^2-a^2}.$$

3. Solve the simultaneous equations:—

$$x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2; \; xy+yz+zx=b^2; \; x+y-z=c.$$

4. Find four numbers in geometrical proportion being given the sum of the extremes, the sum of the means, and the sum of the squares of the four terms.

5. Describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double the vertical angle. Divide a right angle into five equal parts.

6. Prove that the rectangle under the diagonals of a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle is equal to the sum of the rectangles under the opposite sides. Calculate the length of the side of a regular quindecagon inscribed in a given circle.

7. Find the locus of a point such that the sum of the squares of the tangents drawn from it to two given circles shall be constant.

8. In a given triangle draw a straight line parallel to one of the sides, so that it may be a mean proportional between the segments of the base.

9. If $\frac{\sin(\theta-\alpha)}{\sin(\theta-\beta)}=\frac{a}{b}$, and $\frac{\cos(\theta-\alpha)}{\cos(\theta-\beta)}=\frac{a_1}{b_1}$, prove that

$$\cos(\alpha-\beta)=\frac{aa_1+bb_1}{ab_1+a_1b}.$$

10. Find the sine of an angle of a triangle in terms of the sides. Solve the triangle, being given the angles and perimeter.

11. Three points A, B, C, are in a straight line, the distance between the two former being a, and between the two latter b. If l, m, n, represent the distances from any point O to the points A, B, C, respectively, show that $an^2+bl^2-(a+b)m^2=ab(a+b)$.

12. Prove the formulæ:—

$$\operatorname{cosec} 2A+\cot 2A=\cot A; \; 2\cos A=\sqrt{\{2+\sqrt{(2+2\cos 4A)}\}};$$

$$\tan 3A=\frac{3\tan A-\tan^3 A}{1-3\tan^2 A}.$$

Appendix, No. 2.

Scholarship Examinations.

Prizes at Entrance.

Geometry.—*Examiner, Professor Allman*, LL.D.

1. Produce a given straight line to a point such that the rectangle contained by the whole line thus produced and the part produced shall be equal to the square of the given straight line.

2. Through a given point within a circle draw a chord which shall be of a given length, and point out the cases in which the solution of the problem cannot be effected.

3. If the opposite sides of a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle be produced to meet in P and Q, and about the triangles so formed without the quadrilateral circles be described meeting again in R; prove that P, Q, R will be in one straight line.

4. If perpendiculars be drawn from any point on the circumference of a circle to the sides of an inscribed quadrilateral, the rectangle under the perpendiculars on two opposite sides is equal to the rectangle under the other two perpendiculars.

5. Through a given point draw a straight line so as to form with the sides of a given angle a triangle of a given area.

6. Circles are inscribed in the two triangles formed by drawing a perpendicular from an angle of a triangle upon the opposite side, and analogous circles are described in relation to the two other like perpendiculars; prove that the sum of the diameters of the six circles together with the sum of the sides of the original triangle is equal to twice the sum of the perpendiculars.

7. Prove the converse of Ptolemy's theorem.

8. A, B, C are three points in a straight line; find the locus of a point O such that the angles AOB, BOC shall be equal.

9. Three circles A, B, C intersect in a common point, the other intersections of (B, C), (C, A), (A, B) being α, β, γ, respectively. If b, c be points in B, C, respectively, such that b, α, c lie in a straight line, prove that α the intersection of $b\gamma$, $c\beta$, lies on the circle A.

10. Describe a circle which shall bisect the circumferences of three given circles.

Medical Scholarship of the Fourth Year.

Materia Medica.—*Examiner, Professor M'Coy*, M.D.

1. Distinguish the chemical and therapeutic properties of tannic and gallic acids from each other. Give two cases that will exemplify the peculiar value of each as astringents, and the difference in the mode of giving each, in its appropriate case. Their average doses?

2. How would the coming on of the poisonous action of mercury called erythismus be diagnosed, and what should be done in the case without delay?

3. In the preparation of the liquor sodæ arseniates, why are the crystals of the salt directed to be rendered anhydrous before dissolving it in water? How much arsenic is contained in an ounce of the officinal liquor?

4. How is the alkaloid obtained from Belladonna named? With what officinal alkaloid is it identical in composition?

5. In what cases, chiefly, is bromide of potassium prescribed? In what structure of the body is its action most exhibited? Its average dose?

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Direct a pill designed to evacuate the bowels gently, without causing absolute purging.

An effervescing mixture to relieve thirst in fever, directing how it is to be taken, and in what quantity at a time.

[These to be written in full, without symbols or contractions.]

SURGERY.—*Examiner, Professor Browne,* M.D.

1. In case of a man falling from his horse, and having received an injury of the head either with or without wound of the scalp, but having the symptoms of compression, what are the especial reasons you would give for having recourse to the operation of trepanning?

2. Give the different positions in which stricture of the urethra may occur, with the names of the principal writers on the subject, the treatment and operations proposed for its relief, and state how death may be caused from the treatment, in cases of disease of the male urethra.

3. State accurately the difference between Hay's and Chopart's operations in partial amputation of the foot.

4. What are the objections to Symes' operation for amputation at the ankle joint; in what way has it been proposed to modify it, and by whom?

MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE SECOND YEAR.

MATERIA MEDICA.—*Examiner, Professor M'Coy,* M.D.

1. Give some instances where the age of the patient modifies in a special manner the action and dose of medicines.

2. What difference, as regards strength, between rectified spirit and proof spirit of the British Pharmacopœia—the necessity for the distinction? Mention one or two preparations in the Pharmacopœia where one of these is directed, and where the other is, with reasons for the difference.

3. Mention some instances where the frequent use or repetition of a medicine *increases* its normal medical activity, and some, on the other hand, where the activity is *diminished* under similar circumstances.

4. How do fixed and volatile oils in the Pharmacopœia differ in character, and the mode of obtaining them from plants?

5. Give two or three instances where sugar is an important combination with medicine.

CHEMISTRY.—*Examiner, Professor Rowney,* PH.D.

1. What reaction takes place when strong sulphuric acid is added to a mixture of chloride of sodium and binoxide of manganese? Give the reaction in symbols, and state the properties of the gas produced.

2. Give an explanation of the terms isomeric, metameric, and polymeric.

3. What reaction takes place when hydrochloric acid is boiled with the tersulphide of antimony?

4. Give the composition of ammonia, the method of preparing it, and its properties.

5. State the composition of the salts called alums.

6. Give the composition and properties of carbonic acid.

Appendix, No. 2.

Scholarship Examinations.

7. Give an explanation of the terms acids and bases.

8. Convert 52°, 120°, and 212° Cent. into the corresponding degrees of the Fahr. scale.

9. What is the difference in the composition between wrought-iron, cast-iron, and steel?

10. What compound is formed when phosphorus is burned in oxygen gas?

11. What is meant by combustion?

12. What is the composition of stearine?

ZOOLOGY.—*Examiner, Professor Melville,* M.D.

1. Mention the peculiarities of the skeleton of the sloth.
2. Mention the peculiarities of the skeleton in birds.
3. Mention the peculiarities of the skeleton in fishes.
4. Give a classification of fishes, stating the characteristics of the groups adopted.
5. State the characteristics of the various orders of birds.

BOTANY.

1. Describe the structure of the female cone in Coniferæ.
2. Describe the structure and mode of growth in the monocotyledons.
3. Give a tabular view of the classification of fruits.
4. Mention the characteristics of the sub-orders of the Rosaceæ.
5. State the characters of the natural orders:—Umbelliferæ and Solanaceæ.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—*Examiner, Professor Curtis,* LL.D.

1. A homogeneous bar rests horizontally, each end resting on a vertical prop, the length of the bar is 4 feet, and its weight 30 lbs., a weight of 20 lbs. is placed on it at the distance of 1 foot from one extremity; find the pressure on each prop.

2. In both statical and dynamical problems the acting forces are represented by numbers; state distinctly what is denoted by the number in each case.

3. Describe experiments by which it may be shown that air is—(1) ponderable, (2) compressible, (3) elastic.

4. How may it be shown that heat is propagated in straight lines?

5. Explain the principle of Harris's gridiron pendulum.

6. How would you experimentally determine the focal length of a glass lens of equal curvatures—

(1) if the lens be convex?
(2) if the lens be concave?

7. Distinguish between free and dissimulated electricity, and illustrate the distinction by reference to the Leyden jar.

8. By what means may it be shown that a helical wire carrying a galvanic current possesses magnetic polarity?

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REPORT

ON

THE CONDITION AND PROGRESS

OF THE

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR 1866-67.

BY

THE RIGHT HON. MAZIERE BRADY,

VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES MARQUESS OF ABERCORN, K.G.

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

Queen's University, Dublin Castle,
May 1, 1867.

May it please your Excellency,

In the absence of the Earl of Clarendon, Chancellor of the Queen's University in Ireland, it becomes my duty as Vice-Chancellor, in compliance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Charter, to furnish to your Excellency the Report of the Condition and Progress of the University since the 1st April, 1866.

The General University Examinations during the period of this Report commenced on the 25th of September, and terminated on the 22nd of October, 1866. Examinations for Degrees in the Faculty of Medicine were also held in June, and First University Examinations in Arts and Engineering were also held in April. At these various Examinations 353 Candidates presented themselves. Lists of those who were successful are annexed, and a List of the Students Matriculated in the University since the first of October last. App. II.

In addition to these Examinations for Members of the University, Examinations of Candidates who are not Members were held in the month of June. Thirty-three Candidates presented themselves for the Certificates awarded at these Examinations. Lists of those who were successful are annexed. App. II.

The principal public meeting of the University, to confer degrees and diplomas, and distribute prizes, and which your Excellency was pleased to honour with your presence, was held in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, on the 11th of October last. An account of the proceedings is appended to this Report. App. I.

Her Majesty having been pleased by her Royal Letter, bearing date the 13th day of June, 1866, to declare that the Queen's University in Ireland should have power to grant to any person who might have matriculated therein, and who might be deemed qualified by the Senate to obtain the same, all such or any of the degrees or distinctions which by Her Charter of the 8th of October, in the 28th year of Her Reign, the University was empowered to grant, notwithstanding that such persons may not have matriculated in any of the Queen's Colleges, Belfast, Cork, or Galway, or passed any of their studies therein, Her Majesty's Letters Patent for a Supplemental Charter to the effect of Her said Letter were accordingly passed under the Great Seal of Ireland, on the 25th day of June, and the same having been taken into consideration by the Senate, it was agreed by the majority of that body, at a meeting held for the purpose, on the 6th day of October last, that the said Supplemental Charter should be accepted, and the same was accordingly accepted by the Senate.

A Committee of that body was appointed at the meeting to prepare a report for the consideration of the Senate as to the proper mode of carrying the Charter into effect. The Committee having approved of certain rules and regulations prescribing the course to be pursued by the students proceeding under the provisions of the new Charter, these rules and regulations were approved of by the Senate on the 15th day of November, 1866.

App. V. App. VII. A Copy of the said Supplemental Charter, and also a copy of these rules and regulations, are appended to this Report.

Further proceedings on the part of the Senate to carry out the provisions of the new Charter were stayed by an injunction order made by the Master of Rolls on the 3rd day of December, 1866, in a cause petition suit instituted by three Graduates of the University, in which they controverted the power of the Senate to act upon their said acceptance of the new Charter, and contended that such acceptance was not in itself sufficient to entitle them to proceed under the Charter.

The Senate being advised by Counsel that they had power so to accept the said Charter and to act thereon, took defence to the said cause petition, which was heard by the Master of the Rolls early in the month of February, 1867, and on the 6th of April his Honor pronounced judgment, dismissing the petition with costs, being of opinion that the petitioners had no interest in respect of which they were entitled to sustain their suit.

In the Charter of 1864, of which a copy was printed in the Appendix of my Report for the year 1864–65, it was provided that a Convocation of the University should assemble annually; but it was further provided that this enactment should not take effect until the issue of a Royal Warrant signifying Her Majesty's further pleasure. Her Majesty was pleased to issue this Warrant, of which

App. VI. a copy is appended, on the 25th of September last, and the first annual meeting of Convocation took place accordingly on the 12th of October, when James Wilson, esq., LL.B., was elected Clerk of Convocation, and David Ross, esq., LL.B., was elected a member of the Senate of the University, in the room of the Right Honorable Thomas Baron Monteagle, deceased, in accordance with the provisions of the said Charter of 1864.

The following papers are also annexed for your Excellency's information:—

App. III. The Estimate for the year.

App. IV. The Cash Account for the year.

App. VIII. A Return of the several Meetings of the Senate since my last Report.

I have the honour to be
Your Excellency's
Obedient and faithful Servant,
MAZIERE BRADY,
Vice-Chancellor.

APPENDIX.

Appendix I.

Public Meeting of the Queen's University in Ireland, held in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, on the 11th October, 1866.

After the close of the examinations of the year 1866, a public meeting of the Queen's University was held in Dublin Castle, on the 11th October, 1866, for conferring degrees, diplomas, and prizes.

A large number of distinguished persons having taken their places in the Examination Hall, the Vice-Chancellor and Senate of the University, the Professors and Examiners, and the Candidates, entered it in procession.

The Vice-Chancellor opened the meeting with the following address:—

At this annual meeting to confer the degrees and honors of the Queen's University in Ireland, I have the satisfaction of stating that our examinations of the current year have been attended by the largest number of candidates from the Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway that has ever come before us since the establishment of the University. Forty students seeking the degree of Doctor in Medicine out of a total number of forty-nine candidates have satisfied the examiners of their competency to hold that degree. Of these twelve were admitted to it at a meeting of the Senate in the month of June; the remaining twenty-eight are to be admitted to-day. Several Doctors of Medicine of this and former years have been also admitted to the degree of Master in Surgery. Seventy-nine medical students out of ninety-one candidates have passed the first examination in that faculty; twenty Bachelors of Arts, the total number of the candidates, have entitled themselves to the degree of Master, and fifty-three students out of fifty-nine candidates have passed the examination for that of Bachelor on answering of a most superior character. One Graduate of the University has obtained admission to the degree of Bachelor of Law. The diploma in Civil Engineering is to be given to twelve students, and to one has been awarded the diploma of Elementary Law. The first examination in Arts has been passed by fifty-one students, of whom a large proportion have also passed for this degree at the recent examinations, and the others will, I trust, in a future year successfully complete their academical career by obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the concluding examination. The middle class examinations, instituted by the University for young persons not connected with the Queen's Colleges, have been attended this year by thirty-three, of whom, however, I regret to say, only twelve were declared qualified to pass. The success of the students of the Queen's Colleges in competitive examinations for the public service, which, on former occasions of this nature, I was happy to be able to bring under public notice, has been further illustrated in the current year. I read from a list which has been handed to me by our Secretary:—

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. R. Lowther, Foreman Bachelor, obtained fourth place at the Indian Civil Service competition, and Mr. Hugh M'Laren Smith, who now takes the degree of Bachelor, obtained the sixteenth place. There were fifty vacancies this year, for which there were 236 competitors.

Appendix.

I. Public Meeting.

INDIAN ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Hannon and Mr. Dooley, Bachelor and Civil Engineer, have obtained places in the Engineering Department by competition.

CEYLON CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Reid, M.A., and Mr. Conolly, M.A., obtained respectively first and second places of the six thrown open to public competition this year.

Mr. Busteed, Bachelor, has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India to the office of Judge of Madras.

Mr. Norton, Bachelor, has been appointed by the Colonial Secretary Judge of the Superior Court of British Guinea.

Mr. Lambert, Bachelor, has been appointed by the Colonial Secretary third Master in the Royal School of Trinidad.

Mr. Wood, Bachelor, has obtained by competition the post of Inspector of National Schools.

Mr. Browne, M.D., obtained first place at the army medical examination. Mr. Collins also obtained a first place at the army medical examination this year. Mr. Comerford, M.D., also obtained a first place at the same examination this year. Several of these examinations were held within the year.

Several minor appointments in the Constabulary of Ireland and in other branches of the public service have been won in competition by graduates and students of the Queen's University.

Two *ad eundem* degrees and two honorary degrees are to be conferred, which have been sanctioned by the Senate. The prizes founded by Sir Robert Peel were successfully competed for. It is very gratifying to find so many students of the Queen's Colleges thus seeking and attaining to the high standard of mental cultivation—classical, scientific, and professional—prescribed by our University ordinances for the respective stages of our degrees—a standard which, I believe, is well and judiciously observed by the distinguished class of Examiners by whom it is applied in their several departments. But to those who know the qualifications, the learning, the ability, and the zeal of the Professors, who, in their respective Colleges conduct the courses of education, this success cannot be matter of surprise. And in so speaking I but claim for them what they eminently deserve—the approval and the esteem of all who in the several relations of life have practically to consider the value of sound collegiate education. On the present occasion, however, I cannot confine my attention exclusively to those institutions. Hitherto the ministration and powers of the Queen's University in relation to academic degrees have been confined to students educated wholly or in part in those three provincial Colleges. But even as to the Colleges themselves, excellent and valuable as they are, it has been truly observed in this hall on a former occasion by Sir Robert Peel, that their educational influences are almost entirely limited to the immediate districts in which they are situated. So that while we have Ulster, Munster and Connaught provided with collegiate education, we find the metropolitan province of Leinster and the capital of Ireland entirely unprovided with those academic advantages which the youth of Ireland justly and properly claim. How far any future arrangements may be devised to meet completely this acknowledged deficiency, it will be for the Government and statesmen of the empire to consider. One step, however, towards the more extensive acquisition of University degrees has been taken since we last assembled here by those who lately administered the affairs of the country, in advising her Majesty to grant a supplemental charter, enabling us to confer those degrees on all students properly qualified under such regulations as may be established—although they may not have pursued their studies in either of the provincial Colleges. It is not my intention now to enter on any controversial, religious, or political topics, which may have been or may be agitated or discussed in relation to this matter. This is not the place nor is this the occasion for the introduction of such topics or such discussions. I shall confine myself,

in the few observations I think it necessary to make, as rigorously as the subject will admit of to a short and simple statement of the general nature of the change which the charter is designed to effect, and of the circumstances which have led to its being conceded. By this supplemental charter, then, the power of obtaining the important title of a University degree is now liberated from all local restrictions, and freely opened under the guidance of an Irish University to all her Majesty's subjects, in whatever seminary of learning they may be educated, subject only to the regulations of that one controlling body under whose authority and in whose halls they will, from time to time, be brought together for the requisite examinations. For more than 250 years the University of Trinity College possessed a monopoly of the power of granting such degrees. This monopoly was put an end to by the institution of the Queen's University in 1840, but the jurisdiction of this University being restricted to those who might pursue their studies in the three provincial colleges, Belfast, Cork, and Galway, there has grown up under it also an exclusive system—a second monopoly, which it has been the design of her gracious Majesty, in her desire to provide for the wants and rights of all her subjects, to remove by the enlarged provisions of the supplemental charter. The like privilege and like freedom exist in England, under the comprehensive provisions of the charters of the University of London, and the want of such extension of rights to the students of Irish institutions, other than the Queen's Colleges, has long been shown by the fact that from many of such institutions those educated in them have to seek and have sought for and obtained the London degrees, instead of having Irish degrees attainable in their native land, and from an Irish University. The inconvenience, the trouble, the anomaly of this condition of things have been and are too manifest to need further observation. Much, no doubt, has been and may be said of the benefits and the advantages of the united education provided in the Queen's Colleges. I do not underrate it. I have long been their most anxious supporter and advocate, and if on any ground on none more than on the fact that in them the united secular education of young men of all classes and all religious persuasions was so well established and so steadily pursued. But time and public opinion and the progress of events will outgrow every worldly arrangement. Local in position and restricted, as they are, to provincial districts, it is felt that those Colleges have not sufficed for all the demands of those who are seeking through many parts of Ireland, and are entitled to seek, collegiate education and university distinctions, while the high aspirations of many religious bodies have influenced them to provide institutions for the educational training of their youthful members, which, in the holy depths of a conscientious conviction, they deem more fitted than these Colleges for the inculcation of distinctive faith and religious character. While I retain my own opinion in their favour, and my decided preference for the more liberal system of united education under which our provincial Colleges have been conducted, I still find it to be unjust, I believe it to be impossible, in the present condition of this country, and looking to the number of its educational establishments growing up in every quarter, to longer uphold any exclusive system, any monopoly in regard to the conferring of University degrees. Whether a change should be effected by the establishment of a third University, or by an enlargement of the powers of this, some such change appears to have been by very many thought necessary and inevitable, and that necessity was strongly urged on the then existing Government; and, on the occasion of our assembling in this hall last year, the Lord Lieutenant, then Lord Wodehouse, in addressing us at the close of the proceedings of the day, after expressing his high approval of the

Appendix. I. Public Meeting.

Queen's Colleges, and his own opinion of the advantages of united education, stated that the Government had under their consideration a plan for extending and, in some degree, modifying this University, so as to afford the benefit of its degrees to those who have not been educated in those Colleges, as being demanded by the genius of our institutions and the principles of our Government. That modification is contained in the supplemental charter to which I have referred. I close these brief and necessarily imperfect observations on this subject as I began them. I have observed on the existing condition of our University and its inadequacy to meet the growing demand for the means of obtaining academical degrees by all our fellow-subjects entitled to claim them, and thus so far exhibit the reasons why some such change was desired and became inevitable. How far the granting of this charter may have been the best step to have taken—how far it may answer its design—how it may affect at all or more than any other plan would do the condition of the provincial Colleges, or the numbers of those who might resort to them, these and other questions of opinion and debate, or of mere conjecture and speculation to which the subject has given or may give rise—I leave to be discussed in other places and to be proved in other times, and I proceed without further comment to the business of the day, the conferring on the students now before us the degrees and diplomas of the Queen's University, in the absence of our Chancellor, the Earl of Clarendon. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, who honours our meeting with his presence, has condescended to accede to my request that he would be pleased to deliver to the candidates for honors the medals and prizes to which they have been declared entitled.

The Vice-Chancellor then proceeded to confer the degrees and diplomas.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was graciously pleased to distribute the medals and prizes.

The ceremony having concluded, the Vice-Chancellor said—

My Lord,—It is now my agreeable office to return to your Excellency, on behalf of the Senate of the Queen's University, as well as of the Presidents and Professors of our Colleges, and the Students who are assembled on the present occasion, our grateful acknowledgments and thanks for the honour you have conferred on us by your presence on this occasion, and the condescending part you have been pleased to take in our proceedings. We are also indebted to your kind consideration for the privilege of conducting our examinations, and holding our annual assembly in this spacious hall. At some future period we may hope that her Majesty's Viceroy will on similar occasions confer on our body the still higher distinction of allowing them to receive him in a building appropriated as the seat of the University, of which we hope soon to witness the commencement. The sum of seven thousand pounds was voted for this purpose in the last session of Parliament. I believe that a fitting site for the structure is on the point of being selected, and the work will be begun. Should the sum already voted prove inadequate to its completion, I feel confident that we may rest on your Excellency's good wishes in recommending to Her Majesty's Government the sanction of a more liberal grant. From our first institution we have thus been favoured at our annual meetings by the presence and encouragement of the Queen's representative in Ireland, and it much enhances our estimate of the value of the similar honour now conferred upon us by your Excellency, that it is accorded by a nobleman long connected with Ireland by so many associations, and whom we very confidently believe to be possessed of the best intentions, and animated by the strongest desires to promote the interests of her people, to give encouragement to every institution designed for their benefit, and to

sanction every proposition which may tend to compose their differences, to satisfy their just claims wherever they may yet admit of statesmanlike concession, and to give full contentment to all the masses of her population.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant then rose and said—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I receive with pleasure and gratitude the compliment which has been so obligingly proposed by you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and conferred on the part of the Senate. I receive it with the more gratification, as this is necessarily the first time I have had the honour of being present on this interesting occasion, and, consequently, I have not those antecedent claims to your cordiality and good will which some of my predecessors have been fortunate enough to possess. But I may, perhaps, be allowed, as was kindly observed by the Vice-Chancellor, to claim this much on my own behalf, that though hitherto I have not been officially connected with the great centres of education in Ireland, yet the intimate and hereditary connection and interest I have had in the welfare of this country have ever made me watch with a deeper interest than common those seats of learning to whose academic instruction are confided the youth of Ireland. In addressing you for the first time in this hall, which has so often echoed, on similar occasions of this nature, to the polished eloquence of a Carlisle, the chivalrous accents of an Eglinton, and the statesmanlike views of a Kimberley, I cannot but pause with a mournful remembrance that, in little more than one short decade from the time of the first institution of your Colleges, two of those honoured names I have mentioned—the eloquent and the chivalrous—have passed away. The interest, however, which they displayed in your University has not been in vain; for I must be allowed to congratulate you upon the evidences we have seen to-day, as well as from the able report of the Vice-Chancellor, of successful cultivation in the most important branches of classical, scientific, and literary education, and which, in an institution whose youth has hardly yet matured the bone and sinew which time has given to her elder sister, bears the strongest testimony to the abilities, learning, and teaching of its professors. I have watched with the greatest interest the discussions which have taken place relative to the proposed changes in this University which have been alluded to by the Vice-Chancellor. The subject is one of deep importance, not only to the future of this institution, but to the cause of education in Ireland. On such an occasion as this, it would be manifestly improper in me to offer any opinion which could have the effect of provoking discussion upon a subject on which so much diversity of opinion exists. I regret to observe that some acrimony has hitherto marked the discussions on this subject, which is one that ought to be approached without any angry feeling. Our object should be carefully to consider by what means the blessings of a liberal education could best be extended to the youth of this country. Schools, colleges, universities are but the means to an end, and that end culminates in whatever is the most successful and acceptable means for the diffusion of education through the country. For this reason the Government of which I am a member have wholly abstained from taking any part in the discussions that have arisen. We have studiously refrained, both in Parliament and elsewhere, from exerting any influence over any one in this matter. Political influence in the Senate we have none; for, with one or two exceptions, the members of that body profess political principles different from ours. Gentlemen, we shall continue in the same course. We hope to derive much instruction from the public discussion about to take place in convocation, as well as from the able criticisms which those discussions will doubtless elicit from the public press. With that view, I did not

Appendix. I. Public Meeting.

hesitate, in conformity with the provisions of your charter, to apply for the Queen's letter authorising Convocation to constitute itself a deliberative body, and when the time comes, as soon it will, when this important subject is discussed in Parliament, the Government and the representatives of the people will have, in their endeavours to come to a right decision, the assistance of the ablest and wisest among those who have devoted their time and care to the consideration of this subject. Let me, however, strongly urge you not to allow this to be made a party question. It is a matter which men of all parties ought to be able to approach without reference to party politics. The Government has no wish but to support such measures as will make this, and kindred institutions, more subservient to the great cause of education, and more generally acceptable to the great majority of the people of this country. I may now refer to a point which has been ably alluded to by the Vice-Chancellor, I mean that, whereas this University can at present claim no local habitation as its home, it would be very desirable that we could see the liberal grant, which I believe Parliament is disposed to accord, applied in the appropriate channel of a dignified residence for the Irish muse, which now wanders uncertain between the sunny shores of Cork, the Atlantic-swept walls of Galway, and the industrial atmosphere of Belfast to take refuge in those halls; rather suited, perhaps, for festive scenes than for the graver and more august congress of learning. And, now, let me turn to those in whom in this day's proceedings is centred the largest amount of interest and hopeful promise, I mean the young men who have this day received their well-merited rewards in degrees, diplomas, and honors. To those I would strongly urge the importance of not relaxing those efforts which to-day have placed them above their fellows. Let your object be in afterlife, as it has been during your academic course, to relax no effort, to spare no exertion, to omit no opportunity in the pursuit and attainment of excellence in whatever may be the path your future career may tend. Cultivate the axiom of the greatest and truest of classic poets, as far as in you lies—

Αἰεν ἀριστευειν, και υπείροχον ἔμμεναι' αλλων.

And rely upon this, that whether success attends your path, or whether the more common lot of humanity, where all do not draw prizes, be yours, the knowledge that you have used the abilities and the opportunities that Providence has given you, to the best advantage, will be a lasting source not only of additional satisfaction in success, but of consolation under defeat. May I yet add one word more, in the hope that the friendly rivalries of your college time may be the type of the more earnest and serious encounters of your afterlife; and that, as we have seen year by year, the barriers that fence in the separation of nations disappears under the influence of a common civilization, without infringing on their distinctive character, so may it be your lot, as pioneers of the science, the learning, and the instruction of a new generation, to be able, while conscientiously adhering to your own opinions and tenets, whatever they may be, yet to soften and dissipate some of the barriers of prejudice and party feeling, by the friendly rivalries, and varied, yet united, interest of a common nationality. I now take my leave of you, trusting that happiness, success, and the rewards of virtue well earned may attend your future career.

The proceedings then terminated.

Appendix II.

Degrees, Certificates, and Honors conferred in 1866.

Degrees.

The Degree of M.D.

THIRD CLASS.

Names.	College.
Gray, George,	Belfast.

UNCLASSED.

Names.	College.
Anderson, John Albert	Belfast.
Baldwin, Henry Schofield,	Galway & Belfast.
Carmichael, Thomas,	Belfast.
Clarke, Thompson R.	Galway.
Clerke, Thomas St. John,	Cork.
Collins, William,	Cork.
Conolly, James, B.A.,	Galway.
Conway, John Kelly,	Galway.
Cuningham, John Snow Allen,	Galway.
Davis, George M'Bride,	Belfast.
Dickson, James Reid,	Belfast.
Gibson, George J.	Cork.
Gorham, Anthony,	Galway.
Greene, Joseph Reay, Honoris Causâ.	
Heron, Alexander, B.A.,	Belfast.
Johnston, David,	Belfast.
M'Alevy, Robert Peel,	Belfast.
M'Clement, Frederick,	Belfast.
Macaulay, John,	Belfast.
Maher, Newenham,	Galway.
Morgan, Hickman,	Cork.
Mullan, Andrew, M.A.	Belfast & Cork.
Nelson, Edwin Field,	Belfast.
O'Connor, John,	Cork.
O'Connor, William Arthur,	Cork.
O'Connor, Daniel	Cork.
Parke, Samuel,	Belfast.
Power, Robert Vincent, B.A.	Cork.
Ritchie, James Hutton,	Belfast.
Ross, John Ralph, B.A.,	Galway & Belfast.
Saunderson, James Edward, B.A.,	Galway.
Sharpe, William,	Belfast & Galway.
Stephens, William,	Galway.
Stoker, William Thornley,	Galway.
Townsend, Edmond, B.A.,	Cork.
Warren, William Henry,	Galway.
Wood, George Vesey,	Galway, Cork & Belfast.
Wylie, William,	Belfast.
Young, Alexander,	Belfast.

The Degree of M.CH.

Names.	College.
Clarke, Thompson R.	Galway.
Collins, William,	Cork.
Gibson, George J.,	Cork.
Davis, George M'Bride,	Belfast.
Delany, Barry, M.D.,	Cork.
Filson, Alexander, B.A, M.D.,	Belfast.
Gray, George,	Belfast.
Kennedy, John, M.D.,	Belfast.
Lupton, Henry, M.D.,	Galway.
M'Cloy, John Wilson, M.D.,	Belfast.
M'Sheehy, Edward Louis, M.D.,	Cork.
Mansfield, Pierce, B.A., M.D.,	Cork.
Mulligan, John W., M.D.,	Belfast.
O'Connor, John,	Cork,
O'Connor, William Arthur,	Cork,
Ratton, James J. Louis, M.D.,	Cork.
Ritchie, James Hutton,	Belfast.
Saunderson, James Edward, M.D.,	Galway.
Townsend, Edmond, B.A.,	Cork.
Wood, George Vesey, M.D.	Galway, Cork, & Belfast.

The Degree of M.A.

FIRST CLASS.

Chambers, Robt. M'Crea,	First in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Dill, Samuel Marcus,	First in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
M'Dermott, John,	First in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Moorhead, William Robt.	First in Logic, Metaph., and Pol. Economy,	Galway.
Sharkey, Edmund de la Garde.	First in Modern Languages,	Galway.
Shaw, James Johnston,	First in Logic, Metaph., and Pol. Economy,	
Wallace, John Beattie,	First in Experimental Science,	Belfast.

Appendix.

II.
Degrees, Certificates, and Honors, 1866.

SECOND CLASS.

Names.		College.
Dick, James,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast & Galway.
Evans, Richardson,	Second in English, History, and Pol. Economy,	Cork.
Graham, Thomas S.,	Second in Logic, Metaphysics, and History,	Belfast.
Moore, William Hamilton Dobbin.	Second in Logic, Metaph., and Pol. Economy,	Belfast.
Wilson, Edward D. J.	Second in English, History, and Pol. Economy,	Cork.
Wilson, William Nesbitt,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Galway.

THIRD CLASS.

Andrews, Samuel,	Third in English, Logic, and Metaphysics,	Belfast.
Dobbin, William,	Third in Natural Science,	Belfast.
Wilson, John,	Third in Ancient Classics,	Belfast & Galway.

UNCLASSED.

Fleming, David,	Belfast.
Hill, William James,	Belfast.
Rea, George T.,	Belfast.
Scott, Charles,	Belfast.
Townsend, Edward, M.A.,	University of Dublin, *ad eundem.*

The Degree of LL.B.

Graham, Patrick John, LL.B., University of Dublin, *ad eundem.*

The Degree of B.A.

FIRST CLASS.

Bottomley, James Thos.,	First in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Greer, Thomas,	First in Natural Science,	Belfast.
Hall, John Carey,	First in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Jamison, J. Watson,	First in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Torrens, James,	First in Ancient Classics, and First in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.

SECOND CLASS.

Carlile, James Martin,	Second in English, History, and Political Economy,	
Hewitt, John,	Second in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
Hoctor, William Francis,	Second in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Holmes, Robert A. K.	Second in Modern Languages,	Galway.
Hughes, William,	Second in Modern Languages,	Belfast.
M'Callum, John,	Second in Experimental Science,	Galway.
M'Mordie, William,	Second in Logic, Metaph., and Pol. Economy,	Belfast.
MacSwinney, Robert F.	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Martin, James,	Second in Experimental Science,	Galway.
Murphy, James Edward,	Second in English, History, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Newsome, James Clarence,	Second in Ancient Classics,	
O'Connor, Thomas P.	Second in Modern Languages,	Belfast.
Sandiford, Thomas H.	Second in Experimental Science,	Galway.
Smith, Hugh M'Laren,	Second in Mathematical Science,	Cork.
Young, Samuel,	Second in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
		Belfast.

THIRD CLASS.

Burke, John,	Third in Mathematical Science,	Cork.
Burke, Michael,	Third in Ancient Classics,	
Clancy, John J.,	Third in Ancient Classics,	
Gamble, John,	Third in English, History, and Political Economy,	Galway.
Johnston, William M.,	Third in Logic, Metaph., and Pol. Economy,	Belfast.
Killen, John M.,	Third in English, History, and Political Economy,	Galway.
Mills, John William,	Third in English, Logic, and Metaphysics,	Galway.
O'Neill, Richard Francis,	Third in English, Logic, and History,	Cork.
Russell, Charles C.,	Third in Experimental Science,	Cork.
Wallace, William,	Third in Logic, History, and Pol. Economy,	Belfast.
		Belfast.

UNCLASSED.

Names.	Colleges.	Names.	Colleges.
Anderson, Walter,	Belfast.	M'Cracken, John A.,	Belfast.
Browne, David G.	Belfast.	M'Cully, William John,	Galway.
Dale, Andrew B.,	Cork.	M'Kenzie, Matthew B.,	Belfast.
Dickey, Conly,	Galway.	M'Kinstry, Joseph,	Belfast.
Dickey, David,	Belfast.	Mitchell, James,	Belfast.
Drinan, Charles,	Cork.	Roche, Francis,	Cork.
Fleck, James,	Belfast.	Scott, James,	Belfast.
Foley, John,	Cork.	Smyth, Thomas Ekin,	Belfast.
Gillespie, Robert,	Belfast.	Stewart, James,	
Gregg, Thomas,	Belfast.	Stewart, Washington S.,	Belfast.
Hamilton, Alfred F.,	Belfast.	West, Thomas,	Cork.
Kane, John,	Belfast.		

Diploma in Civil Engineering.

FIRST CLASS.

Jones, John H.,	Cork.
Wallace, John B., B.A.,	Belfast.

SECOND CLASS.

Lynham, William P.,	Galway.
Macurdy, John,	Belfast.

THIRD CLASS.

Anglin, Samuel,	Cork.
Ring, Robert,	Cork.
Sanders, Richard B.,	Belfast.

UNCLASSED.

Clanchy, J. E.,	
Haynes, Edward W.,	Cork.
M'Carty, Philip W. W.,	Cork.
Watt, Robert,	Belfast.
Weldon, George,	Cork.

Diploma in Elementary Law.

SECOND CLASS.

Wood, Richard John,	Cork.

Exhibitions founded by Public Subscription.

The following Exhibitioners have fulfilled the conditions which entitle them to the Second or Third instalments of their Exhibitions:—

Names.	Condition.	Exhibition Awarded.
Evans, Richardson,	M.A.,	October, 1863.
Shaw, James Johnston,	M.A.,	October, 1863.
Wilson, Edward D. J.,	M.A.,	October, 1864.
Wilson, W. N.,	M.A.,	October, 1864.
Torrens, James,	B.A., with Honors,	October, 1864.
M'Mordie, William,	B.A., with Honors,	October, 1864.
Hughes, William,	B.A., with Honors,	October, 1865.
MacSwinney, Robert F.,	B.A., with Honors,	October, 1865.
Murphy, James E.,	B.A., with Honors,	October, 1865.
Newsome, James Clarence,	B.A., with Honors,	October, 1865.
Smith, Hugh M'L.,	B.A., with Honors,	October, 1865.
Lynham, William P.,	C.E., with Honors,	October, 1865.

First University Examination in Arts (Supplementary), April, 1866.

Names.	College.
Brooke, John,	Galway.
Dicky, Conly,	Galway & Belfast.
Gillespie, Robert,	Belfast.
Jamison, James Watson,	Belfast.
M'Fadden, James Hunter,	Cork.
O'Neill, Richard Francis,	Cork.
Russell, Charles Coffey,	Belfast.

Appendix.

II.

Degrees, Certificates, and Honors 1866.

First University Examination in Arts, October, 1866.

With Honors.

FIRST CLASS IN ORDER OF MERIT.

Names.		College.
MacAulay, Coleman Patrick,		Galway.
Monteath, James,	Nearly equal,	Belfast.
Wylie, James Owens,		Belfast.
Morrow, Robert,		Belfast.
Craig, John Walker,		Belfast.
Anglin, Arthur Henry,	Nearly equal,	Cork.
Brooke, John William,		Galway.
Hamilton, Samuel Munce,		Belfast.
Fitzgerald, William George,	Equal,	Cork.
Ward, Peter,		Galway.

SECOND CLASS IN ORDER OF MERIT.

Bell, William John,	Belfast.
M'Mordie, Hans,	Belfast.

THIRD CLASS IN ORDER OF MERIT.

Ronan, Stephen,		Cork.
Maguire, Thomas,	Nearly equal,	Galway.
Hamilton, Benjamin,		Cork.
Hamilton, John Sinclair,		Belfast.
Wilson, John,		Belfast.
O'Driscoll, John,		Cork.
Hamilton, William Weir,	Equal,	Belfast.
Moloney, Michael,		Cork.
Walshe, Michael,		Galway.
Gillespie, Michael,	Nearly equal,	Galway.
Guy, James M'F.,		Belfast.
Wylie, Robert Beattie,		Belfast.
Agnew, Samuel,		Belfast & Galway.

UNCLASSED CANDIDATES IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

Names.	College.	Names.	College.
Alexander, Thomas,	Belfast.	M'Gowan, William,	Belfast.
Buicke, John James,	Belfast.	M'Knight, Roger B.,	Belfast.
Burnett, Lawson,	Belfast.	Power, Thomas,	Cork.
Charles, John James,	Belfast.	Prenter, Samuel,	Belfast.
Frame, Robert,	Belfast.	Pyper, James,	Belfast.
Gillman, Thomas Henry,	Cork.	Russell, Francis,	Belfast.
Gray, Elder,	Belfast.	Skelly, William,	Belfast.
Johnston, James,	Belfast.	Taylor, David Alexander,	Belfast.
Lecky, Alexander G.,	Belfast.	Thomson, William,	Galway.
Legate, George William,	Galway.	White, Patrick William,	Belfast.

First University Examination in Medicine.

SECOND CLASS.

Charles, Thomas W.,	Belfast.

THIRD CLASS.

Newsam, William F.,	Cork.
Price, Gordon,	Belfast.
Price, William,	Belfast.
Saunderson, William H., M.A.,	Galway.

UNCLASSED.

Names.	College.
Anderson, Isaac Henry,	Belfast.
Anthony, Mark Edward,	Cork.
Barry, John,	Cork.
Bennett, William Fuller,	Cork.
Boyd, John Stewart,	Belfast & Galway.
Carmichael, Thomas,	Cork.
Chatterton, James,	Cork.
Corbett, Robert Delacour,	Cork.
Core, William Scott,	Belfast.
Crowley, Timothy,	Cork.
Cuningham, Jno. Snow Allen,	Galway.
Davy, Francis A.,	Galway.
De Meric, Eugene Victor,	Galway.
Dobbin, William,	Belfast.
Donovan, John,	Cork.
Donovan, Humphrey J., B.A.,	Cork.
Dundee, John,	Belfast.
Duke, Alexander William,	Galway.
Dunlop, James,	Belfast.
Fisher, James William,	Cork.
Fitzgerald, Edmund Maur.,	Cork.
Fitzpatrick, John Francis,	Cork.
Fleming, Robert Gage,	Belfast.
Greany, Michael Upington,	Cork.
Hamilton, Eugene,	Cork.
Hadley, George Percival,	Belfast.
Heap, Charles Sidney,	Cork.
Heron, Alexander,	Belfast.
Horgan, Matthew,	Cork.
Hunter, Robert,	Belfast.
Jennings, John,	Cork.
Jones, Leslie,	Cork.
Kean, Hugh Joseph,	Cork.
Keays, Christr. William,	Cork.
Lindsay, Joseph, B.A.	Belfast.
Lynam, Terence J. A.,	Galway.
Lyons, Frederick,	Cork.
Lumsden, Thomas,	Cork.
M'Mahon, Michael,	Galway.
MacAuliffe, Tim. Brown,	Cork.
M'Conaghey, Charles,	Galway.
M'Conaghey, William,	Galway.
M'Kee, David,	Belfast.
Malone, John,	Galway.
Martin, Patrick,	Cork.
Martin, John W.,	Galway.
Nason, John N.,	Cork.
O'Brien, Richard,	Cork.
O'Brien, James Joseph,	Cork.
O'Connor, Daniel,	Cork.
Pegum, Thomas,	Cork.
Purcell, Charles Gore,	Cork.
Robinson, William,	Cork.
Ross, John Ralph,	Galway.
Roche, Francis,	Cork.
Ryan, Richard,	Cork.
Ritchie, James Hutton,	Belfast.
Sandiford, Thomas Henry,	Cork.
Sisk, John,	Cork.
Stephens, William,	Galway.
Sugars, John C.,	Galway.
Thompson, Geo. William,	Belfast.
Trimble, James,	Belfast.
Trousdell, Alexander,	Cork.
Ward, Michael Francis,	Galway.
Young, Alexander,	Belfast.

First University Examination in Engineering, October, 1866.

FIRST CLASS.

Hughes, William, B.A., ... Galway.

SECOND CLASS.

M'Mordie, David, } Equal, ... Belfast.
Thornhill, Joseph H., } . . . . . Cork.
Martin, James H., ... Belfast.

THIRD CLASS.

M'Kinney, Hugh Griffin, ... Belfast.

UNCLASSED.

Names.	College.
Belcher, Thomas,	Cork.
Clinch, Patrick Joseph,	Galway.
Davy, Alfred,	Galway.
French, Robert,	Cork.
Good, William,	Cork.
Large, Townsend,	Cork.
Martin, Francis,	Cork.
Thompson, Robert A.,	Cork.

Exhibitions founded by Public Subscription.

Exhibitions have been awarded to the following Gentlemen at the First University Examination of the year 1866:—

I.—AT FIRST UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

Anglin, Arthur Henry, First from Queen's College, Cork; £20 a-year for three years.
MacAulay, Coleman P., First from Queen's College, Galway; £20 a-year for three years.
Monteath, James, First from Queen's College, Belfast; £20 a-year for three years.

Appendix.
II.
Degrees, Certificates, and Honors, 1866.

Brooke, William, Second from Queen's College, Galway; £15 a-year for three years.
Fitzgerald, William George, Second from Queen's College, Cork; £15 a-year for three years.
Wylie, James Owens, Second from Queen's College, Belfast; £15 a-year for three years.
Morrow, Robert, Third from Queen's College, Belfast; £15 a-year for the first; £15 for the second year; and £10 a-year for the third year.
Anglin, Arthur Henry, First in Mathematical Science, Queen's College, Cork; £10 a-year for three years.
Craig, John Walker, First in Ancient Classics, Queen's College, Belfast; £10 a-year for three years.

II.—AT FIRST UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

Hughes, William, B.A., Queen's College, Galway; £20 a-year for two years.

Prize Essays.

Prizes open to Graduates and Undergraduates.

First Prize.—Essay signed "Ibrahim."

Houston, Thomas, M.A., ... Belfast.

Second Prize.—Essay signed "Φιλέλλην."

Wilson, E. D. J., B.A., ... Cork.

Prize open to Undergraduates in Medicine.

Prize Essay, signed "An Inquirer."

Buckley, D. F., B.A., ... Cork.

Prizes Awarded at Entrance Examination.

October, 1866.

De Zouche, J.,	First in English Composition,	Galway.
Magill, James,	First in English Composition,	Cork.
Stack, Edward,	First in English Composition,	Belfast.
Drury, H. D.,	First in Geometry,	Galway.
M'Mordie, Robert J.,	First in Geometry,	Belfast.
Mahony, J.,	First in Geometry,	Cork.
Egan, P.,	Second in English Composition,	Galway.
Halliday, John Thomas,	Second in English Composition,	Belfast.
Heazle, Henry C.,	Second in English Composition,	Cork.
Glover, R. S.,	Second in Geometry,	Galway.
Parkes, R.,	Second in Geometry,	Cork.
Scott, Ross,	Second in Geometry,	Belfast.

Students Matriculated since October 1, 1866.

Names.	College.	Names.	College.
Agnew, Thomas,	Belfast.	Browne, Samuel Haslett,	Belfast.
Alexander, William,	Belfast.	Brown, Sidney,	Cork.
Allison, Hazlett,	Belfast.	Burke, Richard C.,	Cork.
Anderson, Richard John,	Belfast.	Byrans, John,	Belfast.
Arnold, Howard,	Belfast.	Carey, John L.,	Galway.
Bailey, William Henry,	Belfast.	Carson, James,	Belfast.
Baldwin, Robert W.,	Cork.	Charters, William E. D.,	Cork.
Barkley, George,	Belfast.	Chestnut, John,	Cork.
Barr, Alexander,	Belfast.	Cole, Richard,	Cork.
Barry, Robert,	Cork.	Colwell, John Torrens,	Belfast.
Benagh, George,	Belfast.	Concannon, Patrick,	Galway.
Benson, Philip G.,	Cork.	Condon, Richard,	Galway.
Berryhill, Robert Henry,	Belfast.	Cosgrave, Daniel,	Galway.
Bingham, Edward,	Belfast.	Crowley, Timothy,	Cork.
Blake, Alfred,	Cork.	Cuppage, William B.,	Galway.
Bottomley, William,	Belfast.	Curtin, Cornelius,	Cork.
Boyd, Samuel Burnside,	Belfast.	Darcy, William,	Galway.
Browne, Fergus Malcolm,	Belfast.	Davis, Richard,	Belfast.

Names.	College.
Dewar, Elliott Paxton,	Belfast.
De Zouche, Isaac,	Galway.
Dill, James,	Belfast.
Donovan, James,	Cork.
Doudon, Edward,	Galway.
Doyle, Patrick,	Belfast.
Drummond, Michael,	Galway.
Drury, Henry D.,	Galway.
Duncan, James W.,	Galway.
Egan, Francis,	Galway.
Elliott, James Kennedy,	Belfast.
Exham, Simeon H.,	Cork.
Faulkiner, George A.,	Galway.
Ffrench, Richard H.,	Galway.
Finucane, Michael,	Cork.
Fitzgerald, Maxwell,	Cork.
Flattery, John,	Galway.
Flood, Francis,	Galway.
Forsythe, Neill,	Belfast.
Fox, James J.	Cork.
Gallagher, Daniel,	Cork.
Garston, Norman,	Cork.
Gibson, Edmund,	Belfast.
Gillespie, James B.,	Belfast.
Glissan, Benjamin J.	Galway.
Glover, Ralph Francis,	Galway.
Glover, Ralph Stephen,	Galway.
Gordon, David,	Belfast.
Halliday, John Thomas,	Belfast.
Halliday, John,	Belfast.
Harbinson, Alexander,	Belfast.
Hart, Raphael,	Galway.
Harvey, John,	Belfast.
Harris, Alfred E.,	Cork.
Hayes, John K.,	Cork.
Heazle, Henry C.,	Cork.
Henderson, Archibald,	Belfast.
Henry, William,	Belfast.
Henry, William E.,	Galway.
Hill, James W. B.,	Cork.
Hill, Luke Mullock,	Belfast.
Hodges, Robert,	Belfast.
Holdbrook, John,	Cork.
Holland, James,	Cork.
Houston, Ring,	Belfast.
Hughes, William R.,	Cork.
Hunter, Scott,	Belfast.
Hunter, Robert Shaw,	Belfast.
Hurley, James,	Cork.
Ievers, Robert,	Galway.
Irwin, William S.,	Galway.
Irwine, Thomas,	Belfast.
Johnston, John,	Belfast.
Johnston, Thomas,	Belfast.
Johnston, William,	Belfast.
Jones, James,	Cork.
Keenan, Thomas,	Belfast.
Keers, Joseph Gideon,	Belfast.
Kelleher, Cornelius,	Cork.
Kelly, James P.,	Galway.
Keoghane, Timothy,	Cork.
Kepple, John,	Cork.
Kerr, James,	Belfast.
Kerr, Andrew,	Galway.
Laird, John,	Galway.
Laffan, George,	Cork.
Lane, John W. A.,	Belfast.
Lawrence, James,	Belfast.
Lawton, Michael,	Cork.
Legate, Charles James,	Belfast.
Lennon, John Luke Irwin,	Belfast.
Lowry, John,	Belfast.
Lundy, David,	Belfast.
Lyle, Thomas,	Belfast.
Lyons, Denis J.,	Cork.
M'Alery, William C.,	Belfast.
M'Auliffe, Joseph,	Cork.
M'Bride, Robert,	Belfast.
M'Conaghey, John,	Galway.
M'Clelland, Andrew,	Belfast.
M'Craith, Jeremiah,	Cork.
M'Carroll, Alexander,	Belfast.
M'Dowell, Joseph,	Belfast.
M'Harra, Hugh,	Belfast.
M'Kee, John,	Belfast.
M'Kee, Samuel,	Belfast.
Mackenzie, William G.,	Belfast.
M'Kinney, Samuel J. B.,	Galway.
Mackie, Henry,	Belfast.
M'Mordie, Robert James,	Belfast.
Magill, James,	Cork.
Mahony, John,	Cork.
Mark, Joseph,	Belfast.
Martin, John,	Cork.
Maunsell, John,	Belfast.
Maxwell, William John,	Belfast.
Megarry, James,	Belfast.
Mitchell, Robert,	Galway.
Muir, William,	Belfast.
Moffett, David,	Belfast.
Molloy, Oscar Frederick,	Belfast.
Moran, James,	Cork.
Moody, Joseph W.,	Belfast.
Moore, James Robert,	Galway.
Morrison, Andrew,	Belfast.
Morton, William Main,	Belfast.
Mowell, Richard,	Cork.
Murphy, Jeremiah E.,	Cork.
Murray, Wm. Wilkinson,	Belfast.
Neelon, William A.,	Galway.
Nevill, Thomas,	Cork.
Nunan, John M.,	Cork.
Nolan, Robert Howard,	Belfast.
O'Brien, Stephen C.,	Galway.
O'Brien, Patrick,	Cork.
O'Brien, Patrick C.,	Cork.
O'Connor, Paul A.,	Galway.
O'Connor, David W.,	Cork.
O'Flynn, Edward B.,	Galway.
O'Hagan, Patrick John,	Belfast.
O'Mullane, Eugene J.,	Cork.
Orchard, Wm. Patterson,	Belfast.
O'Shaughnessy, James,	Galway.
O'Shaughnessy, T. C. H.,	Galway.
Owen, Henderson,	Belfast.
Parks, Benjamin,	Cork.
Phillips, Exham,	Cork.
Power, James L.,	Cork.
Pye, Joseph P.,	Galway.
Quinton, John Henry,	Belfast.
Rentoul, John Lawrence,	Belfast.
Ring, James,	Cork.
Robertson, Joseph,	Belfast.
Rogers, Thomas,	Belfast.
Rothwell, Wm. Andrew,	Belfast.
Ryan, Thomas,	Galway.
Sadlier, Robert,	Galway.
Scott, Ross,	Belfast.

Appendix.

II. Degrees, Certificates, and Honors, 1866.

Names.	College.	Names.	College.
Sheedy, Patrick,	Cork.	Thompson, Samuel,	Belfast.
Shekelton, Samuel B.,	Galway.	Thompson, Daniel,	Galway.
Shiel, William,	Belfast.	Todd, Robert,	Galway.
Smiley, William,	Belfast.	Tolerton, William,	Cork.
Smylie, John Dryden,	Belfast.	Tuite, Charles,	Galway.
Smith, Alexander Thomas,	Belfast.	Tuohy, Francis J.,	Cork.
Smith, Robert,	Belfast.	Wadsworth, Charles,	Galway.
Spearing, Andrew,	Cork.	Wallace, Thomas,	Belfast.
Spring, Francis J. C.,	Cork.	Warnock, James,	Belfast.
Stack, Edward,	Belfast.	Watson, John Woodrow,	Belfast.
Stannisheet, Thomas D.,	Galway.	Whitley, Alexander W.	Belfast.
Steele, John W.,	Belfast.	Wilkin, James,	Belfast.
Taylor, John,	Cork.	Wilson, Samuel,	Belfast.
Taylor, William,	Cork.	Wilson, Daniel,	Cork.

Examination of Candidates for the Title of Associate in Arts, June, 1866.

SECOND CLASS.

William Arthur (Santry School; W. H. Engledow, B.A. Master). Second Class in Section C. Third Class in Section A.

John Molloy (Santry School; W. H. Engledow, B.A., Master). Second Class in Section C.

Edward Pepper (Santry School; W. H. Engledow, B.A. Master). Second Class in Section A.; Third Class in Section C.

Frederic William Trousdell (Santry School: W. H. Engledow, B.A., Master). Second Class in Section B.

THIRD CLASS.

William Armstrong (Santry School; W. H. Engledow, B.A., Master). Third Class in Section A.; Third Class in Section C.

Richard Marshall Henderson (Santry School; W. H. Engledow, B.A., Master). Third Class in Section C.

William Thompson (Santry School; W. H. Engledow, B.A., Master). Third Class in Section C.

UNCLASSED CANDIDATES.

Thomas Copley (Santry School; W. H. Engledow, B.A., Master).

Charles Deverell (Santry School; W. H. Engledow, B.A., Master).

Examination of Boys under 15 years of age.

FIRST CLASS.

Alexander M'Donnell Montgomery (Hillbrook School, Holywood, County Down; John Turpin, T.C.D., Master).

THIRD CLASS.

John Gray (Hillbrook School, Holywood, County Down; John Turpin, T.C.D., Master).

UNCLASSED CANDIDATES.

Albert Armstrong Burd (Santry School; W. H. Engledow, B.A., Master).

Appendix III.

Appendix. III. Estimate of the Sum required for the Queen's University.

Estimate of the Sum required to defray the Expenses of the Queen's University in Ireland, for the year ended 31st March, 1867.

	£	s.	d.
Examiners,	1,565	0	0
Secretary,	540	0	0
Clerk,	130	0	0
Assistant Clerk,	85	0	0
Incidental Expenses,	130	0	0
Medals and Prizes, &c.,	475	0	0
	£2,925	0	0
Less amount of Fees,	473	0	0
	£2,452	0	0

Appendix IV.

IV. Cash Account of the Queen's University.

Cash Account of the Queen's University, for the year ended 31st March, 1867.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Balance from last Account,	351	3	1
,, Parliamentary Grant,	2,343	5	8
,, Fees on Degrees, &c.,	490	15	0
,, Withheld for Income Tax,	29	8	2
,, Withheld for Stamps,	0	8	10
Total Charge,	£3,215	0	9

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Examiners,	1,616	13	0
,, Secretary,	535	0	0
,, Clerk,	127	10	0
,, Assistant Clerk,	85	0	0
,, Clerk of Convocation,	25	0	0
,, Medals and Prizes, &c.,	554	8	0
,, Incidentals,	159	10	1
,, Balance,	111	19	8
Total Discharge,	£3,215	0	9

Appendix V.

V. Supplemental Charter.

Patent granting Supplemental Charter to the Queen's University in Ireland.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to all unto whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Ireland, bearing date the Eighth day of October, in the Twenty-eighth year of our Reign, We did constitute, ordain, and found as a body politic and corporate "The Queen's University in Ireland," and did will and ordain that the said University should have power to grant to matriculated candidates, who should have pursued a regular course of study either wholly in one or more of the Colleges of the University, or part of it in such other places or ways as were expressly permitted by certain provisions in the said Letters Patent contained, and the rest in one or more of the Colleges of the said University, all such degrees or other distinctions as could be conferred in or by any other University in our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, provided that the University created by our said Charter should not confer any degree or other distinction in theology.

Appendix.

V.

Supplemental Charter.

And whereas it is expedient to extend the benefits of the said University, and for that purpose to enlarge the powers of the said University created by our said Charter, by enabling it to grant all such degrees and distinctions as are hereinbefore mentioned to persons who may be deemed qualified to obtain the same, although they may not have matriculated in any of the said Colleges of the University, or pursued any part of their studies in such Colleges.

Know ye therefore, that We, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent of our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor, John Earl of Kimberley, our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of that part of our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called Ireland, and according to the tenor and effect of our letter, under our privy signet and royal sign manual, bearing date at our Court of St. James's, the 13th day of June, 1866, in the 29th year of our reign, and now enrolled in the Rolls of our High Court of Chancery, in that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, have willed, ordained, constituted, and declared, and by these presents to our heirs and successors, We do will, ordain, constitute, and declare, that the said University, created by our said Charter, shall have power to grant to any person who may have matriculated in the said University, and who may be deemed qualified by the Senate of the said Queen's University in Ireland aforesaid, to obtain the same, all such or any of the degrees or distinctions which, by our said Charter, the said Queen's University in Ireland is empowered to grant, notwithstanding that such persons may not have matriculated in any of the said Colleges, or pursued any of their studies therein.

And We do further will and ordain, that all persons, although not educated in any of the Colleges mentioned or referred to in our said Charter, shall be admitted as candidates for matriculation in the said University, and after such matriculation, as candidates for any of the said degrees or distinctions, by the said Charter authorized to be conferred or granted, subject to all such rules and regulations as the Senate of the said Queen's University may from time to time make.

And further, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, and according to the tenor and effect of our aforesaid letter, We do, for us, our heirs and successors, further will and ordain, that once at least in every year, the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland shall cause to be held an Examination for Matriculation in the said University of all such students as may present themselves as candidates for matriculation under this our Charter.

And lastly, We do hereby, for us, our heirs and successors, grant and declare that these our letters patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall be in all things good, firm, valid, and effectual in the law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be taken, construed, and adjudged in all our Courts as elsewhere in the most favourable and beneficial sense, and for the best advantage of the said University, any mis-recital, non-recital, omission, defect, imperfection, matter or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding: Provided always, that these our letters patent be enrolled in the Rolls of our High Court of Chancery in that part of our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, within the space of six months next ensuing the date of these presents. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness, JOHN EARL OF KIMBERLEY, our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, at Dublin, the twenty-fifth day of June, in the thirtieth year of our reign.

Appendix VI.

Her Majesty's Royal Warrant.

Victoria, R.

To our Trusty and Well-beloved the Chancellor, Senators, Secretary, Professors and registered Graduates of the Queen's University in Ireland.

Whereas by Letters Patent bearing date the 8th day of October, in the Twenty-eighth year of our Reign, it is provided that a Convocation of the Queen's University shall have certain powers therein specified, that is to say—the power of appointing six Senators as hereinbefore provided; the power of enabling absent members of Convocation to vote at such elections of Senators, by voting papers in such form or to such effect, and to be signed, transmitted, verified, and recorded in such manner, and subject to such regulations and provisions as Convocation may from time to time determine, but not so to vote on any other matter; the power of discussing any matter whatsoever relating to the University, and of declaring the opinion of Convocation in any such matters, provided that no such discussion shall be raised, unless notice thereof and of its subject shall have been given in writing to the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Secretary of the University, a week previously; the power of deciding in each case whether the holder of *ad eundem* or honorary degree, shall be entitled to become a member of Convocation, the power of deciding on the mode of conducting and registering the proceedings of Convocation; the power of appointing and removing a clerk of Convocation, and of prescribing his duties.

And whereas it is further provided on the aforesaid Letters Patent that once at least in every year, and as often as they may think fit, the Senate shall convene a meeting of Convocation, in such suitable place in the city of Dublin as they shall provide; provided that no meeting of Convocation shall be held for any other purpose, other than the election of members of Senate; until after such time as We shall signify by warrant under our sign manual.

And whereas it has been humbly represented to Us that it is expedient to enable Convocation to discuss forthwith certain questions relating to the said University, and to declare the opinion of Convocation thereon.

Our will and pleasure therefore is, that after the 1st day of October, 1866, Convocation shall exercise all the powers, and enjoy all the privileges conferred on it by our aforesaid Charter, without further diminution or postponement, and We hereby accordingly signify by this our warrant that after the said First day of October, meetings of the Convocation of the University may be convened and held for any purpose in our said Charter in that behalf mentioned, whereof We have thought fit to give you this notice, that due obedience be paid to our pleasure herein accordingly. And so we bid you heartily farewell.

Given at our Court at St. James's, this 25th day of September, 1866, in the thirtieth year of our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

S. H. Walpole.

Appendix.

VII. Regulations under Supplemental Charter.

APPENDIX VII.

REGULATIONS prescribing the Course to be pursued by Students proceeding under the provisions of the SUPPLEMENTAL CHARTER of the 25th of June, 1866.

MATRICULATION.

In the year 1867 there shall be held four examinations for matriculation under the provisions of the Supplemental Charter; one commencing on the 7th of January, one in April, one in June or July, and one in October.

As the regulations for carrying out the provisions of the Supplemental Charter could not be framed in sufficient time to admit of an examination being held in the month of October, 1866, the examination of January, 1867, will be treated as though it had been held in the preceding October.

Subjects of Examination.

The following shall be the subjects in which candidates for matriculation shall be examined :—

MATHEMATICS.

Euclid.—The First and Second Books, including the Definitions and Axioms.

Arithmetic.—Explanation of the common system of Numerical Notation.

The nature and use of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, comprising the Rules for their Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, and Reduction, with the reasons for those rules.

Practice.

The Rule of Proportion.

Simple Interest and Discount.

The Extraction of the Square Roots of Whole Numbers and of Decimals.

Algebra.—Explanation and use of the Algebraical Signs, $+ - \times \div =$.

Nature and use of the Bracket or Vinculum, with the changes to be made in Algebraical Expressions on its introduction or removal.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical Expressions.

Explanation of the meaning of an Index.

Proof of the equation $a^m a^n = a^{m+n}$.

Reduction of Algebraical Expressions to their simplest forms.

The solution of Simple Equations.

In the preceding cases the student is required, when called on, to give the Demonstration and Explanation of the Rule employed, and its application to particular Examples.

THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

Any two of the following Authors which the candidate may select :—

Homer.—Iliad. Books I. II.
Euripides.—Alcestis.
Xenophon.—Anabasis. Books I. II.
Lucian.—Walker's Selections.

Or any other two books selected by the candidate, provided they form a course not less extensive than two of those above named.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

Any two of the following Authors which the candidate may select. Any one book of Livy, and any two books in Horace, Virgil, and Cæsar will count as a book :—

Horace.	Sallust.
Virgil.	Livy.
Cicero.—In Catilinam.	Cæsar.

Translation from English into Latin Prose.

HISTORY AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

English Grammar and Composition.
Roman History to the death of Nero.
Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.

The History of Rome by Dr. Schmitz is recommended.

Mode of conducting the Examinations for Matriculation.

The examination for matriculation shall be conducted chiefly by printed papers, and partly also *vivâ voce*.

The Examiners at matriculation, and at the other examinations hereinafter described, shall be appointed by the Senate; and for the matriculation examination there shall not be fewer than four Examiners.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR IN ARTS.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts are required—

1. To have been admitted Matriculated Students of the Queen's University.
2. To have subsequently studied in a college recognised by the University the course herein appointed, or to have passed the prescribed term-examinations hereinafter mentioned.
3. To have passed the two examinations hereinafter described as the Previous Examination in Arts, and the Degree Examination.

Course of Study.

The course of study for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts shall extend over three sessions or academic years, and comprise the subjects of the following curriculum :—

First Session, .	English.
	Greek.
	Latin.
	A Modern Continental Language.
	Mathematics.
Second Session, .	Logic.
	Natural Philosophy, along with any two of the following :—
	Greek (second course).
	Latin (second course).
	A Modern Continental Language (second course).
	Mathematics (second course).

Appendix.

VII. Regulations under Supplemental Charter.

THIRD SESSION, . English Language and Literature.
Metaphysics, or History, or Political Economy.
Chemistry.
Zoology or Botany.

Third year's Collegiate Students may substitute attendance on one or on two courses of Honor Lectures for a like number of the courses above set down for study in the third session.

CLASSES OF STUDENTS.

Students Matriculated under the provisions of the Supplemental Charter, shall be divided into two classes:—

CLASS A. Students of colleges recognised for the purpose by the Senate, who shall be called Collegiate Students.

CLASS B. Students not attending such colleges, who shall be called Non-Collegiate Students.

HOW COLLEGIATE STUDENTS SHALL KEEP THEIR SESSIONS.

In order to encourage collegiate education and training, candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts, who shall present certificates, and such other evidence, if any, as the Senate may require, of having attended the course of study comprising the curriculum prescribed by the Senate, in one or more colleges recognised by the University, and under teachers acting in such colleges, and shall have passed the general examinations on the subjects of study for each session held in such colleges, shall be admitted to examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts, provided they shall have passed the Previous Examination hereinafter described, conducted by Examiners appointed by the Senate, at or about the end of the second year or session of their course, and at a time to be prescribed by the Senate.

Attendance on the prescribed courses of instruction includes passing such examinations as may be appointed by the authorities of the college, and the catechetical parts of the courses of lectures.

Students who shall have pursued the studies of the first session or of the first and second session of the curriculum for the Degree of B.A. in one of the colleges of the University, or in a recognised college, shall be allowed to complete the curriculum as Non-Collegiate Students, provided that before commencing their studies as Non-Collegiate Students they shall have passed the University Matriculation Examination.

HOW NON-COLLEGIATE STUDENTS SHALL KEEP THEIR SESSIONS.

There shall be three Term-Examinations in the first year for Non-Collegiate Students, and every such student shall pass at least two of these examinations.

There shall be three examinations in the second year, the third of which shall be the Previous Examination hereinafter described,

which every student must pass. Non-Collegiate Students must also pass one of the preceding examinations in that year.

There shall be two Term-Examinations in the third year prior to the Degree Examination, one of which must be passed by each Non-Collegiate Student.

Non-Collegiate Students who avail themselves of the permission here given to omit one examination of each session, must pass in the business of each examination so omitted at the next subsequent examination, as well as in the business of the latter.

The following shall be the subjects for the Pass Examinations of the Session of 1866–67. English Composition forms part of all University Examinations.

FIRST SESSION, 1866-67.

FIRST TERM, .
- Greek.—Homer. Books IX. X.
- Latin.—Cicero, Pro Milone; and Latin Prose Composition.
- Arithmetic.
- Euclid. Books I. II. III.
- English.—History of the Origin and Progress of the English Language.

SECOND TERM, .
- Greek.—Herodotus. Book V.
- Latin.—Ovid, Fasti. Books I. II. III., and Latin Prose Composition.
- Arithmetic as before.
- Euclid. Books I. II. III. IV. VI., and Definitions of Book V.
- Algebra to the end of Quadratic Equations.
- Modern Languages.—Translation of selected passages; Translation from English into the language selected; and Grammar.

THIRD TERM, .
- Greek.—Demosthenes, Olynthiacs 1 and 2.
- Latin.—Letters to Atticus. Books I. II.
- Arithmetic and Euclid as before.
- Algebra.—Nature and Use of Logarithms.
- Plane Trigonometry.

Owing to the late period of the Session of 1866–67 at which the regulations for Students graduating under the Supplemental Charter could be issued, it may be found impracticable to hold more than two Term Examinations during the ensuing academic year; in which case Non-Collegiate Students will have to pass both the Examinations, and to answer at the first of them in the subjects above set down for the First and Second Terms.

It is not proposed at present to give Honors at the Term Examinations; but Collegiate and Non-Collegiate Students may pass the Previous Examination in Arts and the B.A. Examination with Honors. The arrangements regarding these Honor Examinations shall be in every respect the same as the existing ones for Students of the Queen's Colleges.

The subjects for the Term Examinations of the Second and Third Years in the academic years 1867–68, and 1868–69 respectively, shall be—

Appendix.

VII. Regulations under Supplemental Charter.

SECOND SESSION, 1867–68.

FIRST TERM, . Logic.—Formal Logic, explaining Simple Apprehension, Judgment, and Reasoning (Categorical and Hypothetical); the Rules (General and Special) of Syllogisms, and other kinds of Argumentation; Fallacies; Induction; Evidence; Analogy.

Natural Philosophy.—Elementary Mechanics.

And the matter of any two of the following subjects :—

Greek.—Herodotus. Book VI.

Latin: Virgil,—Æneid. Books VII. VIII., and Latin Prose Composition.

A Modern Continental Language. Translation, Composition, and Literary History.

Mathematics.—Theory of Equations, and Plane Coordinate Geometry.

SECOND TERM, . Natural Philosophy.—Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism.

And the matter of any two of the following subjects :—

Greek.—Æschylus,—Persæ.

Latin.—Terence,—Heautontimorumenos, and Latin Prose Composition.

A Foreign Continental Language as before.

Mathematics.—Differential Calculus.

THIRD TERM, . The Previous Examination in Arts, as given below.

THIRD SESSION, 1868–69.

FIRST TERM, . General History of the English Literature from the Norman Conquest.

Metaphysics.—Comprising a complete course of Psychology; an acquaintance with the questions usually included in a course of General Metaphysics; and a general knowledge of the chief Systems of Philosophy from Bacon to the present time. The student shall have the option of presenting either of the three divisions of the subject, viz. :—Psychology, General Metaphysics, or History of Philosophy. (See p. 11 for a fuller account of the Course of Metaphysics.)

History.—As shall hereafter be appointed by the Senate.

Political Economy.—Elementary Course of.

Chemistry.—The Chemical History of the Metalloids, exclusive of the compounds of Carbon.

Zoology.—Elements of the Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrate Animals, or such other Class as may hereafter be prescribed by the Senate.

Botany.—General principles of Vegetable Structure, and Organography.

SECOND TERM, . English as before.

Metaphysics or History, or Political Economy, as before.

Chemistry as before.

Zoology or Botany as before.

THIRD TERM, . The Degree Examination as given below.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION IN ARTS FOR ALL STUDENTS, COLLEGIATE AND NON-COLLEGIATE.

The curriculum for the Pass Examination includes the following courses in Greek, Latin, a Modern Continental Language, and Mathematical Science.

English Composition will form a part of all University Examinations.

The courses prescribed in Greek and Latin are—

1867.	1868.
In Greek.	*In Greek.*
Euripides—Hippolytus.	Euripides—Ion.
Plato—Apologia.	Plato—Apologia.
	Greek Prose Composition.
In Latin.	*In Latin.*
Horace—Satires and Epistles.	Horace—Satires and Epistles. (The *Ars Poetica* is included in the Epistles.)
Livy—Books 1 to 3.	Livy—Books 21 to 23 inclusive.

Each Candidate will also be examined in Latin Prose Composition.

In Modern Languages, each Candidate will be allowed to select for Examination the French, the German, or the Italian Language, and will be required to translate from two modern Authors, in the Language selected, and to translate an Exercise from English into the same Language.

Mathematical Science includes Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.

The Mathematical Course comprises—

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Books of Euclid, and the Definitions of the 5th Book.

Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

Algebra, including the usual Rules, to the end of Quadratic Equations, and the Nature and Use of Logarithms.

Plane Trigonometry.

The Course of Mathematical Physics comprises the following parts of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics, and Astronomy, viz.:—

In Mechanics.—Explanation of principle of parallelogram of forces; polygon of forces; composition and resolution of forces at right angles; moment of a force with regard to a point; determination of the centre of a system of parallel forces; meaning of the *work done* by a force; centre of gravity of any rectilineal figure; equilibrium of a heavy body resting on a horizontal plane; equilibrium of a heavy body suspended from a fixed point; stability and instability of equilibrium; mechanical powers; proof of the condition of equilibrium in each case; the principle of the balance of equal weights - the Roman steel-yard, Danish balance, weighing machines; laws of motion; dynamical measure of a force; application of Attwood's machine to the proof of the laws of rectilinear motion; rectilinear motion of a point acted on by a constant force; principle of pendulum (without mathematical proof), law which connects the period of vibration, length of the pendulum, and the force of gravity.

Candidates will be required to work such examples as those in Newth's First Book of Natural Philosophy.

In Hydrostatics.—Division of fluids into liquids and gases; principle of equal transmission of pressure; hydrostatic paradox; determination of pressure of a liquid on any plane surface; principle of Archimedes; specific gravity; methods of determining it for solids, liquids, and gases; instruments employed in determining it; equilibrium of gases; Mariotte's law; principle of syphon—construction of hydrostatic press of suction-pump—of force-pump—of fire-engine—of air-pump—of condensing syringe—of barometer.

Examples as before.

In Optics.—Photometry; fundamental law of reflected light; conjugate foci of a pencil incident on a plane surface; images formed by reflexion at a plane

Appendix. VII. Regulations under Supplemental Charter.

surface; spherical mirrors; principal focus; march of conjugate foci—formation of images by spherical mirrors; refracted light—fundamental law of; conjugate foci of a pencil incident on medium bounded by a plane surface; prism—deviation produced by, lenses—six forms of spherical—centre of—principal focus—march of conjugate foci—formation of images by; analysis of solar light; dispersion and achromatism, meaning of; construction of chief optical instruments, viz.: sextant, microscope, telescopes (reflecting and refracting), camera lucida, camera obscura, stereoscope.

Examples as before.

In Astronomy.—Definitions; phenomena which attend change of place on earth's surface; determination of meridian and pole, and of the latitude and longitude of a place on the earth's surface; use of transit instrument and sidereal clock; sidereal day—its length, how determined; motions of the earth—diurnal, annual; explanation of the change of seasons; the moon—its motion relatively to the earth—explanation of its phases—its eclipses, explanation of; apparent diameter, how determined; the sun—its apparent motions—its apparent diameter, how measured; inferior planets—their apparent motions and phases, how explained on Copernican theory; superior planets—apparent motions of.

The Examination will be held in Dublin in the month of October, upon days and at hours which will be appointed by the Senate before the 1st October.

The Examination will be by printed questions, to which written answers are to be given.

Each Candidate must forward to the Secretary, on or before the 1st of October, notice of his intention to offer himself as a Candidate, and will thereupon receive intimation of the days upon which his Examination will be held.

Honors.—Competitors for First or Second Class Honors at the Previous Examination will be required to answer in Formal Logic as well as in the subjects of the Pass Course.

Two papers, one Honor, and one Pass, will be set to the Competitors for Honors in each of the following subjects, viz.:—Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Mathematical Physics; and each Candidate must answer from two at least of the Honor Papers to be entitled to Honors of the First or Second Class.

The course for the Honor Papers in Greek and Latin comprises—

1867.

In Greek.

Homer—Iliad, Books 10 to 14 (inclusive).
Sophocles—Antigone.
Herodotus—Book 8.
Demosthenes—In Midiam.

In Latin.

Virgil—Georgics.
Horace—Satires and Epistles.
Livy—Books 1 to 5.
Cicero—De Officiis.

1868.

In Greek.

Homer—Iliad, Books 15 to 19 inclusive.
Sophocles—Philoctetes.
Herodotus—Book 8.
Demosthenes—In Midiam.
Composition in Prose and Verse.

In Latin.

Virgil—Georgics.
Horace—Satires and Epistles.
Livy—Books 21 to 25 inclusive.
Cicero—De Officiis.

With Prose Composition in Greek, and Prose and Verse Composition in Latin.

The course for the Honor Papers in Mathematics comprises—

Euclid—Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and Definitions of Book 5.
Elements of Solid Geometry.
Algebra, including Theory of Equations.
Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
Analytical Geometry of two dimensions, as far as the Equation of the Second Degree.
Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

The course for the Honor Papers in Mathematical Physics comprises the Pass Course, with the following additions :—

In Mechanics.—Duchayla's proof of parallelogram of forces; composition and equilibrium of couples—when in same or parallel planes; general conditions of equilibrium of forces in the same plane; centres of gravity of pyramids, cylinders, and cones; laws of friction; circular motion; centrifugal force; parabolic motion—time of flight—range on any plane; geometrical proof of motion of a pendulum; impact of non-elastic spheres—of perfectly elastic spheres.

Candidates will be required to work such examples as those to be found in Galbraith and Haughton's Mechanics; or in Newth's Mechanical Examples.

In Hydrostatics.—Centre of pressure—meaning of—determination of, in case of a triangle having either base or vertex in the surface of the liquid, and of a rectangle having one edge in or parallel to the surface of the liquid; form of free surface of a heavy fluid rotating round a vertical axis; definition of metacentre of a floating body; outline of barometric method of measuring heights.

Candidates will be required to work such examples as those to be found in Galbraith and Haughton's Hydrostatics.

In Optics.—Total reflexion of light—conditions for; proof of principle of Hadley's sextant; proof of formula for reflexion by spherical surfaces; cause of spherical aberration; refraction by a prism; formula for conjugate foci in lenses, with proofs; condition of achromatism of two lenses in contact; dispersive power of a substance—meaning of, and method of determining its value; phenomenon of rainbow, and its explanation; determination of magnifying power, and field of view in the telescope.

Candidates will be required to work such examples as those to be found in Galbraith and Haughton's Optics.

In Astronomy.—Figure and size of the earth, how determined; equation of time, its cause; precession of equinoxes; method of ascertaining the lunar parallax; method of ascertaining the periodic time of the moon and planets; eclipses, solar and lunar—their causes; application of astronomy to navigation.

The Candidates who pass with Honors will be arranged in three classes.

DEGREE EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS.

Candidates who have completed the Undergraduate Course, may offer themselves at the Degree Examination for graduation either with Honors or without Honors.

The Examinations for the Degree of B.A. will commence on the last Tuesday in September, and end on the second Tuesday in October. The Honor Examinations will precede the Pass.

Each Candidate must forward to the Secretary of the University, on or before the 1st of September, notice of his intention to offer himself as a Candidate, and of the course in which he wishes to be examined; and will thereupon receive intimation of the days upon which his Examination will be held.

Examination for the Degree of B.A. without Honors.

Candidates who seek the Degree without Honors, may select for their Examination any group of subjects from the following list, provided the sum of the numbers attached in this list to the selected subjects be at least four :—

English Language and Literature,	2	Latin,	1
Mathematical Science,	2	Each Modern Continental Language,	1
Experimental Physics,	2	Logic,	1
Chemistry,	2	Metaphysics,	1
Zoology,	1	History,	1
Botany,	1	Political Economy,	1
Greek,	1		

Appendix.

VII.

Regulations under Supplemental Charter.

English Composition will form a part of all University Examinations. The Examination in English will comprise—

The History of the Origin and Progress of the English Language;
The General History of English Literature from the Norman Conquest; and
A Special Examination on Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar, the First and Second Books of Milton's Paradise Lost, and Bacon's Essays (the first thirty).

Mathematical Science includes Mathematics and Mathematical Physics. The courses in Mathematics and Mathematical Physics are the same as the Honor Courses for the First University Examination in Arts.

The course of Experimental Physics to be prepared is—

General properties of bodies—viz., divisibility, porosity, compressibility, elasticity, dilatability; general principles of the equilibrium of solids; centre of gravity, and its properties; laws of motion; motion of bodies falling in vacuo; principle of pendulum; equilibrium of fluids; determination of the specific gravity of solids, liquids, and gases: physical properties of gases, expansibility, compressibility; atmospheric pressure; construction and use of barometers, manometers, air-pump, condensing syringe, and syphon.

In Acoustics.—Cause of sound; its propagation in solids, liquids, and gases; methods of determining its velocity; reflexion and refraction of sound; vibrations of strings; monochord; numerical evaluation of sound; syren.

In Heat.—Temperature: thermometers; pyrometers; expansion of solids, liquids, and gases; different methods of observing expansion, and results obtained, with their applications; fusion and solidification; crystallization; action of freezing mixtures; determination of latent heat.

In Light.—Transmission of light; its velocity, how determined; intensity of light; laws of reflexion; reflexion of light from plane and curved surfaces; conjugate foci; formation of images by plane and spherical mirrors; refraction of light; its laws; measurement of refractive index; refraction by prisms, by lenses; formation of images by lenses; dispersion, analysis of solar light; construction of telescope; microscope.

In Magnetism.—Natural and artificial magnets; neutral line and poles; mutual action of magnets; hypothesis of two magnetic fluids; magnetic induction; terrestrial magnetism; directive action of the earth; magnetic meridian; magnetic declination; inclination; intensity; methods of measuring their amount and variations.

In Electricity.—Development by friction; conductors and non-conductors; mutual action of bodies charged with electricity; measurement of electrical attractions and repulsions; theories of electricity; electrical induction; electroscopes and electrical machines; Leyden jar; properties of electricity—mechanical, thermal, chemical, magnetic, physiological.

Voltaic pile, and its modifications; single and two fluid batteries; direction of current in battery; chemical, thermal, and luminous effects of battery; induction of currents by currents; mutual action of currents and magnets; galvanometers; applications of electricity to telegraphy; induction coil.

The Examination in Greek will comprise—

In 1867.	In 1868.
Xenophon—Cyropædeia, Books 1, 2.	Xenophon—Cyropædeia, Books 1, 2.
Euripides—Ion;	Homer—Iliad, Book 9.

with Prose Composition in Greek.

The Examination in Latin will comprise—

In 1867.	In 1868.
Sallust.	Sallust.
Juvenal, omitting Satires, 2, 6, and 9.	Horace—Satires and Epistles;

with Prose Composition in Latin.

The Examination in Zoology will comprise—

a. The general characters of the *classes* of the Animal Kingdom.
b. The first principles of Animal Physiology.
c. The Comparative Anatomy and Classification of the *Invertibrate* Animals.

Each Candidate will also be expected to possess a special practical knowledge of the leading characters and classification of some one of the *invertebrate* sub-kingdoms, the selection of the sub-kingdom being left to his choice.

Milne-Edward's "Zoologie" is recommended as a Text-Book, or Dr. Knox's translation of it, published by Renshaw, London.

The Candidates who select Botany will be examined in the general principles of Vegetable Structure and Organography. They will also be expected to possess a practical acquaintance with the characters of the following natural orders, viz. :—Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferæ, Rosaceæ, Leguminosæ, Umbelliferæ, Compositæ, Solanaceæ, Labiatæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Amentiferæ, Coniferæ, Aroideæ, Orchideæ, Liliaceæ, and Gramineæ.

Henfrey's Elementary Course of Botany is recommended as the Text-Book.

The Examination in Logic will require an acquaintance with *Formal Logic,* including Simple Apprehension, Notions, and their Classifications, Terms; Judgment, Propositions, and their Classification, and general and special laws; Reasoning, its Analysis, and Classification; general and special rules of Syllogism, Enthymeme, Sorites, &c.; kinds and laws of Hypothetical Reasoning; Fallacies: together with a general outline of Induction, and its Canons, Analogy, Demonstration, Method; Evidence, its kinds and Criteria, and their logical grounds and value.

The Examination in Metaphysics will comprise—

I.—A course of Psychology, embracing an explanation of the phenomena of Consciousness, Sensation, Perception, Memory, Imagination, Appetite; distinction and classification of Primitive Faculties, analysis of their fundamental qualities; the Will, its attributes and actions; Feelings and Passions; arguments employed to demonstrate the immateriality and immortality of the Soul; theories concerning the union of the Soul and Body, and their mutual action.

II.—An acquaintance with the questions usually included under the head of General Metaphysics, embracing the notion and divisions of Being, and their fundamental properties; the notion of Existence, Essence, Nature, Substance, Subsistence, Unity, Number, Identity, Diversity, Simplicity, Extension, Truth, Order, Goodness, the Beautiful, Possibility, Space, Duration, Cause and Effect, and some acquaintance with the discussions regarding these matters.

III.—History of Philosophy.—A general knowledge of the chief systems of Philosophy from Bacon to the present time.

The portion appointed for the Examination in History is English History from Richard II. to Henry VII., both inclusive.

Examination for the Degree of B.A. with Honors.

Candidates who seek to graduate with Honors, may select for their Examination any one of the following groups :—

Greek and Latin.	Natural Science.
Mathematical Science.	Modern Continental Languages.
Experimental Science.	

Or any three of the following :—

English Language and Literature.	History.
Logic.	Political Economy.
Metaphysics.	

Candidates who graduate with Honors will be arranged in three classes. Candidates who take a First Class will receive a Medal and Prize: Candidates who take a Second Class will receive a Prize and Certificate of Honor: Candidates who take a Third Class will receive a Certificate of Honor.

Appendix.

VII. Regulations under Supplemental Charter.

The special regulations of the Examinations for the Degree of B.A., with Honors, are as follow :—

1.—*Ancient Classical Languages.*

Candidates for the Degree of B.A., with Classical Honors, will be examined in the following course :—

1867.	1868.
In Greek.	*In Greek.*
Herodotus—Book 6.	Herodotus—Book 7.
Thucydides—Book 3.	Thucydides—Book 4.
Plato—Gorgias.	Plato—Gorgias.
Iliad—Books 14 to 18 (inclusive).	Homer—Iliad, Books 19–24 (inclusive), Odyssey, Books 7–12 (inclusive).
Odyssey—Books 19 to 24 (inclusive).	Æschylus—Agamemnon.
Æschylus—Agamemnon.	Sophocles—Œdipus Coloneus.
Sophocles—Œdipus Coloneus.	Euripides—Iphigenia in Aulide; Iphigenia in Tauride.
Euripides—Helena, Iphigenia in Aulide.	
In Latin.	*In Latin.*
Plautus—Trinummus.	Plautus—Trinummus; Captivi.
Lucretius—Books 1, 2.	Lucretius—Books 1, 2, 3.
Horace.	Virgil—Æneid.
Juvenal—Omitting Satires, 2, 6, 9.	Juvenal—Omitting Satires 2, 6, 9.
Cicero—Disputationes Tusculanæ, Books 1, 2, and 5; Philippica, 2.	Cicero—De Oratore; Philippica, 2.
Livy—Books 6 to 8.	Livy—Books 6 to 8 (inclusive).
Tacitus—Histories.	Tacitus—Histories;

with Latin and Greek Composition in Prose and Verse.

2.—*Mathematical Science.*

Candidates for the Degree of B.A., with Honors in Mathematical Science, will be examined in the following Course of Mathematics :—

Euclid—Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and the definitions of the 5th Book.
Algebra, including its Application to Questions of Probabilities and Annuities, the Theory and Solution of the Higher Equations, the Theory of Logarithms, and the Construction and Use of Logarithmic Tables.
Plane Trigonometry, including Demoivre's Theorem and its Applications, and the Construction and Use of Trigonometrical Tables. Spherical Trigonometry and its Application to Astronomy.
Differential and Integral Calculus, including Differential Equations.
The first three Sections of the First Book of the "Principia."
Conic Sections.
Co-ordinate Geometry, of two and of three Dimensions.

And in the following course of Mathematical Physics :—

Mechanics.—Composition and equilibrium of any number of forces applied to same point, when entirely free, when restricted to a given smooth surface, when restricted to a given smooth curve; equilibrium of parallel forces; equilibrium of couples; Poinsot's Theory of Couples; equilibrium of a rigid system—when entirely free, when constrained by a fixed axis, when constrained by a fixed point; condition that such system should be reducible to a single resultant; determination of this resultant; equilibrium of several bodies when connected in any way; determination of the centre of gravity of a curve, surface, or solid; Guldin's theorems; equilibrium of a flexible string subjected to any forces; catenary—its properties; form of curve when law of density is known; law of density of curve when its form is known; form of curve when acted on by a central force; principle of virtual velocities; proof of the principle; its applications to the ordinary problems of statics; friction—its laws; laws of mutual attraction of bodies applied to straight or curved lines; attraction of spheres and spherical shells.

Laws of motion; general equations of motion; rectilinear motion of a point subjected to any force *in vacuo*; rectilinear motion of a point in a resisting medium; parabolic motion; motion of a point acted on by a central force; determination of orbit when law of force is known; determination of law of force when orbit is known; problem of two bodies; general equations of motion of a point on a given smooth curved surface; motion on a given smooth curve; circular pendulum; cycloidal pendulum; moment of inertia of a body round any axis; motion round a fixed axis; centre of oscillation; centre of percussion; pressure on axis; impact.

Candidates will be required to apply the above principles to examples such as those given in Wrigley or Walton.

Hydrostatics.—General equations of equilibrium of fluids; surfaces of equal pressure of fluids acted on by any forces; division of fluids into liquids and gases; liquids—equilibrium of; pressure on plane or curved surfaces due to homogeneous or heterogeneous; centre of pressure; determination of, for plane surfaces; principle of Archimedes; specific gravity; methods of determining for solids, liquids, and gases; equilibrium of a floating body; metacentre; verticle oscillations of a floating body; efflux of liquids through small orifices; gases—equilibrium of; Mariotte's law; theory of mountain barometer.

Optics.—Intensity of light at different distances, and on surfaces at different inclinations to luminous rays; shadow and penumbra; reflected light—fundamental law of, and its experimental proof; determination of conjugate foci of a pencil incident on a plane surface; images formed by reflexion from a plane surface; images formed by reflexion from two plane surfaces inclined at an angle; reflexion of a pencil incident nearly perpendicularly on a spherical surface; march of conjugate foci; aberration in reflexion at spherical surfaces; longitudinal aberration; lateral aberration; least circle of aberration; relative position of the object and image in a spherical reflector; determination of the form of the image when the object is a plane curve; caustics produced by reflexion; refracted light—fundamental law of, and its experimental proof; index of refraction; conjugate foci of a pencil refracted by a medium bounded by parallel plane surfaces; refraction of a ray by any number of media bounded by parallel plane surfaces; the prism—refraction by; deviation produced by; case when total deviation is a minimum; determination of refractive index—of a solid, of a liquid, of a gas; refraction of a pencil nearly perpendicular to a spherical surface; march of conjugate foci; caustics produced by refraction; lenses—six forms of spherical lenses; refraction through a thin lens; march of conjugate foci; images formed by lenses; refraction by a lens of any thickness; refraction by any combination of lenses in contact; refraction by any number of lenses on the same axis separated by any intervals; analysis of solar light; Fraunhofer's lines; dispersion produced by refraction through a prism; case when dispersion is a minimum; dispersion by refraction through two prisms; achromatism—achromatic combination of prisms; dispersive power—measure of; methods of determining it; dispersion by a lens; chromatic aberration by a lens; least circle of chromatic aberration; its diameter and position; dispersion produced by any combination of lenses in contact; dispersion produced by any combination of lenses on the same axis; condition of achromatism of any system of lenses in contact; application to the case of two lenses; achromatism of two lenses separated by any interval; description of the eye and its several parts; the eye considered as an instrument of vision; optical instruments—simple microscope, camera lucida, camera obscura, stereoscope, astronomical telescope, Gallilean telescope, Newtonian telescope, compound microscope; field of view in telescope; magnifying power; Huygen's eye-piece, terrestrial eye-piece, common astronomical eye-piece; law of atmospheric refraction; explanation of phenomenon of rainbow.

Astronomy.—Astronomical instruments—sextant, transit instrument, equatorial telescope, vernier, reading microscope, sidereal clock; figure of the earth; measurement of a degree of the meridian; determination of the figure from the measurement of two degrees of same meridian; mean density of the earth; outline of the methods used for its determination; rotation of the earth on its axis; orbit of the earth; its shape, how determined; aberration of light; velocity of light; the moon—its orbit relatively to the earth; its distance, how determined; explanation of its phases; lunar eclipses, calculation of; the sun—its form and size, how known; its mean density, its parallax; eclipses of; Kepler's laws;

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planetary motions in conformity with; right ascension and declination; geocentric and heliocentric latitude and longitude; mean, eccentric, and true anomalies; comets, motions of; elements of orbits of sidereal astronomy; effect of aberration of light on the apparent positions of fixed stars; proper motions of stars; application of astronomy to geography—to navigation—to chronology.

Candidates will be required to work such questions as are given in the Appendix to Brinkley's Astronomy.

3.—*Experimental Science.*

The Examination of Candidates for the Degree of B.A., with Honors in Experimental Science, will comprise Experimental Physics and Chemistry. The subjects of examination in Experimental Physics will be—

General properties of bodies—divisibility, porosity, compressibility, elasticity, dilatability; general principles of equilibrium of solids; centre of gravity, its chief properties; balance of equal weights; vernier; micrometer; laws of motion; laws of falling bodies; principle of pendulum; equilibrium of liquids; hydraulic press; means of ascertaining the specific gravity of bodies, and description of the several instruments employed for the purpose; capillary phenomena—their laws; endosmose; absorption; gases—physical properties of; expansibility, compressibility; atmospheric pressure; barometers—their applications; manometers, air-pump, condensing syringe; principle of syphon.

Acoustics.—Sound—cause of; propagation of, in gases, liquids, and solids; velocity of in different media; reflexion of; refraction of; vibrations of strings; monochord; numerical evaluation of sound; syren; musical scales; nodal points in vibrating strings; laws of vibration of air in tubes—open at both ends, open at one end; nodal sections; interference of sounds; vibrations of rods, plates, membranes; nodal curves; graphical methods of observing vibratory movements.

Heat.—Temperature; thermometers, pyrometers; expansion of solids—different methods of observing, and results obtained; expansion of liquids; true and apparent expansion; expansion and density of gases—different methods of observing; fusion; solidification; crystallization; latent heat; freezing mixtures.

Evaporation; ebullition; elastic force and density of vapours at different temperatures; mixtures of air and vapours; Boutigny's experiments; hygrometry; different kinds of hygrometers; conductibility of solids, liquids, and gases; radiation of heat; laws of cooling; reflexion and absorption of heat; diathermanous and athermanous bodies; Melloni's and Tyndall's experiments on sources of heat; dynamical theory of heat.

Light.—Transmission of; velocity of; intensity of; laws of its reflexion; reflection from plane and curved surfaces; conjugate foci; formation of images by plane, spherical, cylindrical, and conical mirrors; formation of caustics; laws of the refraction of light; measurement of refractive index; refraction—by prisms, by lenses; different forms of lenses; formation of images by lenses; dispersion of light; analysis of solar light; spectrum; luminous, thermal, and chemical rays; Fraunhofer's lines; chromatic aberration; principles of achromatism; optical instruments—camera obscura, camera lucida, telescopes, microscopes, stereoscope; structure of eye; binocular vision; interference of light; Grimaldi's, Young's, and Fresnel's experiments; diffraction; fringes produced—by narrow apertures, by opaque bodies, by gratings; colours of thin plates; double refraction; optic axes; ordinary and extraordinary rays; polarization produced by double refraction; reflexion; transmission through parallel plates of glass; circular polarization; rotatory polarization; colours of polarized light; explanation of the several phenomena of reflexion, refraction, dispersion, interference, diffraction, and polarization on the wave theory of light.

Magnetism.—Natural and artificial magnets; neutral line and poles; mutual action of magnets; hypothesis of magnetic fluids; magnetic induction; terrestrial magnetism; directive action of the earth; magnetic meridian; declination; inclination; intensity; methods of measuring their amount and variations.

Electricity.—Development by friction; conductors and non-conductors; mutual action of bodies charged with electricity; measurement of electrical attractions and repulsions; theories of electricity; induction of electricity; electroscopes and electrical machines; condensation of electricity; Leyden jar; properties of electricity—mechanical, thermal, chemical, magnetic, physiological.

Dynamical Electricity.—Voltaic pile, and its modifications; single fluid and two fluid batteries; contact theory of pile; chemical theory; direction of current in pile; poles; electrolysis; thermal and luminous effects of pile; mutual action of currents; induction of currents by currents; mutual action of currents and magnets; inductive action of the earth on currents; galvanometers; Ohm's theory; Rheostat; Ampere's theory of magnetism; thermo-currents; applications of electricity; telegraphs—several forms of; electro-metallurgy.

The subjects of Examination in Chemistry will be—

Chemical Philosophy.
Inorganic and Organic Chemistry.
Crystallography.

4.—Natural Science.

Candidates for the Degree of B.A., with Honors in Natural Science, will be examined in—

The Principles of Animal Structure and Classification.
The Principles of Vegetable Structure and Classification.
The Elements of Geology and Physical Geography.
The Laws of the Geographical Distribution of Plants and Animals.

The Candidates for Honors will be expected to have a more intimate knowledge of the Pass Courses in Zoology and Botany, and will be required to determine, with the aid of a British Flora, species of the following botanical orders, viz.:—Ranunculaceæ, Rosaceæ, Leguminosæ, Solanaceæ, Labiatæ, Aroideæ, Orchideæ, Liliaceæ.

They are recommended to read Carpenter's "Principles of Comparative Physiology," as well as the Text-Book in Zoology recommended on p. 11.

5.—Modern Languages.

The Examination of Candidates for the Degree of B.A., with Honors in Modern Languages, will comprise the History, Philology, and Grammar of French, German, and Italian. Each Candidate must satisfy the Examiner in two at least of these languages. He will be required also to translate from English into the languages which he selects.

6.—Any three of the following:—English Language and Literature; Logic; Metaphysics; History; Political Economy.

The Course in English comprises—

The History and Structure of the English Language;
The History of English Literature from the Norman Conquest; and
A Special Examination on the Prologue to Chaucer's Canterbury Tales; the First Book of Spenser's Fairy Queen; Shakespeare's Hamlet; Pope's Essay on Man; Johnson's Lives of Dryden and Pope.

The Honor Course in Logic comprises a more extensive and minute knowledge of the Pass Course, including: Inference, or Reasoning, in general; Analysis of Ratiocination; Functions and Logical value of Syllogism; Relation between Induction and Deduction; Demonstration; Deductive and Inductive Sciences; character of Inductive Logic; nature and ground of Induction; the Laws of Nature; Law of Universal Causation; Observation and Experiment; Methods and Examples of Experimental Inquiry; Composition and Plurality of Causes, and Intermixture of Effects, Deduction of Laws from instances, and their explanation and generalization; Hypotheses; Analogy.

The Honor Course in Metaphysics comprises a more extensive and minute knowledge of the Pass Course, namely:

Psychology (with special reference to the discussions concerning Knowledge).

General Metaphysics (with special reference to the discussions concerning Causation).

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A general knowledge of the History of Philosophy from Bacon to the present time. The candidate must also be prepared to be specially examined about some particular Author or School within the period just named, and which he shall have the option of selecting. The candidate must mention the Author or School he has selected when giving notice to the Secretary of his intention to offer himself for examination.

The Course in History comprises—

European History—the History of England and France from 1100 to 1500.
The History of Great Britain and Ireland from 1702 to 1820.

The Examination in Political Economy will comprise a complete elementary course of Political Economy.

THE DEGREE OF MASTER IN ARTS.

Any Bachelor in Arts of the Queen's University of one year's standing may offer himself for Examination for the Degree of M.A.

Each Candidate may select for his Examination any one of the following courses :—

Greek and Latin.	Natural Science.
Mathematical Science.	Modern Continental Languages.
Experimental Science.	

Or any three of the following :—

English Language and Literature.	Metaphysics.
Logic.	History.
	Political Economy.

Candidates who adopt the Classical Course may select for their Examination any four Greek and four Latin Authors out of the following list, provided that of the four Latin authors two shall be prose and two verse :—

1867.	1868.
In Greek.	*In Greek.*
Pindar—Olympic Odes.	Pindar—Isthmian Odes.
Æschylus—Persæ and Septem C. Thebas.	Æschylus—Chœphori and Eumenides.
Sophocles—Electra and Ajax.	Sophocles—Ajax, Antigone.
Euripides—Heraclidæ and Hercules Furens.	Euripides—Heraclidæ and Hercules Furens.
Aristophanes—Nubes.	Aristophanes—The Frogs.
Herodotus—Books 5, 6.	Herodotus—Books 5, 6.
Thucydides—Book 8.	Thucydides—Book 5.
Plato—Selections from De Republicâ.*	Plato—The Republic, Book X.
Aristotle—Politics, Books 1, 2.	Aristotle—Nichom.: Ethics (Fitzgerald's Selections).
Demosthenes—De Coronâ.	Demosthenes—De Coronâ.
Composition in prose and verse.	Composition in prose and verse.

In Latin.

† Cicero—De Republicâ, De Legibus, De Oratore, De Finibus, Disputationes Tusculanæ, De Naturâ Deorum, Epistles, Orations—for Cluentius, Milo, and Plancius, and Philippics 1, 2.

Livy—First decade.	Virgil.
Tacitus.	Horace.
Plautus.	Propertius.
Terence.	Ovid—Fasti.
Lucretius.	‡Juvenal and Persius.

* The portion prescribed for the Examinations of 1867 is from Book VI., ch. 15 (al. 14), p. 502, Ed. Step. (beginning οὐκοῦν ἐπειδὴ τοῦτο μόγις τέλος ἔσχε, κ.τ.λ.) to the end of Book VII.

† Any two of Cicero's larger treatises will together count as one of the four works which each Candidate may select for his examination. Cicero's Epistles will count as one work, and his Orations as another.

‡ Juvenal and Persius will be taken together and regarded as constituting one work.

Prose Composition in Greek and Latin will form a part of the Classical Examination.

The Courses in Zoology and Botany are the same as those prescribed for the Degree of B.A. with Honors.

In Modern Languages Candidates will be examined in French, German, and Italian, and they must answer in at least two of these languages. They will be required to translate extracts from the works of different authors, and write a composition in the languages they select. They will have also to answer questions in Philology, Grammar, and Literature.

The Course in English comprises—

The History, Structure, and comparative Philology of the English Language.

The History of English Literature from the earliest times to the present day (including, therefore, what is commonly called the Anglo-Saxon Period).

Special Examination.—Milton's L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, and Comus; Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel (Part I.); Bacon's Advancement of Learning.

The Pass Course in Logic comprises the B.A. Honor Course; and, in addition, the explanation of the Operations Subsidiary to Induction, especially Description, Definition, Nomenclature, Classification, Classification and Explanation of Fallacies.

The Honor Course in Logic comprises the above; and, in addition, the recent discussions regarding the Analytic of Logical Forms, and the Nature and Logical value of Induction.

The Pass Course in Metaphysics comprises the B.A. Honor Course; a general knowledge of the History of Philosophy, and especially of the discussions regarding First Principles in Ancient Greece and in Modern Times.

The Honor Course comprises the above, together with Aristotle's Ethics, Books 1, 2, Book 3, Ch. i. to v., and Book 6, Ch. i. to vi.; and Hamilton's Discussions on the Philosophy of the Unconditioned.

The Course in History comprises European History—the History of Germany and Italy from 1100 to 1500. The History of Great Britain and Ireland from 1689 to 1820, with a consideration of the constitutional changes during this period.

Candidates who graduate with Honors, will be arranged in three classes. Candidates who take a first class will receive a Medal and Prize: Candidates who take a second class will receive a Prize and a Certificate of Honor: Candidates who take a third class will receive a Certificate of Honor.

The Examinations for the year 1867 will commence on the first Wednesday in October.

Each Candidate must forward to the Secretary of the University, on or before the first of September, notice of his intention to offer himself as a Candidate, and of the course in which he wishes to be examined, and will thereupon receive intimation of the days upon which his Examination will be held.

Conditions to be fulfilled by the Colleges to be recognised by the Senate.

In order that any college may be recognised by the Senate as one whose students shall be entitled to rank as Collegiate Students, it ought to fulfil the following conditions:—

a. It should have a competent staff of professors instructing students in the course of studies prescribed by the Senate,

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as the curriculum for a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts.

b. Distinct courses of Lectures on all the subjects required by that curriculum should be regularly delivered, and catechetical Instruction should form part of each course.

c. Sessional Examinations should be held in all the subjects taught.

d. The college should possess sufficient apparatus and appliances to teach effectively the Physical and Natural Sciences.

FACULTY OF LAW.

I.—THE DIPLOMA IN ELEMENTARY LAW.

Candidates for the Diploma in Elementary Law must matriculate in the University, pursue the curriculum prescribed by the Senate, at some Law School recognised by the Senate, and pass a University Examination.

Candidates who shall have passed the First and Second Sessions of the curriculum for the Degree of B.A., before entering on their legal studies, will be admitted to the Examination for the Diploma after attending a two years' curriculum in Law, if recommended by the authorities of the school in which they study. Other Candidates shall attend Law Courses for three Sessions before presenting themselves.

Attendance on the various Courses includes passing such Examinations as may be appointed, and the catechetical parts of the Courses of Lectures.

The University Examination for the Diploma in Elementary Law comprises the following subjects:—

Law of Property and Principles of Conveyancing.
Jurisprudence.
Civil Law.
Equity.
Common and Criminal Law.

Each Candidate must forward to the Secretary of the University, on or before the first of September, notice of his intention to offer himself as a Candidate, and will thereupon receive intimation of the days upon which his Examination will be held.

A Gold Medal and £10 will be awarded to the best answerer in a more extended Examination in the same subjects, if he be recommended by the Examiners as possessed of sufficient absolute merit.

II.—THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

Graduates in Arts of at least one year's standing are admitted to the Examination for the Degree of LL.B., provided they have also completed at some Law School recognised by the Senate, the curriculum for the Diploma in Elementary Law.

Each Candidate must forward to the Secretary of the University, on or before the first of September, notice of his intention to offer himself as a Candidate, and will thereupon receive intimation of the days upon which his Examination will be held.

The Examination for the Degree of LL.B. embraces the following subjects:—

Law of Property and Principles of Conveyancing.
Jurisprudence.
Civil Law.

Equity.
Common and Criminal Law.
Pleading, Practice, and Evidence.
Constitutional Law.

A Gold Medal and £10 will be awarded to the best answerer in a more extended Examination in the same subjects, if he be recommended as possessed of sufficient absolute merit.

III.—THE DEGREE OF LL.D.

Candidates for the Degree of LL.D. are admitted to Examination for that Degree, at the expiration of two years after they have obtained the Degree of LL.B.

They are examined in the Laws of the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts of England and Ireland, and in International Law.

Each Candidate must forward to the Secretary of the University, on or before the first of September, notice of his intention to offer himself as a Candidate, and will thereupon receive intimation of the days upon which his Examination will be held.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

DEGREES OF M.D. AND M.CH.

Every Candidate for degrees in Medicine or Surgery, under the Supplemental Charter, is required to pass the Matriculation Examination of the Queen's University; two other University Examinations—the Previous Examination in Medicine, and the Degree Examination;—and to attend the courses hereinafter prescribed, at one or more Colleges or Schools recognised by the University for all or any of such courses.

The curriculum shall extend over at least four years, and be divided into Periods of not less than two academic years* each.

Candidates are recommended to pass the Matriculation Examination before entering on the Second Period.

It is recommended that the First Period shall comprise attendance on the following courses of Medical lectures:—

Chemistry.
Botany, with Herborizations for practical study, and Zoology.
Anatomy and Physiology.
Practical Anatomy.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

And that the Second Period shall comprise attendance on the following courses of Medical lectures:—

Anatomy and Physiology (*second course*).
Practical Anatomy (*second course*).
Theory and Practice of Surgery.
Midwifery.
Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Medical Jurisprudence.

In addition to the above courses of lectures, Candidates shall have attended in recognised institutions a course on French, German, or Italian, and a course on Experimental Physics during either the First or Second Period.

* A Medical Academic Year is understood to be nine months, and does not include the summer vacation.

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Also, during the First Period—

Practical Chemistry (in a recognised Laboratory).*

Medico-Chirurgical Hospital (recognised by the Senate), containing at least sixty beds; together with the Clinical lectures therein delivered, at least two each week—a Winter Session of six months.

And during the Second Period—

Practical Midwifery.—A certificate of having attended at a recognised Midwifery hospital, with the Clinical lectures therein delivered, for a period of three months; or of having attended a Midwifery Dispensary for the same period; or of having attended ten cases of Labour, under the superintendence of the Medical Officer of any Hospital or Dispensary where cases of Labour are treated.

Medico-Chirurgical Hospital (recognised by the Senate) containing at least sixty beds; together with the Clinical lectures therein delivered—eighteen months; including either three Winter Sessions of six months each, or two Winter Sessions of six months each, and two Summer Sessions of three months each.

Medical Examinations are held in June, and in September and October.

The June Examinations are Pass Examinations, and commence on the Friday preceding the second Saturday in June.

The Honor Examinations commence in September, and are followed by Pass Examinations.

Each Candidate for Examination in June must forward to the Secretary of the University, on or before the first of June, notice of his intention to offer himself as a Candidate, along with his Certificates; and each Candidate for Examination in September or October must forward similar notice, along with his Certificates, on or before the first of September.

The Previous Examination in Medicine.

The Previous Examination may be passed either in June or September.

It is competent for students to present themselves for the Previous Examination at the termination of the First Period of the Curriculum, or at any subsequent period; but they are recommended not to put off undergoing this Examination, until the time when they come forward for their Degree Examination.

Before being admitted to Examination, each Candidate must produce satisfactory evidence of having completed the course recommended for study during the First Period of the Curriculum.

The Previous Examination comprises the subjects recommended for study during the First Period of the Curriculum, along with which any Candidate may present himself for Examination in Experimental Physics and a Modern Language, if he have already attended the prescribed Courses on these subjects.

The course of Experimental Physics to be prepared is—

In Mechanics.—Experimental proof of the parallelogram of forces; composition and resolution of parallel forces; conditions of equilibrium in the lever, wheel and axle, pulley, inclined plane, and screw; laws of motion—motion of falling bodies.

In Hydrostatics.—Equilibrium of fluids; pressure of fluids on plane surfaces; methods of determining the specific gravity of solids, liquids, or gases; method of measuring the pressure of the atmosphere; Mariotte's law; construction and principle of syphon, barometer, manometer, air pump.

In Acoustics.—Cause of sound; its propagation and velocity in solids, liquids, or gases; reflection and refraction of sound; numerical evaluation of musical sounds; construction of syren; use of monochord.

* By Practical Chemistry is to be understood a course of instruction in which the Student himself works in the Laboratory.

In Heat.—Construction and use of thermometers and pyrometers; laws of the expansion of solids, liquids, and gases; fusion and solidification; specific heat; latent heat; action of freezing mixtures.

In Light.—Experimental proofs of laws of reflexion and refraction; formation of images by plane and spherical mirrors and by lenses; analysis of solar light; dispersion produced by a prism or lens; achromatic prism; achromatic lens; simple and compound microscope; polarization of light by reflexion; by transmission; colours of polarized light.

In Magnetism.—Natural and artificial magnets; neutral line and poles; mutual action of magnets; hypothesis of two magnetic fluids; magnetic induction; terrestrial magnetism; directive action of the earth; magnetic meridian; magnetic declination; inclination; intensity; methods of measuring their amount and variations.

In Electricity.—Development by friction; conductors and non-conductors; mutual action of bodies charged with electricity; measurement of electrical attractions and repulsions; theories of electricity; electrical induction; electroscopes and electrical machines; Leyden jar; properties of electricity—mechanical, thermal, chemical, magnetic, physiological.

Voltaic pile and its modifications; single and two fluid batteries; direction of current in battery; chemical, thermal, and luminous effects of battery; induction of currents by currents; mutual action of currents and magnets; galvanometers; application of electricity to telegraphy; induction coil.

The portions of Zoology to be prepared are—

a. The general characters of the classes of the Animal Kingdom.
b. The first principles of Animal Physiology.
c. The comparative Anatomy and Classification of either the *Vertebrate* or the *Invertebrate* Animals—whichever is selected by the candidate.
d. A special practical knowledge of the leading characters and classification of either some one Vertebrate class, or some one Invertebrate sub-kingdom.

Milne-Edwards' "Zoologie" is recommended as a text-book, or Dr. Knox's translation of it, published by Renshaw, London.

The portions of Botany to be prepared are those specified on page 11.

English Composition forms a part of all University Examinations.

Competitors for Honors will be examined in all the subjects of the Previous Examination, including Experimental Physics and a Modern Language.

The Candidates who pass with Honors will be arranged in three classes.

Candidates who postpone passing their Previous Examination until they present themselves at the Degree Examination are not eligible for Honors with the Previous Examination.

Both Honor and Pass Examinations will be held in September. The Examination held in June is a Pass Examination.

Degree Examinations in Medicine.

Examinations for the Degrees of M.D. and M.Ch. will be held in June and September.

Each Candidate must produce certificates to the following effect:—

1. Of having passed the Matriculation Examination of the Queen's University.
2. Of having passed the Previous Examination, unless the Candidate present himself for both Examinations simultaneously.
3. Of having attended all the prescribed Courses.

The Examination for the Degree of M.D. comprises the subjects recommended for study during the Second Period of Medical Education, along with Experimental Physics and one Modern Language, unless an Examination in these subjects shall have been already passed at the Previous Examination.

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The Examination for the Degree of M.Ch. comprises in addition an examination in Operative Surgery.

Candidates who graduate with Honors will be arranged in three classes. Candidates who take a First Class will receive a Medal and Prize: Candidates who take a Second Class will receive a Prize: Candidates who take a Third Class will receive a Certificate of Honor.

The Examination for the Degree with Honors will commence in September, and will be followed by the Examination of those Candidates who seek to graduate without Honors.

The Examination held in June is a Pass Examination.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Candidates for the Diploma in Civil Engineering are required:—

1. To have been admitted Matriculated Students of the Queen's University in the Department of Civil Engineering.
2. To have studied in a college recognised by the Queen's University the course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed two University Examinations.

The course for the Diploma in Civil Engineering usually extends over three Sessions, and comprises the following Curriculum:—

First Session, .	Mathematics (*first course*).
	Experimental Physics.
	Chemistry.
	Modern Languages.
	Geometrical Drawing.
	Office Work.
Second Session, .	Mathematics (*second course*).
	Mathematical Physics.
	Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography.
	Civil Engineering.
	Office Work.
	Field Work.
Third Session, .	Natural Philosophy (applied).
	Civil and Mechanical Engineering.
	Office Work.
	Field Work.
	Engineering Excursions.

Attendance on these courses in a college approved of by the University in all cases includes passing such Examinations as may be appointed by the College authorities, as well as the catechetical parts of the courses of Lectures.

The study of the Engineering Curriculum may be extended over more than three Sessions, on the recommendation of the authorities of the College, and under such regulations as they shall impose. Some relaxation of the order in which the subjects are studied will be admitted, on the recommendation of the authorities of the College.

Candidates will, on the special recommendation of the College Authorities, be admitted to the Diploma after two years' residence instead of three, if their previous acquaintance with a sufficient group of the subjects above set down for study in the first and second Sessions is deemed by the College authorities satisfactory. In such cases the Certificate of the College Autho-

rities will be accepted in lieu of attendance upon these courses, but will not exempt Candidates from the University Examinations in them.

Candidates for the Diploma in Civil Engineering are required to pass two University Examinations,—the Previous Examination and the Diploma Examination.

Students who have completed their second Session must attempt the Previous Examination before rising to the third year, unless prevented by illness or other inevitable accident, in which case the Senate may admit them to a Supplementary Examination.

Candidates who have attempted, but failed to pass, the Previous Examination in October, will be admitted to a Supplementary Examination.

Previous Examination in Engineering.

The course for the Previous Examination includes French; Geometrical Drawing; Mathematics (*first course*); Mathematics (*second course*); Mensuration, Levelling, and Mapping; Experimental Physics.

The first course of Mathematics is the same as the Pass Course for the Previous Examination in Arts (see p. 7).

The second course of Mathematics is the same as the Honor Course for the Previous Examination in Arts (see p. 8).

The course of Experimental Physics to be prepared is the same as that for the Degree of B.A. (see p. 10).

The Examination will be held in the month of October upon days which will be appointed from time to time by the Senate.

Each Candidate must forward to the Secretary of the University, on or before the 1st of October, notice of his intention to offer himself as a Candidate, and will thereupon receive intimation of the days upon which his Examination will be held.

The Candidates who pass with Honors will be arranged in three classes.

Examination for the Diploma in Civil Engineering.

The Examination for the Diploma in Civil Engineering will embrace the following subjects:—Engineering; Mensuration, Levelling, and Mapping; Mathematical Physics; Natural Philosophy Applied; Chemistry; Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography. Each Candidate will also be required to produce at this Examination the Field-notes and Drawings of a Survey made by him.

Candidates who have completed the Engineering Course may present themselves as Candidates for the Diploma, either with Honors or without Honors.

The Pass Course in Mathematical Physics is the same as the Honor Course for the Previous Examination in Arts. (See pages 7 and 9.)

The Pass Course in Natural Philosophy Applied includes—

Method of estimating the work done by a machine; modulus of a machine; horse-power, meaning of—problems connected with; computation of expenditure of force in raising weights; the laws of friction; computation of work done in moving loads on horizontal or inclined planes; elasticity and rigidity of ropes and bars; the simple mechanical powers; equilibrium on an inclined plane with friction; pressure of earth on retaining walls; stability of retaining walls; equilibrium of roofs and framing; rectilinear motion of bodies subject to the action of a constant force; motion in a circle; centrifugal force; principle of vis viva; impact of non-elastic bodies—of perfectly elastic bodies; angular velocity; velocity ratio; transmission of motion—by linkwork—by rolling contact; crown and spur wheels; toothed wheels; cams; screws; endless screw; fly-wheel; parallel motion; theory of steam-engine; mechanical equivalent of

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heat; work done by evaporation of water—calculation of its amount; quantity of steam furnished by a given quantity of water; latent heat of steam; quantity of heat necessary to evaporate a given quantity of water; quantity of water necessary to condense a given quantity of steam; the resistance arising in the steam-engine from friction—from imperfect condensation of steam; method of determining these resistances; theory of engines working without expansion; maximum useful effect, with given rate of expansion.

The Honor Course in Mathematical Physics includes—

In Mechanics.—Composition and equilibrium of any number of forces applied to the same point—when entirely free—when restricted to a given smooth surface, or curve; equilibrium of parallel forces; equilibrium of couples; equilibrium of a rigid system—when entirely free—when constrained by a fixed axis; determination of the centre of gravity of a curve, surface, or solid; Guldin's theorems; catenary—its properties; form of curve when law of density is known; principle of virtual velocities—its applications to the ordinary problems of statics; friction—its laws; laws of motion; general equations of motion; rectilinear motion of a point subjected to any force *in vacuo*; parabolic motion; motion on a given smooth curve; circular pendulum; cycloidal pendulum; moment of inertia of a body round any axis; motion round a fixed axis—centre of oscillation—centre of percussion—pressure on axis; impact.

Candidates will be required to apply the above principles to examples such as those given by Wrigley and Walton.

In Hydrostatics.—General equations of equilibrium of fluids; surfaces of equal pressure in fluids acted on by any forces; division of fluids into liquids and gases; liquids, equilibrium of—pressure on plane surfaces; centre of pressure—determination of, for plane surfaces—principle of Archimedes; specific gravity—methods of determining, for solids, liquids, and gases—instruments employed in determining; equilibrium of a floating body; metacentre; efflux of liquids through small orifices; equilibrium of gases; Mariotte's law; theory of mountain barometer.

In Optics.—Intensity of light at different distances, and on surfaces at different inclinations to luminous rays; shadow and penumbra; reflected light, fundamental law of, and its experimental proof; determination of conjugate foci of a pencil incident on a plane surface; images formed by reflexion from a plane surface; images formed by reflexion from two plane surfaces inclined at an angle; reflexion of a pencil incident nearly perpendicularly on a spherical surface; march of conjugate foci; relative positions of the object and image in a spherical reflector; determination of the form of the image when the object is a plane curve; refracted light—fundamental law of, and its experimental proof; index of refraction; conjugate foci of pencil refracted by a medium bounded by parallel plane surfaces; refraction of a ray by any number of media bounded by parallel plane surfaces; the prism—deviation produced by—case where total deviation is a minimum; determination of refractive index of a solid—of a liquid—of a gas; refraction of a pencil nearly perpendicular to a spherical surface—march of conjugate foci; lenses—six forms of spherical lenses; refraction through a thin lens; march of conjugate foci; images formed by lenses; refraction by a lens of any thickness; analysis of solar light; Fraunhofer's lines; dispersion produced by refraction through a prism; case when dispersion is a minimum; dispersion by refraction through two prisms; achromatism; dispersive power—measure of it, method of determining it; dispersion by a lens; chromatic aberration by a lens; condition of achromatism between two lenses; description of the eye and its several parts—the eye considered as an instrument of vision; optical instruments—simple microscope, camera lucida, camera obscura, stereoscope, astronomical telescope, Gallilean telescope, Newtonian telescope, compound microscope; field of view in telescope; magnifying power; Huygen's eye-piece; terrestrial eye-piece; common astronomical eye-piece; law of atmospheric refraction; explanation of phenomenon of rainbow.

In Astronomy.—Astronomical instruments—sextant, transit instrument, equatorial telescope, vernier, reading microscope, sidereal clock; the earth—its figure; measurement of a degree of a meridian; mean density of the earth—outline of the methods used for its determination; rotation of the earth on its axis; orbit of the earth—its shape, how determined; the moon—its orbit

relatively to the earth—its distance, how determined—explanation of its phases; lunar eclipses—calculation of; the sun—its form and size, how known—its mean density—its parallax; Kepler's laws—planetary motions in conformity with; right ascension and declination; geocentric and heliocentric latitude and longitude; comets—motions of; application of astronomy to geography—to navigation—to chronology.

The Honor Course in Natural Philosophy Applied includes the Pass Course, with the following additions :—

Effect of friction on levers—wheel and axle—pulley—screw; equilibrium of a heavy chain; catenary; rectilinear motion in a resisting medium; calculation of moments of inertia of a straight line—a cylinder—a cone—a sphere; rotation round a fixed axis; pressure on axis; compound pendulum; Ballistic pendulum; centre of percussion; impact of imperfectly elastic bodies; theory of steam-engines working with expansion; the rate of expansion corresponding to maximum useful effect.

The Examinations for the Diploma in Civil Engineering will commence on the last Tuesday in September, and end on the second Tuesday in October. The Honor Examination will precede the Pass.

Each Candidate must forward to the Secretary of the University, on or before the 1st of September, notice of his intention to offer himself as a Candidate, and will thereupon receive intimation of the days upon which his Examination will be held.

The Candidates who pass with Honors will be arranged in three classes. Candidates who take a First Class will receive a Medal and Prize: Candidates who take a Second Class will receive a Prize: Candidates who take a Third Class will receive a Certificate of Honor.

Fees.

The following University Fees are to be paid by the respective Candidates to the Secretary of the University a fortnight before the time of Examination: they will not be returned in case of rejection, but will exempt the Candidate from further payment if he present himself again :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Matriculation Examination,	0	10	0
B.A.,	1	0	0
M.A.,	3	0	0
Diploma in Elementary Law,	2	0	0
LL.B.,	1	0	0
LL.D.,	3	0	0
Previous Examination in Medicine,	2	0	0
M.D.,	3	0	0
M.Ch.,	5	0	0
Previous Examination in Engineering,	1	0	0
Diploma in Engineering,	2	0	0

Non-Collegiate Students in Arts shall also pay an annual fee of £1, to be lodged in each academic year a fortnight before the first term Examination which they attend.

Appendix.

VIII. Meetings of the Senate.

Appendix VIII.

Meetings of the Senate.

Meeting of the Senate and Public Meeting of the University, June 20, 1866.

Present:

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The President of Queen's College, Cork.
Sir Dominic J. Corrigan, bart., M.D.
Robert Adams, M.D.
G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S., *Sec.*

Meeting of Senate, July 11, 1866.

Present:

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The President of Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of Queen's College, Galway.
Sir Richard Griffith, bart., LL.D.
Sir Dominic J. Corrigan, bart., M.D.
James Gibson, M.A.
Robert Adams, M.D.
Sir Robert Peel, bart., G.C.B., M.P., &c.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Killaloe.
Thomas A. Shillington, J.P.
William K. Sullivan, PH.D.
G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S., *Sec.*

Meeting of Senate, October 6, 1866.

Present:

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosse, K.ST.P., F.R.S., &c.
The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor.
The Right Hon. the Chief Baron.
The President of Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of Queen's College, Cork.
The President of Queen's College, Galway.
Sir Dominic J. Corrigan, bart., M.D.
James Gibson, M.A.
The Right Hon. the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
Robert Adams, M.D.
The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, bart., M.P., G.C.B., &c.
The Lord Bishop of Killaloe.
Thomas A. Shillington, J.P.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl, K.ST.P.
The Lord Clermont.
The Lord Talbot de Malahide.
The Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P.
The Right Hon. Mr. Justice O'Hagan.
William K. Sullivan, PH.D.
G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S., *Sec.*

Meeting of Senate and Public Meeting of the University, October 11, 1866.

Present:

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Hon. the Chief Baron.
The President of Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of Queen's College, Cork.
The President of Queen's College, Galway.
Sir Dominic J. Corrigan, bart., M.D.
James Gibson, M.A.
The Right Hon. the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
Robert Adams, M.D.
William K. Sullivan, PH.D.
G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S., *Sec.*

Meeting of Senate, November 8, 1866.

Present:

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Hon. the Chief Baron.
The President of Queen's College, Cork.
The President of Queen's College, Galway.
Sir Dominic J. Corrigan, bart., M.D.
James Gibson, M.A.
The Right Hon. the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
Robert Adams, M.D.
The Lord Bishop of Killaloe.
Thomas A. Shillington, J.P.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl, K.ST.P.
The Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P.
The Right Hon. Mr. Justice O'Hagan.
William K. Sullivan, PH.D.
David Ross, M.A., LL.B.
G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S., *Sec.*

Meeting of Senate, November 14, 1866.

Present:

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Hon. the Chief Baron.
The President of Queen's College, Cork.
The President of Queen's College, Galway.
Sir Dominic J. Corrigan, bart., M.D.
James Gibson, M.A.
The Right Hon. the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
Robert Adams, M.D.
The Lord Clermont.
The Lord Talbot de Malahide.
The Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P.
The Right Hon. Mr. Justice O'Hagan.
William K. Sullivan, PH.D.
David Ross, M.A., LL.B.
G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S., *Sec.*

Meeting of Senate, November 15, 1866.

Present:

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Hon. the Chief Baron.
The President of Queen's College, Cork.
Sir Dominic J. Corrigan, bart., M.D.
James Gibson, M.A.
The Right Hon. the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

MEETINGS OF THE SENATE—*continued.*

The Lord Talbot de Malahide.
The Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P.
The Right Hon. Mr. Justice O'Hagan.
William K. Sullivan, PH.D.
David Ross, M.A., LL.B.
G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S., *Sec.*

Meeting of Senate, December 5, 1866.

Present:

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Hon. the Chief Baron.
The President of Queen's College, Cork.
The President of Queen's College, Galway.
Sir Dominic J. Corrigan, bart., M.D.
James Gibson, M.A.
Robert Adams, M.D.
Thomas A. Shillington, J.P.
The Lord Talbot de Malahide.
The Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P.
The Right Hon. Mr. Justice O'Hagan.
William K. Sullivan, PH.D.
David Ross, M.A., LL.B.
G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S., *Sec.*

Stated Meeting of Senate, January 7, 1867.

Present:

The Right Hon. the Chief Baron.
The President of Queen's College, Cork.
The Right Hon. the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
The Lord Talbot de Malahide.
William K. Sullivan, PH.D.
G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S., *Sec.*

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